# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1880—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



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## POMEROY

PELTON, CHIC KERI NGPI ANO & CROSS.

WONDERFULLY IMPROVED UPRIGHT PIANO ACTION.

The worst enemy the manufacturer of Upright Pianos has to contend with is DAMPNESS. Numerous have been the devices employed by the various makers of the world to overcome or neutralize its baneful effects. It has been our good fortune, after long experiment, to solve this enigma, by substituting metal for wood, in all parts of the action containing centres.

The Greatest improvement in this century, in Piano-Forte manufacture, is

OUR NEW PATENT UPRIGHT ACTION.

This is the only Piano action made in the world that is insensible to atmospheric changes. Please to call and examine our Uprights/Pianos, which fully sustain the splendid reputation our manufacture has had for so many years.

PELTON, POMEROY & CROSS, 150 & 152 State. / Sole Agents for the Northwest.

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MAGNIFICENT Art Collection.
GRAND MUSICAL Entertainment daily.
EXCELLING ALL previous Exhibitions.
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Gossamer Waterproof

GARMENTS of all kinds, for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN.

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L. THIEBEN
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CHINA,
Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps
Ever seen in this market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Decorated Dinner Sets, - | $23.00 |
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Immense Stock in New Styles,
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This Vinegar is absolutely and exclusively Pure Cider.

This Vinegar is the best Cider Vinegar possible to be made.

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Grocers supplied on reasonable terms.

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On Life Policies; same bought. Send stamp. Failed Life Co.'s Policies also purchased. Bee-Hive and other failed Bank Claims bought.
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"One of Our Many Bargains."

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We Open Monday Morning
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"CHOICE COLORINGS!"
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INVARIABLY
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WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
SEPT. 15 AND 16.
French Pattern Hats, Plumes, Silks, Novelties in Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, &c.
THE TRADE ARE INVITED.

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$6.00
TO
Cincinnati and Return!

The KANKAKEE LINE and CINCINNATI AIR LINE will sell Excursion Tickets to Cincinnati and return at above low rate. Good going on Morning and Evening Trains of Wednesday, Sept. 15, and good to return until Sunday, Sept. 19, inclusive.

Ticket Office 121 Randolph-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.; Depot foot of Twenty-second-st.; and Depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

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Gen'l Western Pass. Agt.

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Dr. Day,
133 East Madison-st.
Best { RUBBER OR CELLULOID, } $5
Gold, $10. Filling, 1-4 Old Rates.
VITALIZED AIR
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That splendid building site comprising nearly half a block at southwest corner of Forty-seventh-st, Hyde Park and Madison-avs., Kenwood, and next south of the magnificent residence of Chas. Gossage, Esq. For elegance and convenience this location cannot be surpassed. The dwelling-house now upon the grounds will be removed. Apply to WM. L. PIERCE, 145 La Salle-st., Room 4.

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## REASONS WHY

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IT IS
Always Uniform.
Always the Best.
Always the Purest.
Always the Cheapest.
Always the Healthiest.

The Gold Mandarin Tea is NOT sold in bulk, but in Pound and Half-Pound Packages, packed air-tight, which has the advantage of retaining all the fineness and natural flavor of the Tea.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4

Comprise the four different grades and prices of EACH of the following kinds of Tea:

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| YOUNG HYSON, | No. 4 cost 50 Cents. |
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| OOLONG, | No. 1 cost $1.00. |
| JAPAN (Uncolored), | |
| SOUCHONG (Reg. breakfast), | |
| MIXED (Green and Black), | |

Everybody, rich and poor, should immediately procure a package of this brand of Tea. It is not only Cheaper, but far Better than any other Tea imported, and, after having secured the kind that suits your taste (there are 28 different kinds and flavors), you can always rely on getting the same quality and flavor by calling for the same number and kind on package. See that the seals are unbroken and bear the signature of C. JEVNE. Directions for making on every pound package.

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Are Sole Agents for the unrivaled DECKER BROS. Pianos. Used by all artists desiring the best Piano the world produces.

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Are Sole Agents for the renowned HAINES BROS. PIANOS. The great Solo Piano, almost universally used by our best Concert Pianists.

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Are Sole Agents for the far-famed MATHUSHEK Pianos, whose strength and durability are the wonder of the age.

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Are Sole Agents for the matchless ESTEY Organs. 150,000 of these are now "singing their own praises" throughout the entire world.

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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD!
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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Bauer and New England Organs.

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Importers of Musical Merchandise. Band Instruments, fine Violins, and Strings a specialty.
Pianos taken on storage.
Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished.
The best workmen employed for the different branches of repairing of all kinds of musical instruments.
Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

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FACTORY—125, 127, and 129 Twenty-ninth-st., corner Lexington-av., New York.

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## Emerson Piano.

A FAVORITE INSTRUMENT IN PROFESSIONAL MUSICAL CIRCLES.

NOTED FOR
Its Perfect Touch,
Brilliant and Powerful Tone,
Perfect Mechanical Construction,
IN ALL FORMS OF THE NEW SCALE,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
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This Week. OLD AND NEW IRON Next Week.

Sea's World's Greatest Remnant Sale!

LASTS TWO WEEKS! BEGINS TO-MORROW (MONDAY).

## CALICO!

BY THE POUND,
Bushel, Remnant, Yard,
BY THE RAG,
BY THE BUNDLE, BY THE CASE.
SPRAGUE, HAMILTON, MERRIMACK, PACIFIC, DUNNELL, And nearly every other first-class make.

QUALITY THE VERY BEST.

64x64 Standard Cloths. Also, extra fine Dress Cambrics. All are

LATEST FALL PATTERNS.
PRICE,
Per Pound, 32 cts. By the Case, 29 cts.
Per Yard, 1, 2, and 3 cts.
Per Bushel, 450 cts.
Remnants, 1, 2, and 3 cts.

Lengths Measure 1-2 yd. to 6 yds.
ABOUT 2 YDS. TO THE POUND
FOR 23 CTS., OR 2½ CTS. YD.

BEST PRINTS,
2 1-2 CTS.
PER YARD, WORTH 5 CTS.

REMNANTS.
BLEACHED MUSLIN,
UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
TABLE LINENS,
TOWELINGS.

REMNANTS.
LACE CURTAINING,
5 CTS.
PER YARD, WORTH 15 CTS.
9 cts., 12 cts., 14 cts., 24 cts., 30 CTS.
NOT HALF VALUE.

REMNANTS.
TABLE LINEN,
19 CTS.
PER YARD, WORTH 30 CTS.
24 CTS., WORTH 40.
49 CTS., WORTH 90.
98 CTS., WORTH $2.00.

CRASH! CRASH! CRASH!

REMNANTS.
Three and Three-Eighths Yards
BEST ALPACA SKIRT BRAID
FOR ONLY 11-2 CTS.
1 1-2 CTS. FOR NEARLY 3 1-2 YDS.
Of best quality, in all the new colors.
Worth 2 cts. per yard. We ask less than half a penny per yard. 1½ cts. for 3½ yards.

Damaged Towels,
Slightly spotted by oil from the looms. No one would notice it were they not told.
30,000 DAMAGED TOWELS,
2 CTS.,
Worth 5 cts.; 20 cts., worth 50 cts.; and all grades between at half value. Initial (Woven) Satin Damask Towels, 25 cts. All-Linen Damask and Huck Towels.
SEVEN CENTS.

TEAS!
TEASED FOR TEAS.
That is, for the samples we have been giving away so that you all could try.
Seventy-Five Cent Tea, 39 Cts.
Packed in air-tight 1-lb. packages, free from coloring matter, garden growth, basket-picked, basket-dried.
15 KINDS.
ALL THE VERY BEST.
ALL 50 CTS., WORTH 75 CTS.
A SAMPLE PKG. FOR 2 CTS.

NEW ARRIVAL JAPAN WARES.

## FLANNEL!

BY THE POUND,
Bundle, Remnant, Yard,
Or Any Other Way.
PITCH IN—PLEASE YOURSELF.
ALL OF THE HEAVIEST AND BEST "NAP" CANTON FLANNELS.
EVERY FIRST-CLASS BRAND.

QUALITY THE VERY BEST.

Remnants measure 1¼ yards to 12 yards. All Perfect and Fresh.

Canton Flannel.
PRICE.
PER POUND. 39 CTS. PER POUND.
39 CTS. PER POUND.
3 TO 6 YDS. TO POUND.
PER YARD. 8 CTS. PER YARD.
For regular 15 ct. quality.
6¼ cts., worth 15. 12 cts., worth 19.
11 cts., worth 18. 15 cts., worth 20.
14, 16, 17, and 19 cts. for best qualities ever made.

BLEACHED or UNBLEACHED,
SAME PRICE, 39 CTS. PER POUND.

All-Wool Flannel,
SCARLET, BLUE, GRAY, PLAID, And all other colors.

OPERA FLANNELS,
SHAKER FLANNELS,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Manufacturers' Remnants
AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

REMNANTS.
ALL-SILK RIBBONS,
1 CT.
PER YARD, WORTH 3 CTS.
3 CTS., 5 CTS., 9 CTS., 12 CTS.
FINEST RIBBON MADE,
19 CTS.
PER YARD, WORTH 25 CTS.
29 cts., worth 75. 49 cts., worth $1.00.
EVERY HUE AND SHADE.

REMNANTS.
EMBROIDERIES,
FINEST CLOTHS, BEST WORKED EDGES.
15,000 YARDS
LESS THAN HALF VALUE.

JACK FROST,
LEADING OLD KING WINTER, is on the way. Prepare for his sure coming.
FALL CAMPAIGN.
OUR MAMMOTH STORES
Packed ceiling high, from garret to cellar. 10 Entire New Stocks opened to-morrow.

FLOWERS--FEATHERS.
FALL STYLES HATS,
FELT, VELVET, STRAW.
NEW FEATHER DEPT.
FANCY TIPS 8 CTS., worth 25.
BIRDS, WINGS, PLUMES, CRESTS, &c.
OSTRICH PLUMES, $4.24.
Usually sold for $7.00.

FALL FLOWERS
1 CT. TO 98 CTS.
Worth three times this price.

12,000 TIDIES.
ANOTHER ARRIVAL.
3 cts., worth 20. 23 cts., worth 35.
14 cts., worth 30. 47 cts., worth 75.
36 cts., worth 50.
ALL SILK TIDIES, WORTH $1.98 $5.00

FLOWER POTS
AND HANGING BASKETS.
Fancy Designs, 4 cts. Upwards.
SAVE YOUR PLANTS FROM THE
HON. JACK FROST.

## SEA, STATE-ST.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

## DIAMONDS!

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Fine Watches,
Precious Stones,
Artistic Jewelry.

All people visiting Chicago are requested to call and examine such articles as they may wish at this well-known establishment.
Fine Watch-Repairing a specialty.
Opticians' Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.

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Retail Stationers,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Have just received and opened the most Elegant and Complete Line of
Photograph Albums
Ever offered in this market, embracing every size, style, and quality.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY,
While the Assortment is COMPLETE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Pleasure Seekers.

The Matteson Hall, formerly Greene's, corner of Wood and Lake-sts., will be for rent to first-class parties only after Oct. 1.

This Hall has been thoroughly renovated, and a new hardwood floor laid. Apply to EDWARD GOODRIDGE, 20 West Madison-st.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned is no longer a member of the firm of Jas. R. Clow & Son, and is not responsible for any debts largely by said firm.
S. LEROY TREDWELL.
Chicago, Sept. 11, 1880.

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All of Superior Quality and at Low Prices.
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Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

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## GEO. C. WALKER & CO.,

Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
STOCK BROKERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
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J. K. FISHER, Chicago, } SPECIAL
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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

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VITALIZED AIR.
New Safe Remedy. No More Pain With Teeth.

$8 Finest and Best Full Set.
Experience, skill, and care. No fancy prices.
Finest Filling one-third usual rates.
Great Discovery—Lower Set Made More Prominent.
MCCHESNEY BROS' DENTAL PARLORS,
Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

OPTICAL GOODS.

Fine Spectacles adapted to all sights, on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, etc.

HATS.

*Full Styles Gentlemen's Dress Silk, Stiff, and Soft Hats just received. Finest qualities and lowest prices at* BARNES' HAT STORE, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).


## LOCAL POLITICS.

Primaries in the First and Third Congressional Districts.

The Appearances Are that Mr. Aldrich Is Ahead in One,

And It Is Quite Certain Mr. Farwell Will Win in the Other.

The Washburne Ticket Carried in the Eighteenth after a Lively Contest.

George R. Davis Renominated by the Second District Convention.

His Speech of Acceptance — Mason Takes His Defeat Good Naturedly.

Kirk Hawes Talks to the Fourth Warders in Their New Wigwam.

The Communists Hold Another County Convention—A Queer Lot Nominated.

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL.

ALDRICH OR TAYLOR.

The primaries held yesterday in the First District to elect delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention resulted, it is believed, in the choice of delegates, a majority of whom will vote for the renomination of Mr. Aldrich. The election itself was conducted with remarkable quiet. There was an absence of blows, or even of hard words, nor was there on the part of any of the candidates an attempt to resort to the means of carrying elections which had been used on previous occasions, notably last May. The result in brief is as follows, from which it will be seen that Mr. Aldrich has not an absolute majority. It is believed, however, by many that Col. Taylor's votes will go over to him in case the Colonel sees that it is impossible for him to succeed, in which case Mr. Aldrich will have a majority. Others think, though probably incorrectly, that White's supporters will turn over to Taylor if they see that their candidate is beaten. Still another hypothesis is that Taylor's friends will make a break after the first ballot is taken, and will change to Hawes, and get up enough of a furore to carry him through. This is not among the impossibilities.

| Wards. | Aldrich. | Taylor. | White. | Hawes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | 6 | ... | ... | 9 |
| Second | 9 | ... | 6 | ... |
| Third | 10 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Fourth | 13 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Fifth | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Sixth | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Towns. | | | | |
| Hyde Park | 4 | ... | 6 | ... |
| Lake | 4 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Bloom | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Riverside | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Worth | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Calumet | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lemont | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Orland | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bremen | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Rich | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thornton | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Palos | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lyons | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Du Page County | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Total | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

It is not impossible that White will get all the Fifth Ward votes, though three of them are considered doubtful.

### FIRST.

A light vote was cast in the First Ward, and the proceedings passed off in a perfectly tranquil manner. By an understanding there was to be no Aldrich ticket in this ward, and a total absence of opposition was looked for by the supporters of Col. Abner Taylor, but just before the poll opened Hughey Reed, whose latest political oscillation has led him to hover temporarily over the Republican camp, appeared upon the scene with a bushel or two of tickets containing the names of eight delegates pledged to the support of Capt. White. The documents were headed "Independent Republican Ticket," and they had evidently been gotten up in a great hurry, as big caps and little caps were promiscuously mingled in the same name, and the manner in which commas and full stops were distributed among the letter-press was amazing to view. One of the delegates on the ticket was known to be East at present, and the names of two others were not recognized as belonging to residents of the ward, but, despite these trifling eccentricities, Hughey, aided and abetted by half-a-dozen Democratic ward bummers, started to work peddling the independent ticket with great energy. The voting was very dull during the three hours devoted to it, and at the closing hour only one melancholy individual was heard to complain of having been shut out from depositing his ballot. While the box was yet unopened Hughey was more than hopeful of the result, and he took the pains to explain to the Judges that, while he had no special political objection to Col. Taylor, he had opposed and beaten him on purely personal grounds. A few days ago he had met the Colonel, who had passed him by without an acknowledgment. He didn't want any money from the Colonel, but any man who would pass him by in that manner he could destroy, and he felt confident that he had done it. By the time a third of the ballots had been counted Hughey began to feel unwell. He complained of the closeness of the room and signed for the fresh air outside. "Hughey, darlin', have we bate him bad?" floated in through the window on a breath of air saturated with redolent Democracy. "Oh, go to ——," was the answer; whereat a shrewd observer on the outside sighed as he remarked, "Boys, I'm afraid that they've bate us." It was indeed so, and when half the votes had been sorted, and Hughey saw that his Waterloo had come, he insisted upon departing. As he was one of the challengers, the judges of election, Messrs. Enoch Howard, D. T. Lyon, and Frank Warner, and other challenger, A. Brokosky, made strenuous objections to his departure; but he insisted that the closeness of the atmosphere had made him faint, and that it would not be healthy for him to remain longer. He therefore acknowledged that his ticket was drowned out, and left the room. The count lasted only twenty minutes, and resulted in the election of the Taylor ticket by 228 to 84 for the Independent opposition. The winning ticket was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur Dixon, | Fred W. Hunnerberg, |
| D. J. Wren, | Joseph Houser, |
| F. A. Brokoski, | H. C. Ballard, |
| George A. Wook, | Harry Byrne. |

The other ticket bore the names of Frank Warren, Charles L. Easton, Theodore Becker, Louis Berg, N. L. Thompson, Hugh Reed, E. F. Baker, Denis Coughlin.

### SECOND.

The Republican primary in the Second Ward yesterday afternoon was the vilest travesty or popular suffrage that was ever seen in the city. For an hour before the polls opened, the broad sidewalk in front of the ballot-box was filled with as motley a crew as ever graced the deck of a pirate ship. It was of all colors, from ivory black to a dirty white, and among the latter were a number of employés of the Post-Office. For a while the fight was quite spirited, and apparently was restricted to bona fide voters in the ward. About 5 o'clock the retainers of the Taylor and White factions began to inundate the place, and in a short time the premises were occupied by as dirty a mob as could be turned out of a sewer camp.

Taylor's fortunes were looked after by Aldrich Dixon and Daniel Wrenn, of the First Ward. Con Mahoney, formerly of the Seventh, now of the Twelfth, and Bob Wilson, of the Ninth, looked after the interests of the Post-Office employés. Aldrich's backers were L. A. Farwell, F. D. Gray, S. D. Kimball, and a few other old residents and lease tax-payers of

the ward. Commissioner Coburn happened to be on the Post-Office ticket, and he stood on the outside and passed the quiet word to the county employés whom he had drilled into the service. The First Ward patriots worked like beavers for the gallant Colonel, who has always stood by them. There was an immense demand for express wagons, and as the loads of our country's pride—the free, intelligent voter—were driven up, there would be a rush of the ticket-peddlers, each one anxious to secure his quarry. One First Ward politician of considerable note held in one hand a package of Taylor ballots and in the other a bunch of red checks, good for five cents' worth of beer at a neighboring saloon. There were among the workers—the men of influence—rounders from the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, and the Democratic roughs who find protection in the burrows of the Second Ward walked around unabashed in the presence of the police. Billy Whalen, the mocking-bird tamer, Jim Appleton, proprietor of one of the lowest dives on State street, three or four ex-detectives of an odorous reputation, three or four of the professional bailmen who hang out at the Armory, Maj. Carroll, whom nobody seemed to know, Lesser Friedberg, better known as Lamb's accomplice in the murder of Policeman Race, and Henry Kibler, were prominent among the statesmen. The judges were W. H. Taylor, Coburn's employé at the County Building; H. F. Billings, Coburn's partner and defeated candidate for Alderman, and a very impertinent colored person who is understood to have some connection with a dentist-shop somewhere down-town. These three were, in their own estimation, the lords of creation, and would allow no one within the charmed circle in which they sat behind the ballot-box. The rear end of the store in which the primaries was held was barricaded as if for a siege, the iron-shutters on the windows were closed tight to prevent the profane from looking in and making invidious criticisms, and a general air of mystery pervaded, which Taylor's friends said "bode him no good." The most disreputable of our colored brethrem made themselves very conspicuous. There were doorkeepers and sweepers from nearly every gambling house in the city. The reputable citizen was, as a rule, a minus quantity. About 5 o'clock the Aldrich ticket-peddlers gave it up. The incursion of voters from foreign wards, via the express-wagon line, was too great for comfort or decency. Respectable, honest taxpayers became weary of being jostled against the habitués of the State street and Fourth avenue dives, and took up positions on the outer edge of the walk, whence they could view the circus without money and without price. About 6 o'clock some of the Taylor crowd began to squeal and cry fraud. They charged almost every political crime that is known to Alabama or Mississippi, but their complaints received no sympathy, for they couldn't get in. Col. Taylor tried to obtain admission to the dread judicial trio, but was positively refused, and the farce went on. No record of the voters was kept. No attempt was made to prevent repeating. It seemed as if everything was fish that went into the net. A TRIBUNE reporter inquired why no poll-book was kept, and he was informed after some palaver that they didn't have time.

The polls were promptly closed at 7 o'clock, though there were some fifty in line who were anxious to excercise the right of citizenship. A count of the ballots recorded 365 votes cast for the following successful ticket, which is understood to be for White:

C. B. Coburn, E. R. Bliss,
Geo. B. Rockfeller, Charles L. Frey,
Henry Bonn, Albert Le Brun,
J. Wesley Hall, T. S. Rector.
I. P. Rivers,

The following Taylor ticket received 136 votes: E. R. Bliss, D. B. Fisk, Charles E. Coburn, A. Heller, Henry Wilson, G. R. Rockafellow, R. M. Mitchell, Charles A. Walthier, R. Clayton.

The Aldrich ticket, which received an even 108 votes, was as follows: Frank D. Gray, J. B. Chaffee, M. Seiz, W. C. Babcock, W. H. Curd, R. H. Clayton, W. S. Johnson, Frank C. Vierling, Albert Heller.

There was no contest on the Senatorial ticket, which is understood to be for L. D. Condee, and is as follows: William R. Page, William H. King, E. R. Bliss, W. S. Babcock, J. Q. Grant, Samuel Beck, R. M. Hancock.

THIRD.

In the Third Ward the primary passed off quietly, with but little opposition to the winning ticket. A few Democrats attempted to vote, but were repulsed, and the ward, through the judges, sustained its reputation for clean voting. The successful ticket was composed of the Club candidates, as follows:

J. R. Custer, Aaron Gibbs,
D. R. Keith, George Bass,
Ira W. Buell, R. H. White,
Franklin MacVeagh, Murry Nelson,
W. S. Everett, William Wheeler.

This ticket received 338 votes, as against 159 for a nondescript ticket of unknowns, supposed to be in the interest of the Post-Office candidate, but composed of men whose antecedents are unknown.

A Senatorial ticket was elected by a vote of 380 to 0, consisting of D. L. Shorey, J. W. Waughop, Pliny B. Smith, J. F. Aldrich, D. F. Crilly, John M. Clark, and D. W. Irwin. They are unpledged, but are supposed to be opposed to Bash for the State Senate.

THE FOURTH WARD PRIMARY,

held on South Park avenue, near Thirty-third street, passed off quietly. There was a constant line of voters for the three hours, and only half a dozen unnaturalized citizens were turned away. Both the Aldrich and White men worked like beavers, but neither side charged the other with any trickery. There were 617 votes polled, the Aldrich ticket, as follows, getting 425, to 192 for the other:

William Garnett, Sr. D. W. Jackson.
R. W. Dunham. A. Newhaus.
H. N. Higinbotham. J. T. Moulton.
H. B. Brayton. Richard E. Moore.
Gilbert Montague. F. W. Polzin.
B. F. Horton. George Farrar.
Frank E. Barnard.

The Bash Senatorial ticket was successful, receiving 375 votes. The delegates are: James L. High, I. P. Rumsey, George P. Jones, N. C. Draper, H. A. Rust, J. J. McGill, W. S. Johnston, M. J. Wilson, Marvin Hughitt, H. A. Anderson.

FIFTH.

There never was a quieter primary election held in the sanguinary Fifth Ward than that of yesterday. The polling-place was at Gottfried's brewery, on the corner of Archer and Stewart avenues, and during the progress of the election at no time was there any considerable crowd about. There was but one ticket in the field,—that known as the regular Club ticket,—and it was made up in the interest of Gen. James E. White, but it appears that only three out of the six are for that gentleman, the others being doubtful, or for Col. Taylor. The three doubtful ones will probably shape themselves in accordance with the feeling in the Convention. The number of votes cast was 159, and they were all Republican, the Bridgeport Democracy for some unaccountable reason having refrained from active participation in the caucus. The judges of the election were Messrs. Charles Schorck, George Wolf, and Samuel Boyden. The delegates are:

Charles Dal, E. O. Cole,
A. C. Oldenburg, F. Becker,
R. D. Foss, George F. Kolbe.

The three first-named are said to be for White, and the others are doubtful.

SIXTH.

The so-called "Bloody Sixth" administered a rebuke to its neighbor, the Seventh, yesterday afternoon, in the shape of a quiet and orderly primary. This was probably due to the fact that there were no political stars of any great magnitude in the vicinity while the polls were open. The sleepy policemen sat around, yawned, and held down beer kegs, and absolutely nothing exciting transpired. It was the understanding that the delegate ticket nominated by the regular Republican Club of the ward should be the only one in the field, but early in the fight there was sprung on the "regulars" a ticket bearing the names of three of their delegates, together with the names of three White men. The ruse failed to work, however, and the tail of the opposition ticket was seriously sat down upon. There were 233 votes cast, and the nine delegates were voted for as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frank Fucek | 233 | John Pfeiffer | 150 |
| Charles Fripp | 233 | Henry Volk | 83 |
| A. H. Caryll | 233 | Fred Loding | 83 |
| Frank Lauda | 150 | Charles Luzar | 83 |
| Chris Tegtmeyer | 150 | | |

The delegates elected will cast their votes about as follows: Aldrich, 3; White, 2; Taylor, 1. It is understood in the ward that the delegates are pledged in that manner. The Taylor man will go for Aldrich on the second ballot.

HYDE PARK.

The Village of Hyde Park selects its delegates to conventions by the club system. The wards and precincts send delegates to the Village Convention, and that body sends its delegates to the County or Congressional Convention, as the case may be. The Village Convention met yesterday afternoon at Social Hall, Grand Crossing, to elect delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. The Congressional fight has been very evenly divided between Aldrich and White, and yesterday it came to such a point that the suggestion made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that there would be three votes for Aldrich and three for White, came very nearly being realized.

The meeting was called to order by F. A. Herring, President of the Central Club, who read the call and announced the presence of a delegation from Pullman, who asked admission to the Convention.

George H. Leonard was made Secretary.

The credentials of the Eleventh District, or Pullman, were presented by Col. J. H. Bowen, and a resolution was offered admitting the delegation, or one of them. The resolution was lost by a tie vote of 23 to 23.

The fun of the Convention then commenced.

George Morgan, of Oakland, a worker for White, offered the following and moved its adoption:

*Resolved*, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman, one from each district, to select six delegates to be sent to the Congressional Convention; and also six delegates, one from such district, to the Senatorial Convention.

Mr. Price, an Aldrich man, presented the following substitute:

*Resolved*, That the plan of district representation adopted by the late National Republican Convention shall be followed by this Convention in selecting delegates to the Congressional Convention, and that a Committee of ten, one from each election precinct, be appointed to arrange the six districts from which delegates shall be selected.

James G. Hamilton moved to lay the substitute on the table.

Mr. H. N. Hibbard, an Aldrich man, wanted six districts made of the ten village districts, the six to be uniform in size; that is, the largest district form a section to be by itself, and the smaller ones to unite into sections about as large.

Mr. Crawford objected to this as being unheard of in a Village Convention. The precincts sent delegates to the Village Convention, and the latter to the Congressional Convention. The plan was nothing like the one in the National Convention, where the call was different.

Mr. Freeman said Mr. Crawford did not believe in the rule he was now forcing upon the Convention. Under such a rule the Republican party would go to pieces.

Mr. Crawford stated that the gentleman was in error. Furthermore, he had not always voted the straight Republican ticket, but had strayed over to the Democracy. If White had a majority, he was in favor of giving him all the delegates.

Mr. C. B. Rushmore remarked that that was a regular Logan-Conkling speech. [Applause.]

The substitute was finally lost by a vote of yeas, 19; nays, 27.

Mr. Morgan's resolution was amended so as to allow the districts to select their own delegates. Thus amended, it was adopted.

The Committee appointed to select delegates to the Convention was made up as follows:

| Dist. | Senatorial. | Congressional. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | D. A. Perce. | Geo. C. Wilson. |
| 2. | G. F. Morgan. | C. H. Crawford. |
| 3. | E. Venn. | Fred Howard. |
| 4. | J. S. Scovel. | W. C. Robinson. |
| 5. | C. B. Rushmore. | F. M. Webster. |
| 6. | J. A. Johnson. | W. H. Colehour. |
| 7. | W. L. Jones. | T. W. Johnson. |
| 8. | Rodney Fitch. | L. G. Bass. |
| 9. | J. H. Bowen. | J. H. Bowen. |
| 10. | S. M. Armstong. | L. W. Wheeler. |

The majority report recommended the following-named delegates: H. O. Freeman, J. S. Scovell, F. M. Webster (Aldrich), C. H. Crawford, T. W. Johnstone, W. H. Colehour (White).

The minority reported a solid White delegation, consisting of T. W. Johnstone, Charles Armstrong, Thomas Davies, C. H. Crawford, W. H. Colehour, Samuel Pullman.

A motion was made to adopt the minority report.

Mr. Hibbard moved to adopt the majority. The motion was lost by a vote of—yeas, 22; nays, 23.

The minority report was then adopted.

The way in which the minority report came to be adopted was as follows:

The Second District has twelve delegates. Seven of these were White, and five Aldrich men. The seven resolved that that particular delegation should vote as a unit, and in that way an actual Aldrich majority in the Convention was converted into a minority. Had the five delegates for him from the Second District been allowed to vote their convictions, he would have secured a representation in the delegation of one-half, to which his friends consider him entitled.

The following named gentlemen were selected delegates to the Senatorial Convention: Joseph N. Barker, Edward Venn, T. M. Webster, C. F. Linn, J. S. Scovell, J. H. Bowen. The delegation is for Condee.

The Convention then adjourned.

LAKE.

The primary election passed off at Englewood and the Stock-Yards quietly, a very small vote being polled. The friends of Capt. White did some scratching, which did not change the result. The Congressional delegates elected are Col. J. T. Foster, V. P. Cory, D. C. Chase, and Thomas R. Cornwall. They are unpledged, but as far as can be learned are Aldrich men. Capt. White claims two of the delegates, but beyond a possible complimentary vote he has no stayers among the Lake delegates.

The Senatorial delegates are John Hough, Rudolph Biester, and J. C. Dennison, and will support the candidate of the Stock-Yards Company, whoever that may be.

Capt. White's friends feel very bad about his treatment in his own village. As he was President of the Garfield and Arthur Club they expected that he would get at least two of the Lake delegates pledged for him.

COUNTY TOWNS.

Aldrich secures the delegate from Riverside, Mr. Thomas W. Blayney.

In Calumet Mr. I. Siale, whose preference is for Aldrich, was elected.

Worth sends as its delegate Mr. J. P. Young, a pronounced Aldrich man.

## SECOND CONGRESSIONAL.

NOMINATION OF COL. DAVIS.

The Second District Congressional Convention met yesterday morning in the West End Opera-House, No. 431 West Madison street, nominated Col. George R. Davis, the present member, as a candidate for re-election without any fuss or difficulty whatever, just as everybody expected it would do after the almost one-way result of the primaries, and adjourned in just one hour and seventeen minutes after it was called to order. The lights were turned on in the dark, little hall, and the performance was, strictly and properly speaking, of the matinée order, harmonious throughout, and of course highly gratifying in its outcome to the successful aspirant for fresh honors, and to his many friends.

The Convention was called to order at a quarter past 10 by E. F. Allen, Chairman of the Second District Congressional Committee, and Chris Mamer, the Secretary thereof, read the call, as well as the roll of delegates.

A. B. COOK,

of the Eleventh Ward, was elected Chairman. On taking his seat he delivered a strong and stalwart utterance on the necessity of nominating a man in favor of a free ballot everywhere, opposed to the payment of any Rebel claims, and undoubtedly sound on the financial question. The Republican party and the business interests of the country at large were opposed to any change which might endanger the present highly prosperous condition of things throughout the length and breadth of the land. [Cheers.]

Chris Mamer was elected Secretary of the Convention.

In the absence of any contest, Martin Howard, of the Twelfth, moved to dispense with the usual Committee on Credentials. The motion prevailed.

The temporary organization was made the permanent one.

COL. DAVIS.

The next business in order was the nomination of candidates.

R. E. Jenkins, of the Twelfth, nominated Col. Davis, and in a brief but pithy speech exalted the merits of "the citizen-soldier," and advanced the chief points in his record, as the present member from the district calculated to show his claims to a renomination and re-election, much as Col. Davis himself recently set them forth in an interview published in THE TRIBUNE. Special attention was paid to the canal, and Mr. Jenkins was particularly happy in contrasting Col. Davis with his predecessor,—a man claiming the possession of the gift of oratory, priding himself on being "the best Mayor Chicago ever had [derision], and boasting a world-wide birth. [Great laughter.] And yet this same talented predecessor, when asked why he, a member of a Democratic Congress, had not done anything to secure Chicago the location of the new Mint, stated in a published interview that the people of Chicago had not supplied him with the necessary statistics. [Great laughter.] Col. Davis found the statistics himself, and Chicago is in a fair way to have the Mint." [Cheers.]

WILLIAM E. MASON.

Henry Decker, of the Thirteenth, without in the least detracting from Col. Davis, denied that anybody had any claims on the office, unless it appeared that he was the strongest man before the people. If Col. Davis should appear to fill this condition, the representatives of the Thirteenth, who had a candidate of their own, would cheerfully support him and labor for his election. [Cheers.] He then proceeded to nominate W. E. Mason, a stalwart Republican, who, if elected, would occupy no uncertain ground,—a man who, uniting sagacity with the noblest qualities of head and heart, would make them an able, honest Representative. [Applause.]

Mr. Schmeltz, of the Seventh, seconded the nomination of "the present tried and true Representative," Col. Davis, and George E. White seconded that of Mr. Mason.

DAVIS NOMINATED.

The first ballot, an informal one, resulted as follows:

| Ward. | Davis. | Mason. |
|---|---|---|
| Seventh | 6 | .. |
| Eighth | 8 | .. |
| Ninth | 8 | .. |
| Tenth | .. | 5 |
| Eleventh | 11 | .. |
| Twelfth | 15 | .. |
| Thirteenth | .. | 8 |
| Fourteenth | .. | 9 |
| Total | 48 | 22 |

The result of the formal ballot was exactly like unto it.

Col. Davis was declared the nominee.

Pending a motion to make the nomination unanimous, Mr. Mason himself, who was in the hall, was called for, and remarked that, if he had any ambition to represent the district in Congress, he had a greater ambition to see the triumph of the Republican party. [Cheers.] He therefore hoped his friends would vote to make the nomination unanimous. For his own defeat he cared nothing. The nomination must be made unanimous, and Col. Davis must be elected to again represent them in Congress. [Cheers.]

The nomination was speedily made unanimous, and the nominee was sent for, the Committee delegated for that purpose consisting of George E. White, Henry Decker, and John Schmeltz. The fact that the two first-named were original Mason men produced a ripple of laughter which none apparently enjoyed any more than the gentlemen themselves.

Col. Davis was not far off, and was soon found and brought into the hall. He was greeted with long and loud applause, and, in response,

ADDRESSED THE CONVENTION AS FOLLOWS:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am not insensible this morning to this distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me. Four years ago I first submitted my name to a Republican Convention, for any contest for office, for Congress. Upon the thirty-fifth ballot I became your nominee. We entered the contest and made a vigorous fight in this district, and in that political whirlwind which swept this county I was defeated. Two years later I was again nominated by this Convention upon the fifteenth ballot, and we went into the contest and swept this district by 4,500 plurality. [Cheers.] Since that time I have been your Representative in Congress. I entered that memorable session—the extra session—upon the 18th of March. I have been in one regular session of Congress, and with my record before you, and my deportment as a member, you have this morning nominated me on the first ballot for the Forty-seventh Congress. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I am sensible to this honor. I am not insensible to this distinguished honor,—this honor which you have conferred upon me this morning,—and, without entering into any discussion of the political topics that are coming before the people, without attempting any discussion this morning of those subjects, I will say here, I will commence at once a thorough and systematic canvass of the district and do my utmost to elect our entire ticket, from President to the lowest officer, and, when elected, as with your coöperation I shall be, I will enter the Forty-seventh Congress and serve you there with the same fidelity and the same industry which have characterized my services thus far in the Forty-sixth. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I again thank you for this honor. I will go immediately to work, and you will bear me in this district in every ward of the district, and I will contribute my mite to the election of that glorious ticket, Garfield and Arthur. [Prolonged cheering.]

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

For member of the State Board of Equalization the candidates put in nomination were E. A. Blodgett and James N. Clarke. Blodgett got it on the first formal ballot by a vote of 44 to 26, and was duly declared the nominee of the Convention.

The following-named gentlemen were selected as the new Congressional Central Committee: Seventh Ward, W. S. Powell; Eighth, M. Mamer; Ninth, J. R. Wheeler; Tenth, J. D. Kline; Eleventh, James A. Hair; Twelfth, M. A. Morse; Thirteenth, O. M. Brady; Fourteenth, M. M. Gernhardt.

After three cheers for Col. Davis, the Convention adjourned.

## THIRD CONGRESSIONAL.

C. B. FARWELL AHEAD.

The primaries held in this district yesterday to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention resulted in the choice of a majority favorable to the nomination of Mr. Charles B. Farwell. In the Eighteenth Ward, and in some of the county towns, the contest was warm and spirited, and the majorities close. In others, however, it was a very one-sided affair. The result in detail is given below. The following table will show it more concisely:

| Wards. | Total delegates. | Farwell | Barber | Washburne |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fifteenth | 9 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Sixteenth | 8 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Seventeenth | 8 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Eighteenth | 12 | .. | .. | 12 |
| *Towns.* | | | | |
| Evanston | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Lake View | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Cicero | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Jefferson | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Barrington | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Palatine | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Proviso | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Maine | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Wheeling | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Elk Grove | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Hanover | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Leyden | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| New Trier | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Niles | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Northfield | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Norwood Park | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Schaumberg | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lake County | [illegible] | 2 | 16 | 1 |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | 24 | 13 |

Mr. Barber has been given in Lake County the highest number of votes to which he can lay claim. The probabilities are that Mr. Farwell, in addition to receiving the known votes of the delegates from Shields and Deerfield, will also get that of the delegate from Cuba, and will also pick up two or three more votes in Lake County. He will have, however, enough to nominate him even without these additions.

FIFTEENTH.

The primary in this ward was held at the corner of Larrabee and Wisconsin streets. An average vote was polled, and everything passed off quietly. For about an hour after the polls opened it was nip and tuck between what was recognized as a Farwell ticket and one headed "Washburne and Barber." Washburne's friends during the early stages of the fight were as confident as they were enthusiastic, and worked like beavers to elect their men. About half-past 5, however, the wind was effectually taken out of their sails by a perfect avalanche of Farwell men, who descended upon the poll and soon wiped out the small majority which had been polled for Washburne. The total number of votes cast was 458, the majority for the Farwell ticket being 171. The following were elected:

Peter Buschwah, Jules C. Herriff,
Charles Andrews, Charles Nibbs,
John Reich, John Stillwell,
W. S. Young, Jr., Conrad Folz.
George Glok,

SIXTEENTH.

The Republican primaries in this ward resulted in the election of the Farwell delegates by a large majority. There was quite a large crowd surrounding the polls all the time, but it was a good-natured crowd, and nothing of an exciting or unusual nature occurred. There were but two tickets in the field, one a mixed Washburne-Barber ticket with five delegates for Barber and three for Washburne, and the other an out-and-out Farwell ticket. It was stated at the polls that Washburne was out of the fight, and that the contest was between Farwell and Barber, which, in the great measure, accounts for the heavy majority by which the former's ticket was elected. There were cast 530 votes in all, of which the Farwell ticket received 381 and the Barber-Washburne one 149. The names of the successful delegates are as follows:

Henry Severin, C. W. Kirk,
W. S. Mellen, George Kleinhaus,
Fritz Frillmann, Allen Tuell,
Fred Karstens, Fred Kremer.

The defeated ticket was composed of the following: William Stewart, Theodore Stimming, Nicholas Zimmer, Henry Keller, Ernst Von Danden, Luther W. McConnell, Jacob Valkmann, Julius Kaehler.

SEVENTEENTH.

In this ward a large vote was polled, and the issue was Farwell and anti-Farwell. Two tickets were in the field, and, though there was considerable excitement, everything passed off pleasantly. About 700 votes were polled, of which the Farwell ticket received 555 and the anti-Farwell 163. The delegates elected were as follows:

John Murphy, E. Hegstrom,
F. Buchman, W. A. Johnson,
T. G. Moran, Lawrence Hesselworth.
Alex Turney,

They are for Farwell first, last, and all the time.

EIGHTEENTH—WASHBURNE WINS.

Unusual interest attached to the primary in the Eighteenth, partly from the fact that it is Mr. Washburne's own ward and partly because of the recent and highly personal differences engendered by the heat of the preliminary canvass. The election was held, as usual, at Turner-Hall. Naturally the vote was very large—larger, in fact, than at any primary with one exception ever held in the ward. The total vote polled was 603, or at the rate of 200 an hour, and the result in favor of the Washburne as against the mixed Farwell-Barber ticket by a vote of 339 to 264. The Washburne ticket—or one variety of it—was headed by the patriotic sentiments: "The office should seek the man, not the man the office," "No man should refuse to serve his country when called on," and a woodcut of the ex-Minister to France, beneath which appeared his name and the familiar appellation, "The Watch-Dog of the Treasury." Another form of the ticket was perfectly plain and smaller, having been detached from the combination circular sent around to the voters' houses the day before. The names of the delegates on each were:

I. N. Arnold, Louis O'Neill,
Caspar Butz, Philip Enders,
Abijah Keith, Henry Bausher, Jr.,
Jacob Boser, William Floto,
J. B. Hobbs, George M. Clark,
A. Bauer, Henry N. Mann.

The opposition ticket was headed "Regular," and was made up of the following names: Henry W. King, E. B. McCagg, James Flower, R. W. Cross, Joseph Kohn, Alb. Jones, James Gleghorn, Fred Obergfeldt, John O'Neill, Joseph S. Brookman, Rud Frommhold, and C. W. Fuller. Of these, Cross, Kohn, Jones, and Gleghorn represented the Union Veteran Club, of the North Side, and, as near as could be gotten at, were evenly split up between Farwell and Barber. The other Barber men were supposed to be Flower, O'Neill, and Fuller. The remainder of the ticket was understood to be Farwell. The rumor got abroad during the afternoon that Barber had repudiated the ticket, and advised his friends to vote the Washburne combination. The Farwell men, who were jubilant in the belief that their ticket was destined to win, intimated that the supposed Barber men on it might, in exchange for this repudiation, repudiate Mr. Barber in the Convention. The rumor and the talk had no perceptible effect on the voting, however, and the result was decidedly different from what the Farwell men had hoped it would be. The fact that their ticket was headed by Henry W. King was, of itself, calculated to capture some who would otherwise have fought shy of the nobodies at the tail of it. Whatever influence Mr. King's name might have carried with it, however, was cleverly overcome by the assiduity of Mr. Willing in circulating the following telegram which he had received from Mr. King, in answer to one sent out early in the day:

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt. Sept. 11, 1880.—*H. F. Willing:* You may say that I will not accept as delegate. H. W. KING.

The only other literature, outside of the tickets, circulated about the polls, was a translation of a personal attack on Mr. E. F. Cragin, which appeared in a morning paper yesterday. The only perceptible effect it had was to increase the number of votes in favor of Mr. Cragin's candidate, and to show the popular disapproval of any and all such tactics.

Both sides got out all the voting strength they could muster, and if the polls had remained open an hour longer the judges would still have had all they could do. A number of would-be voters were shut off because they were too late, and a number of others because the judges—Messrs. George H. Fergus, Maj. Samuel E. Barrett, and Charles Harpel—set their faces like flint against receiving the vote of anybody who happened, for good and sufficient reasons, to be suspected of having Democratic tendencies or a residence outside the ward. Up to within half an hour or so of closing the polls everything went on as smoothly as is possible on such an occasion. After that there was considerable "scrouging," and more than the average amount of challenging. A very noisy patriot who insisted that he had fought, bled, and almost died for the Republican cause, was allowed to stand aside for good cause. Smarting under what he deemed an affront, he stood around and swore until the air took on a sulphurous hue. But he was not permanently squelched. In the course of time—that is to say when it was growing dark—he endeavored to vote about a dozen beardless youths of the "rounder" variety, and was all the noisier when the attempt fell through. The challengers were kept pretty active, but, outside of the occasional momentary excitement arising over the throwing out of a few votes, the election passed off very quietly and peaceably, the only really remarkable feature about it being the large vote polled. Of course the Washburne men were jubilant and the friends of the mixed ticket were not as well pleased with the outcome as they might have been. The delegates on the successful ticket are understood to favor Barber as a second choice if forced to give up their first.

EVANSTON.

The caucus for the selection of delegates to the Congressional Convention was one of the closest contests ever known in the village. When the Evanston and South Evanston ballots were counted the two tickets for Farwell and Washburne were a tie. But the returns from Rogers Park turned the scale for Farwell by a majority of 13. The whole number of votes cast was 421. The following are the delegates chosen:

J. J. Parkhurst, E. B. Payne,
Louis Kistler, Max Hahn.
D. B. Dewey,

OTHER COUNTY TOWNS.

The Town of Norwood Park elected Mr. Henry Allison, a strong Farwell man.

The election in Palatine resulted in the election of R. S. Williamson and George Schweitzer, both of whom are Farwell men.

A close contest in Cicero elects three Barber delegates.

Two delegates who favor Barber were elected in Proviso Township.

The Lake View election resulted in the choice, by a vote of two to one, of the three Farwell delegates—Charles A. Sundell, Edgar Sanders, and F. F. Canda.

## KIRK HAWES.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MET IN THEIR WIGWAM,

at the corner of Thirty-third street and South Park avenue, last evening. Every seat was occupied, about 350 people being present. Among them were fifty members of the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club, a uniformed organization commanded by Capt. Farwell, which marched to the hall headed by the Sixth Regiment Band. President O. F. Cook occupied the chair.

After the transaction of some routine business,

KIRK HAWES

was introduced and, after congratulating the Club upon the success of the meeting, said that one of the most gratifying, as well as pleasing, features of the present campaign was the interest which the young men generally throughout the State, as well as the country, were taking in it. He found wherever he had been the same enthusiasm and apparent determination on their part to leave no stone unturned to secure the election of the State and National ticket. [Applause.] Whatever might be done in localities, he had no doubt that Illinois would be carried by a large majority. [Applause.] The nominations in Cook County would affect the majority more or less. With a ticket that commended itself to the confidence of the people, in the speaker's judgment, the majority would be as large as at the last election,—5,000. [Applause.]

He gave a few reasons why he should vote the Republican ticket. The first question which presented itself to intelligent men was, which of the two candidates he should support,—

GARFIELD OR HANCOCK.

Referring to Hancock, Mr. Hawes remarked that all that could be said in his favor was that he had fought bravely during the War, and was an honest man so far as was known. There was no foundation for the claim that he was a statesman; he never had an opportunity to perfect himself in this direction. The Democratic party had masqueraded in a great variety of disguises during the last twenty years, but this was the first time it had in dead earnest attempted to hide its deformity under a Union soldier's coat? It wouldn't get possession of the country by any such artifice. The American people would look behind the Major-General and inquire as to the party that supported him. [Applause.]

He spoke of the Democratic party and its past history, saying that, notwithstanding the cry of "bloody shirt," it was right for the people to look at the past before they put the Democracy in control of the Government. Had the Democratic party did one act during the last twenty years that was worthy of consideration or praise? [Applause.] He denied that the Republican party was responsible for the animosity between the North and South. Republicans sent capital to the Gulf States after the War, and thousands of Northern men went there with honest intentions to settle; but the Southerners' vengeance and hate fell upon them simply because they were Republicans. The men of the South, instead of going to work to build up their country after the Rebellion, set themselves to again securing the control of the Government; and, seeing the black vote in the way, and the Northern men there, they inaugurated a system of tyranny, bulldozing, and murder that was without a parallel in the history of the world. [Applause.] The South was solid,—the Democratic party,—and if Hancock were elected would control the Government. Northern Democrats would have to submit to the dictation of the Southern Democrats. The Democrats had stolen five Southern States, yet they called for a "free ballot." Was there ever such hypocrisy? Perhaps they meant the kind of free ballot they had in New York when there were 40,000 more ballots in the boxes than there were voters in the city; or in South Carolina, where the tissue ballot was introduced. If a real free ballot was meant, what had become of the Republican majorities in the Gulf States? All knew there was

NO SUCH THING AS A FREE BALLOT IN THE SOUTH.

Adverting to the charge of fraud, corruption, and extravagance made against the Republicans, Mr. Hawes said that Lyman Trumbull was going through the State deceiving the people, when he knew where to go and get the facts and figures.

As to money, could any one tell whether the Democratic party was hard or soft? It had great love now for the greenbacks, but during the War it was opposed to them, tooth and nail, and called them "Lincoln's rags." After the War it howled for the resumption of specie-payments. The Republicans resumed. Now the Democrats were demanding the repeal of the Resumption act.

In conclusion, the speaker devoted a few moments to telling what it was fair to presume the Southern Democrats would do if they got the power. They would pay themselves for their property losses during the War and pension the Confederate soldiers. Why were they preserving the documents showing ownership in slaves? Was it wise to turn the Government over to them? Were they wiser or more honest than the men now in power? The affairs of the Nation had been honestly administered. Hadn't the Republican party a glorious record? Wasn't it entitled to credit for what it had done? There was no occasion for a change, and there would be none. [Applause.]

Capt. M. C. Hickey submitted a resolution thanking Mr. Hawes for his speech.

It was adopted, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Republican party.

## THE COMMUNISTS.

ANOTHER COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Communist Convention met last evening at No. 54 West Lake street, Mr. G. M. Sloan presiding.

Mr. Meyer offered a resolution that the North Side faction be consulted before proceeding to business. He stated that the meeting on the North Side Friday night was held for the purpose of obtaining reconciliation of the various factions. To secure this they requested this Convention not to make nominations before all factions were called together.

The resolution was violently opposed by many speakers, who held that it was now too late to take this movement under consideration, and denounced the opposed faction as an incubus and as a set of worthless ruffians. One speaker said the only means of conciliating such men was to climb on top of them and maul the everlasting stuffing out of them.

The resolution was laid on the table.

PLATFORM.

The Committee on Platforms submitted the following:

The Socialists of Chicago in County Convention assembled, animated by the desire to prevent all misapprehension as to their principles and purposes, make the following declarations:

*First*—We declare that every human being comes into the world with a natural and inherent right to life. This right to life implies also that each and every one has an equal right to the means of sustaining life,—that is, to the land and all that is found therein and thereon, created by Nature alone. Hence, all laws and customs of society that permit a few persons to usurp and hold as private property the means of life, to the exclusiveness of the natural rights of all, we earnestly condemn and seek to abolish.

Other clauses, in similar tone, referred to monopolies and corporations, capital and labor, in the usual way.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were then made: County officers—Sheriff, Tim O'Meara; Coroner, Dr. Julesson; Recorder, Paul Ehman; Clerk of Circuit Court, Henry Mier; County Commissioner Hyde Park, Frank M. Stauber. City—Lawrence Thorsmarck, —— Meisert, —— Bishop, —— Braumbroker.

House of Representatives—First District, William Schneider; Second, G. Schilling; Third, George Mulback; Fourth, A. W. Glascom; Fifth, T. A. Stauber; Sixth, Carl Meier.

Senatorial—First District, J. D. Morgan; Second, Frank Bielfols; Third, William Parson.

Congressional—Second District, H. Nulty; Fourth, C. Blue; Sixth, Fred Kerth.

It is notable that every one of the above nominations was made under protest. A rule was made at the beginning that, willy nilly, nominees should be placed on the ticket, and this was strictly enforced. A Mr. Mike Sullivan was nominated for County Commissioner. "Misthur Zoolywan," said the nominator. "Mister Sulvan," echoed the Chair. Mr. Sullivan rose:

"Bejayses, Misthur Charruman, oi wunt serruve!"

"No objection!" yelled a voice.

"Begorra, though, oi'll be a Jimmycrat furrust, dye moind thet now?" pursued Mr. Sullivan, getting excited, and spitting on his hands; "oi'll be jimjammed to josh 'n bungnation ef oi don't claw the billy off the man what puts the name o' Mike Sullivan on that ticket, d'ye moind? Whurroo!" and Mr. Sullivan jumped up, knocked his heels together, and glared about him in an altogether belligerent manner. The Chair rapped, and pounded, and whacked the desk till the rafters rang again, but through the chinks and crannies of the uproar, Mr. Sullivan's expostulation still crept. Finally he was let off the ticket, and left the hall.

After the nominations, various speeches were made, after which the Convention adjourned.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Second Congressional District Republican Club held a meeting at Carpenter Hall, No. 221 West Madison street, last evening, President John L. Manning in the chair. Reports from the wards in the district showed that the Republican cause was in a healthy condition and the work was still going on. Maj. Blodgett, candidate for the State Board of Equalization, made a few remarks, and was heartily received by the Club. Messrs. Sloan, Thomas Parker, B. L. Wright, Jacob Gross, Thomas McMillan, F. C. Russell, and others spoke encouragingly of the Republican organizations in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards, showing that several companies of Boys in Blue had been organized, and were ready for turning out. Auxiliary clubs had been formed in the precincts, and the Republicans generally were enthusiastic, and determined to win. Short ratification speeches were made by Messrs. Wilson, Arnold Heeps, F. A. Ball, F. C. Russell, De Witt C. Jones, Thomas Parker, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Arthur Gleason, for many years connected with the County Clerk's office and Chief Clerk of the North Side Assessor's office, is a leading candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization for the Third District.

At a meeting of the First Ward last evening David J. Lyon introduced Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, the old war-horse of the party, who proceeded to enlarge upon the grave and important questions of the day in a manner such as created the greatest possible enthusiasm. After a vote of thanks to the Governor the meeting adjourned.

The delegates from the different Garfield and Arthur Clubs in this city who propose attending the National Convention of representatives from all the Republican clubs in the Nation at Indianapolis, on the 5th, will meet Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the rooms of the State Central Committee in the Pacific Hotel.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Central Committee of Cook County held a meeting yesterday evening at the Palmer House, at which they discussed at some length the manner and time of holding the Convention. It having been finally settled at the last meeting that the primaries should be held upon the 24th and the Convention upon the 25th inst., the question of how the delegate should be appointed was considered, and it was agreed that the basis should be the same as that adopted a year ago, namely, one delegate for every 200 votes cast for Tilden and Hendricks in 1876. Considerable discussion was had upon the question whether there should be one polling-place in each ward, country town, and district, or one for each precinct in the same, and the former proposition was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

## CASUALTIES.

FATALLY INJURED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 11.—As the passenger train on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Road was leaving here at noon to-day L. A. Goldthwaite, the conductor, stood looking toward the rear of the train from the baggage-car door. He was struck in the back of the head by the chute of the cattle-pens and fatally injured. He is now lying unconscious at the depot, but no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 11.—Harry Padley, a wealthy farmer, leaving three miles south of this city, was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed by the running away of his team this evening. He had recently returned from Dakota with his family, where he had invested in land and had opened up and improved a large farm.

BROKE HIS NECK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 11.—At Leo, this county, Samuel Hosser, a well-known farmer, was instantly killed by falling out of his wagon, breaking his neck. He leaves a large family.

## THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12—1 a. m.—For the Lower Lake region, lower barometer, warmer southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling followed in western portion by stationary or rising barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly veering in western portion to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For the Upper Lake region, falling preceded in the eastern portion by falling barometer, stationary or rising followed by lower temperature, southerly veering to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, northerly winds in the latter and southerly veering to north or west in the former district, and partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Mackinac City, Grand Haven, Section 3, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, and Houghton.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:18 a. m. | 30.21 | 55 | 74 | S. W. | 8 | ..... | Fair. |
| [illegible] a. m. | 30.20 | 56 | 75 | S. W. | 9 | ..... | Fair. |
| 11:18 a. m. | 30.14 | 67 | 48 | S. | 10 | ..... | Clear. |
| 2 p. m. | 30.06 | 72 | 42 | S. | 15 | ..... | Clear. |
| 9 p. m. | 30.04 | 65 | 63 | S. | 7 | ..... | Clear. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 30.04 | 64 | 65 | S. W. | 8 | ..... | Clear. |

Maximum, 73; minimum, 54.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—10:18 p. m.

| Stations. | Thr. 2:18 p.m. | Ther 10:18 p. m. | Wind. | R'n | W't'hr |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 72 | 60 | W., light | .... | Clear. |
| Alpena, Mich. | 68 | 62 | S., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Boise City | 62 | 52 | N. W., gentle | .... | Clear. |
| Breckinridge | 60 | 47 | W., fresh | ... | Clear. |
| Buffalo | 66 | 58 | S. W., gentle | .... | Clear. |
| Cairo | 71 | 69 | S., gentle | .... | Fair. |
| Cheyenne | 58 | 50 | E., gentle | .... | Cl'dy. |
| Chicago | 72 | 64 | S. W., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 75 | 68 | S. E., gentle | .... | Clear. |
| Cleveland | 73 | 59 | S., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Davenport | 71 | 67 | S. W., gentle | .... | Cl'dy. |
| Denver | 60 | 54 | S. E., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Des Moines | 76 | 62 | N., gentle | .... | Cl'dy. |
| Detroit | 70 | 62 | S., gentle | .... | Clear. |
| Dodge City | 70 | 70 | N., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Duluth | 64 | 53 | S. W., gentle | .01 | Clear. |
| Erie | 67 | 59 | S., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Escanaba | .. | 64 | S., fresh | .... | Thr'ng |
| Fort Garry | 41 | .. | ........ | .... | ........ |
| Fort Gibson | 82 | 67 | S. E., gentle | .... | Clear. |
| Grand Haven | 68 | 58 | S. E., gentle | .... | Clear. |
| Indianapolis | 75 | 67 | S., gentle | .... | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 76 | 69 | S. W., gentle | .... | Fair. |
| La Crosse | 74 | 63 | Calm | .... | Clear. |
| Leavenworth | 77 | 67 | N., gentle | ... | Fair. |
| Louisville | 79 | 67 | S., fresh | ... | Fair. |
| Madison | 70 | 64 | S. W., fresh | .... | Cl'dy. |
| Marquette | .. | 63 | S., fresh | ... | Cl'dy. |
| Memphis | 74 | 70 | S. E., gentle | .... | Fair. |
| Milwaukee | 71 | 63 | S., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Nashville | 71 | 67 | S. E., fresh | ... | Cl'dy. |
| New Orleans | 79 | 76 | E., fresh | .... | Fair. |
| North Platte | 65 | 56 | Calm | .... | Clear. |
| Omaha | 65 | 57 | N. W., light | .... | Fair. |
| Oswego | 66 | 56 | S. E., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Pioche | 79 | 65 | Calm | .... | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | 73 | 60 | S., light | .... | Clear. |
| Port Huron | 70 | 59 | S., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Rochester | 72 | 58 | S., gentle | ... | Clear. |
| Sacramento | 82 | 68 | S., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Salt Lake City | 66 | 57 | N. W., fresh | ... | Clear. |
| Sandusky | 71 | 60 | S., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| San Francisco | 61 | 57 | W., fresh | .... | Foggy. |
| Shreveport | 84 | 77 | Calm | .... | Fair. |
| Springfield | 73 | 69 | S., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 79 | 68 | S., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 80 | 62 | S. W., gentle | .... | Clear. |
| Toledo | 70 | 62 | S., gentle | ... | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 80 | 75 | S., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Virginia City | 70 | 42 | N. E., brisk | .... | Fair. |
| Winnemucca | 66 | 63 | S. E., fresh | .... | Clear. |
| Yankton | 65 | .. | ........ | .... | ........ |
| Vincent | [illegible] | .. | ........ | .... | ........ |

## FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The failure was reported to-day of Isidore Rosenthal, wholesale dealer in woolens, 89 Walker street, who made an assignment to Abraham Wolfgang, with preferences amounting to $43,158. It is said the liabilities are about $200,000. Assets worth probably $95,000. After paying the preferred creditors, it is thought the assets will realize 25 cents on the dollar to the general creditors.

## FIRE RECORD.

### Further Details of the Destructive Bush Fires in Canada.

### No Hope of Their Cessation Until Copious Rains Fall.

### Measures to Be Taken for the Relief of the Stricken Inhabitants.

### List of Losses by Fire Elsewhere Yesterday.

CANADA BUSH FIRES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—From Upton Village it is learned the fires continue with unabated vigor in those sections of the country in which the soil is of a peat bog description, and only requires a stiff breeze to work fresh mischief, if not disaster and death. The drought is very marked, and people who have good wells are compelled to go in some instances twelve miles to get water for their cattle. Several additional houses in St. Simon and on the Little St. Helene Road have been burned recently, some thirteen or fourteen in the former and seventeen in the latter section. No one has been seen or heard of from Wilson's Mills except one man, who says he left on Monday and has not been back since. From St. Valarien the list of losses is large. Mr. Morin lost his house, barns, and mill, and even the mill-dam, which was burned down to the dry bed of the river. The rest of the parties burned out are: Thomas Coach, Dame Laplamme, F. Morin, Alphonse Latour, Oliver Emile, Dr. Joseph Beaudry, Onesime Beaudry, Toussaint Phillippe, Etienne Menard and brothers, and others not yet heard from. The fires at St. Dominique have destroyed several farms, and at Granby scores of men were on guard watching. At 4 o'clock it was a mile from the village, but there has been no news since. Acton, the district around St. Juillanme, is also enveloped in the smoke, and the fires are not by any means abating. The Hon. Mr. Mousseau has left Montreal with authority from the Chapleau Government to draw upon them for $1,000 for the relief of the sufferers. He is to organize a Relief Committee of the reverend clergymen of the parishes and the Mayors, and will then ask for subscriptions of money in Montreal, Quebec, and elsewhere. He places the loss at a much higher figure than has yet been mentioned, and says that the number of fam-families burned out must be about 150. He is also apprehensive that unless the rain comes quickly the country will witness still greater destruction from the flames. Much of the land is dried peat-bog, which accounts for the fire burning deeply into the ground. He will ask the Dominion Government for assistance, and has no doubt whatever that he will get a good sum for the object he has in view. He solicited subscriptions in Montreal from a few personal friends, and in a few minutes raised $201. Passengers by the Grand Trunk Railroad this morning say that the fire at St. Liboirre Station had approached very nearly to the railway track, and caused extreme caution to be used by the railway officials. The measures for relief, though hardly commenced, will be seconded by the people with hearty generosity, and already St. Hyacinth has come forward liberally. The Mayor of Upton, Mr. Fortin, however, showed very little spirit in this matter, and had the inauguration of relief committees depended upon him the inhabitants ruined by the conflagration might have starved. Rain would be most welcome in the fire parish, so sadly in need of it, and and wish is that it will come heavily and plenteously.

DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 11.—Early this morning a fire broke out in Peterson Bros.' hardware store in Arcadia, Carroll County, and the building and stock was totally consumed. The loss is $3,000. The fire was under great headway before it was discovered, and George Hoch and Frank Casey, who slept in the building, barely escaped with their lives. A strong south wind was blowing, and the fire spread to and consumed the building owned by Mr. Dunbar, loss, $500; H. Peterson's building, occupied as a restaurant and dwelling, loss, $500; Fay, restaurant man, also lost $500; Mr. Stull's dry-goods store, loss, $3,300; furniture store of Nickman & Garmer, loss $2,400; frame occupied by L. L. Stoll, drug store, loss, building and stock, $1,700; D. J. McDougall's agricultural warehouse, $4,000; Theo. Lampman's saloon, $800; Mines' saloon, building $700; C. Bruning's building, occupied as a drug store, building and stock, $2,500; J. N. Voris, general store, loss, building and stock, $2,000; frame, owned by V. S. Cooke, vacant, loss $700; frame dwelling, occupied by T. Lampman, and stable belonging to B. C. Agnew. The insurance is as follows: German of Freeport, Ill., $3,600; Home of New York, $2,200; State of Des Moines, $1,700; Western of Toronto, $200.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 381 at 5:10 last evening was caused by a fire in a one story frame building in the rear of No. 314½ West Madison street, occupied by L. Harding as a dye-house. Cause, an overheated boiler setting fire to adjoining woodwork.

The alarm from Box 369 at 12:05 this morning was false.

The alarm from Box 58 at 12:02 was turned in by Officer McCormick upon the discovery of fire in the engine and boiler room of E. H. Hill & Co.'s coffin factory, at Nos. 292 to 298 Franklin street. The prospects for a large fire were good, as it was already under great headway amongst inflammable material when it was discovered. As it was, however, the flames were easily extinguished by the engines first to arrive upon the scene. The damage to building and machinery will be in the neighborhood of $700, which is fully covered by insurance.

The alarm from Box 849 at 1 o'clock this morning was caused by a fire in a frame barn in the rear of No. 21 Erie street, owned and occupied by John Gibbons. The structure was valued at $500, and is almost a total loss. Insured for $200 in the Girard. There was also destroyed a horse valued at $150, and a buggy and harness valued at $100, upon which there was no insurance.

NEAR CLINTON, ILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 11.—A tenement house belonging to Sylvanus Potter, living in Texas Township, De Witt County, Illinois, was fired by a tramp last night and completely destroyed. Loss about $300; no insurance.

AT DOUGLAS CENTRE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—A flouring-mill, blacksmith shop, and the Post-Office at Douglas Centre burned last night. Loss, $7,000; no insurance. The property belonged to Bloons & Son.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11.—Smith & Wicks' tin-can factory burned this morning. Loss, $50,000; insured.

## PRESIDENT HAYES AND PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The Presidential party this morning took a trip around the bay on the Government steamer McPherson, visiting the fortifications, from which salutes were fired. The party then proceeded to Gen. McDowell's headquarters at Black Point, where a reception was had during the afternoon.

The President and party visited Baldwin's Theatre this evening to witness the performance of "Ainon," occupying the two lower proscenium boxes on the right of the stage. The boxes were handsomely decorated with National emblems for the occasion. The audience received the party with rounds of applause on their entrance.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Subscriptions are coming in rapidly to make good the gift by C. W. West of $150,000 for an art museum. Joseph Longworth gives $1,000; Julius Dexter, $10,000; the estate of James A. Frazer, $5,100; G. K. Sheenberger, $1,000; P. R. Neff, $1,000. Others give smaller sums, making an aggregate of $30,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 11.—A meeting of manufacturers was held in the Board of Trade rooms this forenoon, at which a committee was appointed to consider the reducing of wages, in view of the present low price of print cloth. The probable result will be a reduction of 10 per cent.

## OBITUARY.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Marshall O. Roberts, the well-known New York capitalist, died at 7 o'clock this morning at Saratoga. Mr. Roberts, accompanied by his family, went to Saratoga last June, and occupied one of the cottages in the park of the United States Hotel. Tuesday morning last he had an apoplectic attack, followed by paralysis of the right side, which proved fatal this morning. Mr. Roberts was born in 1814. In 1840, being then a ship-chandler, he was extensively engaged in speculations in the whale fisheries. He was next employed by the Naval Agent of this port as a contractor. The vast fortune which Mr. Roberts accumulated was for the most part acquired in the steamship business. He was one of the first to discover in the Mexican Treaty which ceded California to the United States a brilliant future for commerce, and long before the gold-fever, which reached its hight in 1849, broke out he had risked his entire fortune in the contract to build a line of steamers to connect at Chagres, on the Isthmus of Panama, with other vessels to ply between Panama and San Francisco. This line was already established when the gold-fever began. When Gen. Scott wanted transportation for troops to relieve Maj. Anderson at Fort Sumter, Mr. Roberts promptly supplied the steamer Star of the West. He was for many years the President of the Atlantic Steamship Company and of the North River Bank. Soon after the death of President Lincoln he forwarded to Mrs. Lincoln $10,000 as his portion of the $100,000 about being raised for the benefit of herself and family. The Young Woman's Christian Home, in East Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, which was founded by Mr. Roberts' second wife and the late Macia Hall, received its entire building endowment, about $70,000 from Mr. Roberts. In 1853 Mr. Roberts was nominated for Congress by a Whig Convention of the Ninth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Wards of New York, but was beaten with the rest of the ticket. He was chosen a delegate in 1856 to the first National Republican Convention at Pittsburg. It was expected during Gen. Grant's first term that he would be appointed Secretary of the Navy. In 1865 he was nominated for Mayor, but was defeated. Among the greatest enterprises of his latter years was the Southern Pacific Railroad. At his residence, No. 107 Fifth avenue, he had collected a gallery of rare paintings and statuary, which cost him $750,000. Besides other property, Mr. Roberts leaves stocks and bonds valued at $10,000,000.

THE REV. P. B. AYDELOTTE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—The Rev. P. B. Aydelotte, Presbyterian, died last night, aged 85 years.

SAMUEL S. HALDEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Samuel S. Haldeman, Professor of Comparative Philogy in the Pennsylvania University, died at his home in Chickies last evening, aged 68.

## CANADA.

### Fees of Leading Lawyers—Church and State—Submarine Cables.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—The hearing of the petition of Joseph Doutre, Q. C., vs. The Queen has commenced in the Exchequer Court here, before Judge Fournier. This petition involves the right of the Dominion counsel before the Halifax Fishery-Award Commission to a larger remuneration than $8,000, the amount already paid. Mr. Doutre claims $20,000; and, should his petition be successful, the Dominion will suffer to the extent of $50,000 or $60,000, as there are several other similar claims dependent upon the decision respecting this. A number of witnesses were called to testify to the amounts usually paid to leading members of the Bar as retaining fees, and the evidence given is an interesting revelation to a large portion of the general public. Mr. Doutre, Q. C., was examined, and entered into an elaborate and detailed history of the Fishery-Award regulations; and claimed that, through his absence at Halifax so long, his business had become broken up, and a largely-increasing practice partially destroyed. As to the question of remuneration, he claimed that the fees charged were no higher than those he received from a few poor habitants on a mission to England for them, when he was paid $50 per day. In the test case of Attorney-General Angus vs. an Insurance Company, involving the constitutionality of the Insurance Stamp act of Quebec, he received $500 in fees, although he only spent two days in court. In the case of Grant vs. Beaudry, known as the "Orange trial," he was paid $10 per hour. In another case, for the Local Government, he was paid $20 per day additional to the taxable fees. From correspondence with Mr. Dwight Foster, who was one of the American counsel before the Fishery Commission, and who arrived only after the Canadian case had been submitted, he learned that he (Foster) had been allowed $9,000, apart from expenses, which included those of his family and a ball. Mr. Doutre testified further that he was engaged 240 days altogether, at $50 per day, making $12,000; 240 days at $20 per day expenses, $4,800; expenses of establishment at Montreal, $250; traveling expenses, $275; interest on money unpaid, $950; and for trouble, loss of time, etc., in writing to friends of the Government to secure their influence and coöperation in effecting a settlement, $2,000,—making a total of $20,275. Messrs. Archambault, Duhamel, and Walker, of the Montreal Bar, were called to testify as to the amount of fees usually paid to leading lawyers. The three witnesses concurred in each other's statements, and agreed in placing Mr. Doutre at the head of the profession in the Province of Quebec. They quoted a number of instances to show that $50 per day was not an unreasonable charge, and that they had frequently received it. One of the witnesses stated that he had recently received $2,000 to defend a criminal case which would only occupy two days. They all agreed that from $50 to $75 per day would not be an unreasonable charge for a man like Mr. Doutre, especially as he had to leave his home and other business. The case is still in progress.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—The *Canadien* endeavors to make capital against the Liberal party for protesting against clerical influence in elections. In an article on the rights of the clergy, it lays it down as the Conservative doctrine, that the Church, as a right to propogate its doctrines; and that its ministers are not subject to temporal jurisdiction, in virtue of the principle of natural law that a superior society cannot be subject to an inferior one.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The Dominion Government steamer Newfield, having been specially fitted up with the necessary machinery and apparatus for cable-laying, and with electric lights for night service, will sail from the River Thames, England, on Monday week, with the electric cables lately purchased by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to connect the lighthouse-service at Magdalen Island, Bird Rock, and Anticosti Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the shore signal-service, and to connect Grand Manan Island and Campo Bello, Bay of Fundy, with the shore signal-service. The whole of these cables will be submerged during the month of October. By this service it is hoped that, during the stormy season, such assistance may be immediately sent to shipwrecked sailors or stranded passengers as will result in a considerable saving of life and property, and the prevention of much suffering.

Mr. William Hawthorne, of London, Ont., has been appointed Grand Second Aide-de-Camp in the National Great Priory of Canada.

## STOCK TRANSACTIONS AT COUNCIL BLUFFS

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Sept. 11.—The following were the receipts, shipments, and sales of stock at the Union Stock-Yards in this city during the past week: Receipts, 5,304 head of cattle and 250 head of sheep. Shipments, 4,103 head of cattle. Sales, 573 head of cattle and 250 head of sheep. The business is not yet fairly under way, as the movement of stock has been backward this season owing to last winter, which was hard on cattle in the West.

Give me the Shakers' Sarsaparilla in preference to all others.—C. A. Guilmette, M. D., Boston.

# FOREIGN.

## Cream of the English and Continental Political Gossip.

## The Naval Demonstration in Turkish Waters Postponed for a Short Time.

## Recognition by the Powers of the Fact that the Porte Is Helpless.

## The Hope Entertained that the Albanians May Be Brought to Reason.

## Safe Arrival of the Long-Expected Heir to the Spanish Throne.

## Dueling in the German Army Getting to Be Alarmingly Prevalent.

### ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

*Special Cable.*

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The prorogation of Parliament has liberated the legislators from an atmosphere of physical heat, moral irritation, and general vexation of spirit. The Government steered through troubled waters to a successful conclusion. A military victory and diplomatic preëminence abroad, prosperity and a legislative triumph at home, excelled by far the tinsel and limelight of Lord Beaconsfield's prearranged tableaux. The indiscretion of the House of Lords under the guidance of Lord Redesdale, and its subsequent submission over the Burials, Game, and Employers' Liability bills have turned popular feeling against the upper chamber. Mr. Forster has given the cue for future agitation. The experience of the sessions shows the practical vigor of the Radical party and the decadence of the Whigs. It is improbable that the Liberals will much longer tolerate the obstruction of the House of Lords. Reform in the upper is likely to precede reform in the lower chamber. The sovereign's veto is now virtually passed away, but it is still in fact exercised by the leader of the Conservative Peers. No Government resigns on account of an adverse vote of the Peers. Constitutional etiquet requires that the Government in such case shall pass on and

TREAT THE PEERS WITH INDIFFERENCE.

But Lord Beaconsfield has only to say, "Reject this bill, emasculate that," and he is obeyed, and the Government legislation is obstructed.

The Berlin and Paris press continue the polemic on

MR. FORSTER'S UTTERANCE,

the former holding that English Parliamentary Government is decaying, and the latter urging France to follow Mr. Forster's guidance and abolish the Senate. Earl Granville's apology for Mr. Forster is not considered of much consequence.

Liberal orators during the recess will agitate the reform of the Upper House. Two things are deemed necessary, that a vote of a clear majority of all the members in the House of Commons may override the decision of the House of Lords, and that the number of Peers in the Cabinet shall be reduced.

GEN. ROBERTS' SPLENDID SUCCESS

in his march into space has relieved England from the terrible dread of a Mahometan uprising in India. The French press consider that the achievement makes Gen. Roberts the foremost British General of modern times. The credit of the bold conception is due to Gen. Stewart, the late commander of Cabul. The first detailed account of

GEN. BURROWS' DEFEAT

is published this week. The previous conjectures were wrong. There was no sudden panic. The native troops fought bravely for six hours. The battle was lost through Gen. Burrows' sheer incompetency. A heavy reckoning awaits both Gens. Primrose and Burrows. In the battle and investment of Candahar many hundred lives were wasted in vain attempts to recover positions which they left in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Phayre completes the ignoble triumvirate whose military reputations are entombed in Southern Afghanistan. He took two months to make a four days' march. No decision has been made as to the disposal of

CANDAHAR.

It is believed that England will surrender the city, but experts urge the retention of the Pisheen Valley and the Khajak Pass, so as to seize Candahar the moment the Russians approach Herat.

THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY

gets worse, and threatens to lead to serious complications, probably a general European war. There is no certainty as to the good faith of the Turks. The news is most contradictory. It is said on good authority that, as a consequence of the interviews between Prince Bismarck and the Baron Haymerle, Austria, Germany, and Roumania have formed an alliance. Its design is to create the last-named country a Kingdom, with her integrity and independence guaranteed, so as to wedge Russia out of the Balkan Peninsula, while Italy, having come to terms with Austria about the Adriatic coast, will join the

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

At first there was no confirmation of this, though telegrams pointed in that direction. To-day a Vienna telegram states that Italy has made overtures, and that an agent from her arrived at Vienna, bearing confidentially the preliminaries of a treaty. He has since started for Friedrichsruhe, where Prince Bismarck is staying. The whole plan is part and parcel of Bismarck's great scheme of pushing Austria down the Danube, —a fate Austria cannot avoid. Germany is said to encourage the Italian alliance. This is very likely, for Austria once elbowed among the Balkan Slavs. There would be no difficulty in Germany and Italy arranging the control of the European frontier to their own satisfaction on the basis of nationalities. France has joined in

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION,

but the whole affair is postponed. The prospect is gloomy. Russia and England, under Mr. Gladstone's auspices, are in favor of prompt action. The other Powers are preparing for eventualities.

IRELAND.

Under the influence of the splendid harvest, Ireland is becoming quieter. The Irish are largely disposed to confide in Gladstone and Mr. Forster. The efforts of the agitators are fruitless. The Irish undoubtedly expect substantial legislation next year.

The present calm is delusive unless this hope is fulfilled. The Government means to settle the land question, and should the House of Lords interfere, a warm constitutional contest is expected.

The Duke of Cambridge is attending

THE GERMAN ARMY MANEUVRES.

He was received by the Emperor and the Berlinese with great effusion, ostensibly as the British Commander-in-Chief, really because he is an old Guelph and heir presumptive to the late throne of Hanover. His reconciliation is a triumph for Prussian predominance.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

returns to Livadia with the Princess Dolgoranki. She will consent only to a public, regular marriage. The avowal causes a sensation at St. Petersburg.

SPORTING.

Public attention is directed to the English preëminence in sports by the gallant though unsuccessful stand made by the Australians against the English cricketers.

Great interest is felt in the forthcoming international sculling match. Trickett has arrived from Sydney. His form is not admired. Confidence is manifested in the success of Hanlan for the all world championship.

CHINESE SOLDIERY.

Col. Gordon's recommendation to the Chinese Government to arm great numbers of the people with inferior weapons which they can handle is not approved here. The Chinese Government dare not arm the masses. He recommends the Chinese to give up free emigration to America, and submit the Kuldja difficulty to arbitration. Ex-President Grant gave, in general, more sensible advice.

### TURKEY.

ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Pera dispatch says: A note of the Powers relative to Armenia is expected immediately. It is believed it proposes the autonomy of the province, modeled on that of Lebanon. The condition of Asia Minor is lamentable. It contains 200,000 lawless refugees, who are without means of subsistence except by pillage.

THE GREEKS.

A dispatch says a Greek ironclad and two frigates have been ordered to cruise on the Albanian coast.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The *Times* in a leading article discussing the rumor that England and Russia would adopt isolated action on the Montenegrin question says: "Not only is there no reason for anticipating such a course on the part of England, but there is the strongest reason for pronouncing it impossible."

SETTLED.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "It is believed in diplomatic circles here that an understanding was arrived at between the Powers Thursday last by which the Montenegrin question may be considered as settled."

THE ALBANIAN SEDITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—A meeting of the Albanian Chiefs at Argyo Castro resolved rather to declare Albania independent of the Porte than to permit the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro.

NOOIKOFF, THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR,

has proposed to his colleagues to support Russia's ultimatum demanding the execution of the assasin of Col. Commeroff, or to agree to the establishment of an international guard for the protection of foreigners in Constantinople. The French, German, and Austrian Ambassadors said they considered the proposition impracticable.

POSTPONED.

A Constantinople dispatch says the naval demonstration has been postponed for a few days.

TALKING IT OVER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—The naval demonstration has been postponed for a few days, as the Ambassadors of the Powers recognize the good-will of the Porte and the difficulties besetting the surrender of Dulcigno. The Austrian and French Ambassadors pointed out to Abeddin Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the dangers for Turkey which might result from a naval demonstration, and the consequent absolute necessity of the surrender of Dulcigno. Russia favored immediate action against Turkey, but was induced by England to share the more moderate views of Austria, and accede to the postponement of the demonstration.

Riza Pasha has assembled the notables of Dulcigno and explained to them the necessity for the surrender of the place. The Sultan, he said, would reimburse them from his personal revenue for the cost of the fortifications they had erected.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

RAGUSA, Sept. 11.—The Albanian volunteers having momentarily quitted their positions near Dulcigno, they were occupied by regular Turkish troops. The volunteers afterwards endeavored to regain their positions, but were repulsed with the loss of a few wounded.

### FRANCE.

LIBEL SUIT.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The libel action by Col. Yung, of the War Office, accused by M. Woestyne, of the *Gaulois*, of communicating documents to the German Government, has commenced. M. Woestyne has subpœnaed Gen. Farre, Minister of War, Gen. De Cissy, ex-Minister of War, Marshal MacMahon, and Mme. Yung. The Radicals declare the accusation originates in political spite.

AGAINST DE FREYCINET.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Paris dispatch says: "M. Deves has called a special meeting of the Republicans of the Left. A formidable assault on Premier de Freycinet is organized."

EXTRAORDINARY CABINET COUNCIL.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A Cabinet Council under the Presidency of President Grévy has been summoned by De Freycinet for the 18th inst. to decide on the course to be pursued regarding the non-authorized religious confraternities.

A DISAGREEMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—M. Deves has refused to convoke the groups of the Left to protest against the policy of the Ministry. He says: "When the Chamber meets it will pass judgment on the acts of the Ministry. Until then we must restrict ourselves to expressing individual opinions."

### GREAT BRITAIN.

GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A letter from Gladstone is published expressing his hearty gratitude to all, at home and abroad, who manifested sympathy for him in his recent illness.

SEAHAM.

The Government Inspector has officially announced his conclusion that the number of the dead at Seaham is close upon 165.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY.

This week's *Economist*, commenting on the position of the Imperial Bank of Germany, says: "While we hardly think Germany would improve her position by reverting to the double standard, it is clear that unless the state of commerce keeps the balance of trade in its favor, the Reichsbank will find it very difficult to preserve the convertibility of its notes, meet its obligations in cash, and maintain a sufficient specie reserve."

### SPAIN.

BOTH DOING FINELY.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The Queen has been safely delivered of a daughter. Both doing finely.

ROYAL DISPLEASURE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Madrid dispatch says measures are to be taken in the Basque Provinces to enforce the loyalty of the clergy and strengthen the hands of the authorities. The recent elections filled the Basque Councils generally with Carlists and Democrats. Hardly any of the Government candidates were successful.

### GERMANY.

DUELING IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Berlin dispatch says: Dueling is increasing in the German army at the most alarming rate. Count Goltz, of the Captain-General's staff, has been killed by a brother-officer in an encounter at Fulda. Gen. Count von der Goltz is one of the Emperor's aids-de-camp, but it can scarcely be probable that he is meant.

### AUSTRIA.

THE RECENT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Vienna says the idea that the interview between Bismarck and Baron von Heymerle had been for the purpose of making any positive stipulation to provide against eventualities in the East, and, above all, against a possible separation act of England and Russia, may be entirely dismissed.

### RUSSIA.

FORTIFICATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—Papers state that Wyborg will be strongly fortified next year.

### VARIOUS.

DROWNED OUT.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—On the island of Dominica continuous rains and high winds prevailed from Aug. 15 to 19, putting the whole island under water. The crops were rotted and destroyed.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE NIGER.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—News has been received from the French expedition which started up the Niger on the 4th of April last, under Capt. Gallieni. On the 11th of May, near the Village of Dis, in the Barbara country, the expedition was attacked by 3,000 natives. After several hours' fighting, Capt. Gallieni retired, with a loss of fourteen killed and eleven wounded. All their baggage was lost. The expedition has refitted and started again by another route.

LIGHTHOUSE THROWN DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A stone lighthouse on the first point of Tanging Koelonge, on the west coast of Java, has been thrown down by a violent earthquake.

# SPORTING.

THE TEST RACE.

The great 156-hour race between men and horses, the first of the kind ever given, came to a successful end at 12 o'clock last night, having been begun at noon last Sunday. The race was originated by Dan O'Leary, who conceived that as the question of superiority between the human and equine families in a contest into which both endurance and speed cut a conspicuous figure had long been a mooted one, a race that would definitly settle the matter would be of interest to the public generally. With this end in view, he projected and carried out the contest which ended last evening in a victory for the promising young pedestrian, Byrnes, over five good horses that started in against him a week ago.

The progress of the race from day to day has been fully described in these columns. As was expected, the horses kept a strong lead for the first half of the journey, and this fact served to badly discourage all the men, Byrnes included, but the latter was constantly cheered by his trainer, and finally pulled through. Last Tuesday night, however, all the men regarded their case as a hopeless one, and were ready to quit right there, but finally concluded to pull along two days more and then stop if their case looked no better. Before that time came Vint and others had dropped out, but Byrnes, Krohne, and Colston had closed a great part of the gap opened up by the equines, and, although still behind, had hopes of success. How well grounded these hopes were was shown Friday afternoon, when Bathman's entry and Crockett collapsed completely, leaving only Betsy Baker and Rose of Texas to represent the horses. By this time Byrnes was on even terms with Betsy Baker, and continued so until he left the track in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Yesterday, when Betsy Baker came upon the track, it was soon apparent that the hard work of the previous day had taxed her powers of endurance to the utmost, and that unless Byrnes failed completely his winning was a certainty. With this prospect before him, the young men went to work with renewed vigor, and kept hard at work, increasing his lead at every hour. When noon came, he had 542 miles to his credit—a remarkably good six days' performance when the fact that the weather was not favorable is taken into consideration. Betsy Baker was also constantly on the track, but, try as she might, could not overtake the man, and after an all-day chase was forced to give it up as a bad job. About 8 o'clock in the evening Byrnes retired to his tent, having at that time a score of 578 miles to his credit, while the mare was fourteen miles behind, and also forced to leave the track. She came out again about 10 o'clock and walked slowly around the track, being wrapped in blankets from head to foot.

At this time the most exciting feature of the occasion was the race for fifth place between Bathman's entry and Crockett. Byrnes was certain of first money, Betsy Baker of second, Rose of Texas of third, and Colston of fourth, so that Crockett and the roan gelding had the fight for the fifth position all to themselves. Both horses were led around the track, and encouraged by shouts from their grooms and trainers. At 11 o'clock Crockett was five laps behind Bathman's entry, and from that time to the close was unable to gain any. Byrnes kept steadily in his tent, coming out but once, about 10:30 o'clock, when he made one circuit of the track. At 12 o'clock the crowd gathered in front of the scoring stand to witness the distribution of prizes, amounting altogether to $4,000. Mr. W. W. O'Brien did the presenting. After referring to the fair and honorable manner in which the race had been conducted from beginning to end, Mr. O'Brien called Byrnes forward and presented him with two $1,000 bonds, shaking the young man heartily by the hand. The owner of Betsy Baker then came out and received $1,000, Krohne took $250, and Colston $150. The fifth prize, $100, was awarded to Bathman's entry, but Jere Dunn entered a protest on account of foul riding, and was given until next Tuesday to produce his evidence.

The crowd then dispersed, and the great race was over, the score being as follows:

| MEN. | Miles. | Laps. |
|---|---|---|
| Byrnes | 578 | 6 |
| Krohne | 535 | 6 |
| Colston | 529 | 4 |
| Jackson | 208 | 2 |

| HORSES. | Miles. | Laps. |
|---|---|---|
| Betsy Baker | 568 | 0 |
| Rose of Texas | 545 | 4 |
| Bathman's entry | 527 | 2 |
| Crockett | 525 | 2 |

THE EXTRA PROGRAM TO-DAY.

Several interesting races will be brought off at the Mastodon Pavilion to-day, it having been leased to Daniel O'Leary for the rest of the season. The first event will be called at 3 p. m. sharp, and the program will be carried out during the afternoon and evening without intermission. The champion's favorit style will be admired in a thirty-mile fair heel-and-toe race, which is open to all comers, and a splendid field of starters has been secured.

A match race for $100 a side between John Dobler and the English ex-champion, James Smith, will also be brought off, and George Guyon and John Sherry, of Waukegan, will have a race for $250 to decide a question of speed. The admission fee will be but 25 cents.

### PEDESTRIANISM.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Charles Rowell, pedestrian, has sent to the New York *Spirit of the Times* articles of agreement for the signature of William Pegram, of Boston. The articles are similar to those heretofore governing such contests.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—At the Bay District Park to-day, with a rough track and weather, and penalized one yard for a false start, R. S. Haley, of the Olympic Club, ran 220 yards in twenty-three seconds.

# GEN. GRANT.

## Good Republican Doctrine.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Gen. Arthur received a letter from Gen. Grant a few days since which contains the following:

When I go East I do not want to return here until next spring except one day, the 2d of November, to cast a vote for Garfield and Arthur, and would not prefer to break up so soon. I hope you may have a rousing meeting that may awaken the people to the importance of keeping the control of the Government in the hands of the Republican party until we can have two National parties, every member of which can cast his ballot as judgment dictates, without fear of molestation or ostracism, and have it honestly counted—parties not differing in opinion as to whether we are a Nation, but as to policies to secure the greatest good to the greatest number of its citizens. Sincerely believing that the Democratic party as now constituted is not a fit party to trust with the control of the General Government, I believe it to the interest of all sections, South as well as North, that the Republican party should succeed in November.

### LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

The alarm from Box 59 at 2:10 this morning was caused by fire breaking out once again in the large coffin factory of F. H. Hill & Co. This time the fire was confined to a large chute at one end of the building, and which had been burned over in the first fire. The flames leaping high from the top of this chute was, as before, the first intimation the Fire Department had of it. The last blaze was probably caused by sparks left from the first, setting fire to the shavings and light woodwork about the place.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at the corner of Bloomingdale road and Rockwell street, in the Town of Jefferson, upon Lottie Anderson, 15 years of age, who died of burns received Friday by the accidental explosion of some fireworks in Morris' factory at the corner of Armitage road and California avenue. But few facts could be ascertained, as no one seemed to have any idea as to how the explosion occurred. The inquest upon Lewis Stanley, alias "Eaves," who was accidentally shot by Henry Stamm, a bartender at No. 11 Michigan avenue, was commenced at the County Hospital yesterday, but was postponed, for the purpose of gathering more evidence, until 3 o'clock Sept. 13. All investigation made thus far tends to exonerate Stamm from any willful attempt.

### PERSONAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The Hon. R. R. Hitt, Secretary of Legation at Paris, arrived yesterday. He will visit his home in Illinois.

### THE STANDARD DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—During the past week there were paid out from the Mints 553,496 standard silver dollars, against $222,500 the corresponding week in 1879.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## From Canterbury to the Weirs—Beauties of Lake Winnepesaukie.

## Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic—A Big Crowd.

## Gen. McClellan in the Role of "the Conquering Hero"—How "Little Mac" Looks.

## People Who Had Never Seen a Reporter—Bourbonism of the Granit-State Democracy.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

WEIRS, N. H., Sept. 1.—I drove to this place from Canterbury this morning, taking an early start before the dew was off the grass, and while the mist half-veiled the hills. The road is delightful in scenery, winding in and out through native forests, past quiet old farm-houses, over the hills and along the valleys, with magnificent views of the distant mountains from every elevation. The route lies through Belmont, a small manufacturing village, devoted chiefly to the stocking industry, whose houses are as white as paint can make them, with blinds as green as the Isle of Erin. Laconia is next brought into full view from the top of a long range of hills. It lies peacefully in a beautiful valley, on the shore of the River Winnepesaukie, which at that point broadens into a great bay. This also is a manufacturing village; and a mile and a half farther on is another village, which would be a suburb of Laconia if it were not a rival manufacturing town. This is called Lake Village, and is situated on Little Bay, a broading of Winnepesaukie River soon after it emerges from the famous lake of the same name. From Lake Village the road rises and runs over a range of hills, and descends again as it approaches.

THE WEIRS.

The Weirs has long been a mere station on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railway, and the landing-place for lake-steamers which run to Wolfsboro and Centre Harbor, situated across the lake. It must have been a very beautiful spot until two years ago, when some enterprising Yankees began to disfigure it by the erection of summer-hotels constructed of pine boards. It looks now very much like the City of Deadwood, in the Black Hills. Doubtless in its native state it possessed at least a poor sod, but this has been worn away by the tramp of visitors, until the whole place has become an ash-heap, resembling a State-Fair ground out of repair. The hotels are gaudy with paint and ghastly with whitewash; and the way to be comfortable and happy in them is to get out of them as quickly as possible. Among the pines, beyond the range of travel, up the sides of the hills, there are Edens of repose where tents might be pitched and a summer-Paradise improvised. But the view is magnificent. When you plant your feet in a dust-heap, wait a moment for the smudge to subside, and then take in the view over the lake. You will forget that your shoes and stockings are utterly ruined, and perhaps make a movement of charmed surprise which will raise such a cloud of dust as quickly to obscure the whole scene. Then you say something wicked, and close your eyes, and—wait.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKIE

is twenty-two miles long, but its shores are extremely irregular, and it is dotted with an island for every day in the year,—three hundred and sixty-five. From the Weirs only a little patch up the lake is visible. But it is as pretty a bit of water as any man ever rested his eyes upon, and it is set in a landscape of rare beauty,—hills and mountains. Red Mountain is hidden from view; but to the south there is Mt. Major, and in the northeast the Great Ossipee Range rises grandly. Lake Winnepesaukie is less celebrated than Lake George, but a distinguished writer has drawn this comparison between the two lakes, which is not to the disadvantage of the former:

That the internal and successive beauties of the Winnepesaukie strongly resemble, and nearly approach, those of Lake George, I cannot entertain a doubt. That they exceed them, seems scarcely credible. But the prospect from the hill at the head of Centre Harbor is much superior to that from Fort George,—a fact of which hardly anything could have convinced me except the testimony of my own eyes. The Winnepesaukie presents a field of at least twice the extent. The islands in view are more numerous, of finer forms, and more happily arranged. The shores are not inferior. The expansion is far more magnificent; and the grandeur of the mountains, particularly of the Great Ossipee, can scarcely be rivaled.

It is, then, on the western shore of this incomparably beautiful lake that I write. But what do I see as I raise my eyes?

A VAST CROWD

of men, women, and children,—ten, or fifteen, or twenty thousand people walking hither and thither in a thick dust-fog! The Yankees, ever ready to turn an honest penny, and always cudgeling their brains for a device to make two pennies where they ought to make but one,—the New Hampshire Yankees have made of the Weirs a "summer-resort" for tired city-people, and a camping-ground for every description of recreation and celebration in which the good people of the State indulge. The Methodists, Baptists, and Unitarians hold their camp-meetings here; the Christian Temperance Union meets here; the Adventists gather here to predict the early destruction of the earth and all that therein is; and the Grand Army of the Republic assembles here once a year to fight its battles o'er again. The G. A. R. is here to-day, full to the brim of patriotic reminiscences, and covered all over with dust and badges; and their wives and children, and their friends and neighbors, are here without badges, but in dust up to their ears. It is the great day of the reunion, and Gen. George B. McClellan has promised to be here. And it is believed that he will be here; although it is known that neither Gen. Butler nor Gen. Burnside will be here, though their presence is promised in the great posters which adorn all the fences and the broadsides of all the hotels. Everybody is

ANXIOUS TO SEE "LITTLE MAC,"

and accordingly at 2 o'clock the grand stand is faced by a great throng of people,—some say 25,000; not so many by half, perhaps, but enough to make an imposing assembly. Fine-looking people they are, too. Most of the men are sunburned, and most of the women as brown as chestnuts; and among the latter there are many pretty maids. They are all a trifle inquisitive. They look you squarely in the face, and you know that they are making an impartial estimate of your character and capabilities. And, if they want a hint as an aid to an accurate conclusion, they do not hesitate to cross-examine you on the spot.

Anxious to secure a slight advantage over the commonality, I worked my way through the crowd, and introduced myself to the Grand Commander, who, by the way, happened to be a journalist, and I told him I was connected with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and that I should like a seat on the platform, on which to play reporter. He looked very much surprised (I don't think the press of the State had a single representative on the ground), and said, curtly,

"THERE'S A CHAIR."

Just then a benevolent-looking old gentleman, who stood on the edge of the platform, two or three feet above the ground, said to me, "May I help myself down by putting my hands on your shoulder?" "With all my heart," I said. When he stood safely upon terra firma, he said, rather proudly, I thought, "My legs are not quite so limber as they were eighty-four years ago." It was my turn to show astonishment, for the old gentleman didn't look over 60, upon my word. As I stood facing the man of over four-score, and regarding him with admiration, an old lady touched me on the elbow and said: "What be ye goin' to do with that book?" pointing to the note-book in my hand. "Take notes," I said. "And will ye print them?" she inquired. "Yes," I replied; and the old lady evinced a degree of astonishment only equaled by that of the Grand-Commander journalist as he pointed me to a chair.

I took my seat on the platform and began to scribble, whereupon several women in my neighborhood opened a dialog at my expense, in a tone of voice intended for my ears; and, as I paid no heed to it, they raised their voices. They became very facetious and funny, and I glanced in their direction, expecting to see some girls of gawkyish appearance. But they were ladies,—members of the first families,—as I might have inferred from the fact that they occupied seats of honor on the platform.

THEY HAD NEVER BEFORE SEEN A REPORTER,—

that was all. One of the ladies thrust her parasol forward, remarking, "I'll keep the sun off his neck." I looked up gratefully, and she "snickered." The platform was occupied chiefly by women, among them the wife of Senator Blair. Among the few men I recognized Col. Harriman, the veteran soldier, ex-Governor, and Republican campaigner of the Granit State. Everybody knew him and spoke to him, and he responded heartily, but with a touch of that tone of vanity which is peculiar to popular public men. He is a tall man, of a slight figure, with long gray hair combed carefully behind his ears; and, as the waiting for the Democratic hero of many projected great battles which were never fought, grew tiresome, the handsome Colonel put on his specs and pared his nails. From this genteel employment he was roused by the boom of cannon, and the sound of martial music was heard in the distance.

It was a trifle ludicrous to hear the band play "See the conquering hero comes," in connection with the arrival of Gen. McClellan. But brass bands are no respecters of persons; and this was apparent when the conquering-hero air was followed by "The March through Georgia." The arrangements on the platform were execrable. As the "conquering hero" approached, distinguished and undistinguished persons climbed upon the narrow space, calculated for fifty persons, to the number of some hundreds. Everybody was hot and uncomfortable; but everybody who jogged my elbow, and punched me in the side and back, and trod on my toes, and kicked my shins, did it with the utmost good nature, and laughed heartily when I groaned.

At last, amid the blast of wind-instruments and the boom of cannon,

"LITTLE MAC" ASCENDED THE PLATFORM.

He wore a straw hat, and a striped blue-and-white shirt, and the regulation mustache and imperial, and looked very hot and dusty. Gen. McClellan is an inferior-looking man. His forehead is low, his eyes too near together, his chin too short, and his mouth lacks firmness. Everybody now knows that he has no decision of character; but everybody who knew him personally ought to have been able to predict his failure as a military man from scrutiny of his face.

There is probably no place outside of a lunatic asylum, except in a community of Democrats, where an effort would now be made to lionize George B. McClellan. And the Democrats of New Hampshire will go greater lengths in giving sympathy to the Lost Cause than any other Democrats in the country. There is a scrap of history which illustrates this trait of the New Hampshire Democracy. A few years ago they obtained control of the Government of the State, whereupon they enacted a law making it permissive for towns to levy a tax to pay back to citizens the cost of substitutes they had procured when drafted into the army raised to put down the Rebellion. The Town of Canterbury, being in control of Democrats, levied such a tax; and, in the course of a speech made in support of the measure, one citizen declared that the man who furnished a substitute

EXHIBITED AS MUCH COURAGE

as the man who himself went to the front with a musket in his hand. When the Republicans regained control of the State Government, they promptly repealed the curious statute. Who doubts that the Democratic doughfaces of New Hampshire would support the payment of Southern claims and of pensions to Rebel soldiers?

Of course the Democrats in the crowd were bound to make the most of the General who had more tendencies for the South and more love for the Democratic party than affection for the Nation and its flag. Accordingly they howled and cheered so vociferously that their idol couldn't be heard ten feet from the stand. He expressed his satisfaction at being present, and said that New Hampshire and New Jersey stood side by side during the War, and that they now stand side by side in the generous rivalry of business enterprise. This was evidently the end of his prepared speech, or he forgot the rest, for he stumbled on disconnectedly; and fortunately the jubilant Democrats soon drowned him out entirely, and he stopped. Then his worshipers demanded to shake hands with him, and the program had to be suspended to accommodate them. The old Bourbon Democrats couldn't have betrayed more delight over the General if he had actually

SURRENDERED HIS WHOLE ARMY TO THE REBELS

without striking a blow. But the hand-shaking matinée had to be stopped, and this was accomplished by the announcement of an evening-reception.

Then the program, which was a long one, was carried out to the bitter end, notwithstanding the confusion and noise were indescribable. Gov. Nat Head, a bluff, hearty, good-natured-looking man, but a poor speaker, said a few words, and gave the crowd his fatherly benediction. Here an amusing episode occurred. Gen. McMahon, a young-looking man with iron-gray hair and mustache, took the stand, and said it was the first time he had ever been called to follow Gen. McClellan when he had any doubts or misgivings as to the result. Considering that "Little Mac" always had doubts and misgivings on every subject, and never won a battle, the crowd had grave doubts as to what the speaker meant. Gen. Griffin, of Keene, made an excellent speech, but I am the only person who heard it, and I don't intend to report it.

COL. HARRIMAN

then took the stand, and the audience grew still. He has a splendid voice, and is familiar with the arts of oratory. He made a speech for the Nation with a big N. He briefly and graphically sketched the history of the War, from the firing on Sumter, and the patriotic resentment which it evoked, to the final victory at Appomattox. He concluded with a brilliant picture of the future of the Nation. During the delivery of this brief but spirited oration there was almost perfect attention, and the speaker was greeted with thunders of applause. Then there were more speeches by ex-Governors and Generals, and a poem by one Gay, of Concord, which opened in the style of "Hiawatha"; gave a history of everything that has transpired since the Indians sailed their canoes over the placid waters of Winnepesaukie, including the camp-meetings; and wound up, after a hundred stanzas, like a camp-meeting hymn. By this time everybody wanted to go home; but the railway-management was execrable, and the departing trains wouldn't go, and the crowd lingered, and looked tired and wretched. All New Hampshire had had its holiday, and all New Hampshire wanted to go home and gossip about it. HAM.

### "God Save the King."

*New York Sun.*

The writer of the words and music of "God Save the King" is now unmistakably known to be Roget de l'Isle, the author of the "Marseillaise." It is true the sovereign for whom the Frenchman invoked Divine protection was not one of the four Georges, but Louis XVIII., at whose first restoration, in 1814, Rouget wrote a hymn with the title and refrain of "Dieu preserve le Roi." The French "God Save the King," the words of which were a bold paraphrase of the Hanoverian anthem, was republished, and is now resuscitated by the Paris press for the purpose of showing that Rouget de l'Isle was not a republican.

### Gambetta's Favorit Amusement.

Desgenais, of the *Independance Belge*, says that Mr. Gambetta's favorit amusement at his country house at Ville d'Avray is to fish for frogs. He has a pond, as he told a friend at Cherbourg, and taking up his position before it he fishes for frogs. "Frogs, Mons. le Président!" "Yes, frogs. And when I have caught them I eat them! You see I have a cook whom I pay very high—40,000f. a year, as you may read in the opposition journals. I must give my cook something to do. But, fish as I may, I never shall succeed in having dressed 40,000f. worth of frogs a year."

### Mme. De Girardin's Dress.

Apropos of milliners' and dressmakers' bills there is an anecdote told that when Mme. Emile de Girardin entered her box at the Théatre Français on the night of the first performance of "Hernani," her beauty and the graceful elegance of her costume caused her to be greeted by the audience with a triple round of applause. Her dress was a simple robe of white woolen muslin with a blue sash, and the cost of the whole was 28 francs.

### Literary Calculations.

An ingenious person has made the calculation that at the rate at which the firm of Calmann-Lévy pays Dumas the younger the words *dejeuner* and *diner*, in the single piece, "Le Père Prodigue," have brought him in a sum of 380f. 25c. Ponson du Terrail earned more than 25,000f. with the word cigar. In one of his novels, "Les Drames de Paris," nineteen of his heroes burn more than 6,000 cigars of different brands.

### The Condition of Women.

Mme. Botta, of New York, has given 20,000f. to the Académie Française, the accumulated revenues of which sum during five years are to be given to the best work on the condition of women which shall have appeared within that period. The prize will be awarded for the first time next year.

# POLITICAL POINTS.

## Representative Aiken, of South Carolina, Being Vigorously Bulldozed.

## His Offense the Denunciation of the Northern Democracy.

## Gen. John A. Logan Addresses an Immense Audience at Warsaw, Ind.

OHIO.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—The Democrats of the Twentieth Congressional District met here to-day to put in nomination a candidate for Congress and also a county ticket. In the Republican split a few weeks ago, the Democrats thought they saw a ray of hope for victory in the coming election, but when the breach was finally healed the prospect became a dismal one, and they have sought in vain to get some respectable member of the party to accept a nomination. An effort was made to wheedle ex-Gov. Mueller, editor of the *Wachter am Erie*, the German Democratic paper, into becoming a candidate, but he flatly refused, certain defeat staring him in the face, and thus the list of available men was exhausted. In the Convention to-day, after several prominent Democrats had declined the empty honor, the delegates took advantage of the absence of John C. Hutchins, ex-County Prosecutor, to nominate him, though he had left a letter peremptorily declining to be a candidate. After adopting a lot of stereotyped resolutions setting forth the unpardonable sins of the Republican party and nominating a weak county ticket, the Convention adjourned.

INDIANA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WARSAW, Sept. 11.—Gen. John A. Logan spoke in this city this afternoon to about 5,000 people, delivering a speech that, for force and effectiveness, has never been surpassed here. The General has been speaking continually for several days and, was somewhat hoarse, but nevertheless succeeded in winning golden opinions from men of all parties. The General spoke with all his old-time vigor, and carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. Gen. and Mrs. Logan are the guests of Gen. Ruben Williams while here. They leave for Chicago this evening.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WANATAH, Ind., Sept. 11.—Gen. Hulbert, Mr. Gauss, and Mr. Calkins spoke to a large and enthusiastic meeting here to-day, and a pole was raised 120 feet high. Hulbert spoke in his happiest mood. Mr. Gauss made a telling speech in German. The Republicans will make large gains at this place this fall.

VERMONT.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 11.—The following compilation is made from returns forwarded by the Town Clerks and telegraph managers: Two hundred and forty towns give Farnham, Republican, 47,-806; Phelps, Democrat, 21,249; Heath, Greenback, 1,498; scattering, 18. Increase Republican majority over 1876, 1,344; increase Republican vote over four years ago, 3,076; increase Democratic vote same period, 210.

Congressional vote, 240 towns: First District—Joyce, 15,641; Randall, Democrat, 6,758; Martin, Greenbacker, 169; Joyce's plurality, 8,883; majority, 8,721.

Second District—Tyler, Republican, 15,933; Campbell, Democrat, 6,604; Mead, Fusion, 337; scattering, 31.

Third District—Grout, Republican, 12,188; Currier, Democrat, 6,131; Tarbell, Greenbacker, 1,282; scattering, 541.

The Democrats have elected twenty town Representatives and the Greenbackers two.

BEING BULLDOZED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The South Carolina bulldozers are giving Representative Aiken no rest for his late speech denouncing the Northern Democrats. They are trying to force him off the track. They and their journals are declaring that he must retract the entire speech or withdraw.

NEW YORK.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Republicans of the Thirty-third District renominated Henry Van Aernan for Congress.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Smyth wing of the Republicans held a Convention to-day, and nominated Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, for Congress. The anti-Smyth wing held their Convention and renominated John M. Bayley.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The Hon. John F. House was nominated by acclamation by the Sixth Congressional Democratic Convention held here to-day. He had no opposition.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 11.—It is reported here that Frank Jones, about the only one mentioned for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, has positively declined.

PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Pa., Sept. 11.—The Republicans nominated J. Howard Jacobs for Congress.

# CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

BURGLARIES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 11.—A number of burglaries have been committed here within a few days, evidently the work of an organized gang. Two private residences and a grocery store have been entered and goods, money, and jewels to the amount of $400 taken.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 10.—This morning, at an early hour, Fred Eberhart was aroused from his peaceful slumbers by feeling a hand pass beneath the mattress of his bed. The moment he showed signs of consciousness, a man with a mask over his face whispered in his ear that his life depended on his silence. Eberhart had time to see that there were two masked men in his room, and then he gave one whoop that would have done credit to an Indian brave. This awoke his son, who took in the situation at a glance, and he let fly a stick of wood at the intruders. At this one of the maskers drew a pistol, and, leveling it at Eberhart, fired once, but did not aim right. The scoundrels then beat a hasty retreat, making a successful escape. They had not obtained any booty of value.

BROKE JAIL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 11.—Some time after midnight four prisoners in the County Jail in this city broke out. Charles and John Wilson, brothers, charged with robbing a boy of a gun, were confined in one cell, and dug a hole through the brick wall of their cell. William Arthur, charged with burglary, and Al Hirkins, for robbery, escaped from another cell by sawing the pin of the upper-door hinge and springing the iron door with wedges. The officers are on their track to-day.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 11.—The safe of Cline Bros., at Martinburg, Knox County, was blown open by burglars yesterday, and robbed of $11,325. The Cline Brothers being leading merchants, had on deposit various sums of money belonging to their neighbors and others. Four thousand dollars were township funds. But $500 belonged to Cline Brothers.

TO BE HANGED.

GALVESTON, Sept. 11.—The *News'* Weatherford special says: W. M. Burton, convicted of the murder of Jack Rush, May 14, has been sentenced to be hanged. Walter Burton and John Greenwood await trial as accessories.

LEADVILLE WARMING UP.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 11.—It is rumored that there is to be another lynching at Leadville soon, and much excitement prevails there on account of the increase of crime in that city, there having been three murders and fatal assaults this week, and the District Court docket for the present week has eight untried murder cases. Sixty stands of arms were stolen from the armory of Pitkin's Guards, it is thought for the purpose of arming a Vigilance Committee. The police are not expected to seriously interfere, on account of the tardiness in punishing Bakewell, who shot two policemen.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 11.—Clayton Hellsman, aged 11 years, who killed a white infant by throwing it into a well and pitching stones on it, at Culleden, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Oct. 29. A motion was made for a new trial.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 11.—John McCarthy, employed as a carpenter at Mare Island Navy-Yard, killed his wife in this city to-day, and shot himself, but not fatally. The cause was the refusal of his wife to live with him.

STOLE $3,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The office of Hipsey & Co., general agents of the Havana Lottery Company, was broken open by burglars last evening. The safe was torn open with jimmies and $3,000 stolen. The thieves escaped.

# THE KILBURRY EVICTION.

## A Bitter War with a Peaceful Ending—Remarkable Consequences of Mr. Meagher's Refusal to Pay His Rent.

*Correspondence New York Times.*

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—There is not in any of Charles Lever's rollicking fiction of Irish life and character anything more thoroughly racy of the soil than is to be found in the facts which bring to an end a remarkable chapter in the strange, eventful story of the Ireland of to-day. It is the stirring story of the Kilburry eviction. The scene of this true tale of life in Ireland in this year of grace is laid, very appropriately, in a romantic Tipperary valley. Here dwelt on a large farm the Meagher family, of the respectable farming class. Representatives of this family had been in the place for generations as tenants holding a lease. Things went on comfortably with them until the hard times came. The rent fell into arrears year by year; the landlord was pressing for his money; the tenant couldn't or wouldn't give it to him; then the landlord wanted his land, and this the tenant resolutely refused to yield. Now a fierce struggle commenced for the possession of the land. The owner had the power of the law on his side, and the tenant had popular sympathy and practical support on his. The landlord brought his forces on the ground in the shape of the Sheriff, bailiffs, and police. The tenant garrisoned his house with neighbors, and barricaded it so securely that the small legal force durst not attempt to take the place by storm. The Sheriff discreetly retired from the field. The Kilburry contest had now attracted the attention of the landlords and tenants throughout the country. It was regarded as a test case, and accordingly was watched with excited interest by the two classes, now face to face in open war. Here was a landlord who couldn't get either his rent or his land; here was a tenant who defied the law and the landlord.

A second descent was made on the tenant's house, in the rich vale under the shadow of Slievenamon. This time a powerful force of police invested the place, and a resident magistrate came out with the Riot act in his pocket. The garrison in the house was likewise a large one; a determined crowd of men and women was there, armed with all kinds of weapons, from a revolver to a rolling-pin, and for the purpose of harrassing the enemy there was a large supply of boiling water on the premises. The Sheriff knocked at the door and demanded possession in the name of her Most gracious majesty Queen Victoria. A shower of boiling water from an upper window answered him in the negative in a very practical fashion. Then the resident Magistrate rode up to the fortress, with the Riot act in his hand, ready for reading, and called upon the garrison to surrender or take the consequences, which he warned them would be serious. The garrison, represented by a young peasant in a flannel jacket, appeared at the window, said something unparliamentary about the Riot act, and told the Magistrate to take the place if he was able. Two scaling parties, composed of men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, were told off to attempt to effect an entrance through the windows, front and rear, while the main body of the forces battered at the doors with the butts of their rifles. The scaling parties found it hot work between boiling water and bludgeons and pitchforks, pokers, scythes, and reaping-hooks. A dozen Constables took a long ladder, and, rushing at the hall door with it as a battering-ram, made a breach in the outworks through which the invading force swarmed. The garrison retreated up-stairs, and made a stand on the first landing; driven from this, they retreated to the next landing, and there made another obstinate stand. By this time one of the scaling parties succeeded in entering through a back window, and the end of the fight was that the garrison was overpowered and made prisoners of war. They were handcuffed and led away captives.

Now, the indignation meetings set in. Fierce demonstrations were held in the neighborhood, at which a solemn vow was made that the farm from which Meagher was evicted should be allowed to lie waste until he was restored to possession. It was thoroughly understood that the man who would take the farm, or work upon it in any way, for the benefit of the landlord or of himself, would do so at the risk of his life. No man took that risk. As soon as Meagher, his wife, and his retainers were liberated on bail to take their trial at the ensuing Assizes, a band of masked men, armed, accompanied him to his old home at night; expelled the care-taker who was put in charge by the landlord, having previously sworn him not to undertake that sort of work any more, and reinstated Meagher in possession, swearing him to hold it against all comers. Here, now, was the landlord exactly in the position in which he found himself at the commencement of hostilities. Again the landlord put the legal machinery at work, for the purpose of again expelling this terrible tenant. Blood was up to fever heat on both sides now. The farm-house was put in a condition, within and without, to resist a prolonged siege; it was amply provisioned, and was garrisoned by a band of braves who threw themselves, heart and soul, into the work. The crops on the farm were now ripe and needed cutting. One bright moonlight night a swarm of peasantry came on the ground, and next day, as if by magic, that farm was bare; the crops had been cut down by hundreds of reaping-hooks and scythes, and carried away to neighboring barns. This extraordinary harvesting feat was, of course, accomplished in the interest of the tenant who was fighting his landlord.

If a novelist were writing on imaginary incidents like these, he would find it absolutely necessary to wind up with a tragedy. There wouldn't seem to be any other natural way out of it. If he had a literary daring to make all these desperate doings end up not in a fierce and fatal fight for that farm, but in a jolly drinking bout on the spot by the contending forces, at which the landlord and the Sheriff and the resident magistrate and the police were "toasted" in champagne, he would surely be consumed by the critics for constructing an outrageously improbable dénouement. Yet this, and much more, was what really did happen, in fact. It came about in this way: Through the instrumentality of the friends of landlord and tenant, a treaty of peace was signed on the following terms: One of the two years' rent due by the tenant to be forgiven; the annual rent of the farm to be permanently reduced from £512 to £400 per annum; the landlord to expend £300 on such improvements in drainage as the tenant may determine on. The tenant appears to have the better end of the compact, which, probably, the landlord was induced to accept on the principle of "anything for a quiet life."

The last chapter in this remarkable drama is the strange one. The scene is laid in the same farm-house in the rich Tipperary Valley. The dramatis personæ are, as before, the tenant, his wife, and his followers; the Sheriff, the agent, the magistrate, and the police. This time, however, the Sheriff and his forces are not scaling the walls of the besieged dwelling, or battering at its barricaded doors. They are seated in the best parlor at the hospitable board of the tenant, on which a champagne luncheon is spread. Mrs. Meagher, the tenant's wife, is doing the honors of the house, supported at the foot of the table by her husband. This party, so very strangely mixed, is gathered to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace above mentioned. They have a good time of it. Instead of the crack of the rifle there is heard the pleasant popping of champagne-corks. Everybody's health is drank in sparkling wine, and there is much spontaneous speechifying. The tenant proposes the health of the landlord, the agent responds in suitable terms, and then rises and proposes the healths of the hostess and the host. The latter, visibly affected, expresses acknowledgments for his wife and himself. The tenant asks the company to drink in bumpers to the health of the Sheriff—the man who had the boiling water thrown over him during hostilities. The Sheriff, a gushing little man, with his hand pressed to his left ribs, protests that he is now enjoying the happiest moment of his life; special bumpers are swallowed in compliment to the Magistrate and the police. When the feast was ended a local brass band escorted the guests to the railway station.

### Hailstones Larger Than Fists.

*Paris (Aug. 30) Correspondence London Times.*

A terrific hailstorm visited Riom, France, and the neighborhood, to-day. For twenty minutes hailstones fell as large as hen's eggs and some larger than men's fists. Branches of trees were cut off by them, birds killed, and nearly all the windows broken.

### Fast Talkers.

When Gambetta delivers a speech he pronounces 230 to 240 words a minute. An ordinary speaker pronounces only about 180 words in the same time. Lord Macaulay used to pronounce 330 words in a minute.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

EXCELSIOR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 108, I. O. O. F.—All Patriarchs of the Encampment and all uniformed Patriarchs of other Encampments who intend going to Toronto, Ont., are requested to appear in full uniform at the Armory, 194 Washington-st., next Thursday, Sept. 16, at 9 o'clock a. m. sharp, to march to the depot of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, corner of Dearborn and Stewart-avs., to take the special train to Toronto, Ont. As many Patriarchs as possible who are not going are requested to march with them to the depot. By order of
I. R. BAIN, C. P.
S. D. KEINERS, Scribe.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, No. 35, K. T.—Stated Conclave Wednesday evening, Sept. 15, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance and work on the Temple Order. Visiting Sir Knights are invited. By order JOHN D. M. CARR, Commander.
J. G. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Sept. 13, for important business and work. Members are requested to be present. By order of
ROBERT MALCOM, M. E. H. P.
JOHN O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—There will be no Conclave of this Commandery Monday evening, Sept. 13, 1880. By order of the Eminent Commander.
H. T. JACOBS, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall, 79 Monroe-st. Stated Convocation Monday evening, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock. Visiting Companions always welcome. By order of
WM. K. FORSYTH, M. E. H. P.
WM. J. BRYAR, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Friday evening, Sept. 17, at 7:30 o'clock for business and work on the Mark Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the H. P.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

FAIRVIEW CHAPTER, NO. 162, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Thursday evening, Sept. 16, 1880, at 8 o'clock. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to meet us.
H. S. TIFFANY, M. E. H. P.
BYRON HARRIS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—ALL WHO INTEND GOING WITH the I. O. O. F. Excursion to Toronto, Ont., Sept. 16, are requested to procure their tickets as soon as possible at the office, 113 Randolph-st.
A. G. LUELL, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—There will be no Conclave on Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, 1880. By order of the Eminent Commander.
H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

A. & A. SCOTTISH RITE—There will be a regular Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, 14 deg., on Thursday evening next. By order of the T. P. G. G.
ED GOODALE, Grand Secretary.

## SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1880.

A VIOLENT shock of earthquake was recently felt on the west coast of the Island of Java. A stone light-house on a point of land was thrown down, and this seems to have been the extent of the damage.

HEAVY rains and high winds prevailed in the Island of Dominica from the 15th to the 19th of August, with the result of flooding the whole island. The crops have rotted and are utterly worthless, and the inhabitants are threatened with famine.

THE Albanians had a slight skirmish yesterday with the Turkish troops near Dulcigno. The former temporarily abandoned their entrenchments, which were immediately occupied by the Turks, and in an unsuccessful endeavor to regain them some of the Albanians were wounded.

MRS. JOHN MCCARTHY, of San Francisco, refused to live with her husband for reasons best known to herself. John did not like his wife's course, sought her out, and shot her dead. He then tried to put an end to his own worthless life, but did not succeed. He is dangerously wounded.

A FIRE broke out in a drug-store at Arcadia, Carroll County, Ia., yesterday morning, and before the flames could be got under control several stores and dwellings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $34,000, and is only partly covered by insurance. Two men who slept in the building where the fire originated narrowly escaped with their lives.

THE following Congressional nominations were made by the Republicans yesterday: Henry Van Aernam (renominated), Thirty-third New York; John M. Bayley (renominated), Sixteenth New York; J. Howard Jacobs, Eighth Pennsylvania. The Democrats nominated John C. Hutchins in the Twentieth Ohio, and renominated Congressman House in the Sixth Tennessee District.

MR. GLADSTONE has issued a public letter thanking those persons who expressed sympathy for him during his recent illness and those who congratulated him on his recovery. The distinguished statesman received these messages from many places besides Great Britain, and expresses his hearty thanks and lasting gratitude for the sympathy and congratulations so generously extended to him.

THE London *Economist*, an excellent authority on financial matters, asserts that the condition of the Imperial Bank of Germany is by no means as satisfactory as the German authorities say it is. Should the present state of trade last long the bank will find it difficult to preserve the convertibility of its notes to meet its obligations in gold coin and still maintain a sufficient reserve without resorting to silver coinage.

DUELING is said to be increasing to an alarming extent in Germany, particularly in military circles. At one of these "affairs of honor" which took place at Fulda recently Count Goltz, an officer of the Captain-General's staff, was mortally wounded by a brother-officer. This event has opened the eyes of the military authorities to the dangerous state of opinion in regard to "the code," and it is presumed that prompt measures will be taken to suppress the practice.

STATE-SENATOR FOX, of New York City, who has been absent in Europe for some months, returned home a few days ago, and is loud in his denunciation of the alliance between Tammany and Irving Hall. He proclaims his intention to fight every person nominated in pursuance of the alliance, and, as he is rather influential with the rank and file of the Democratic party in his district, his defection will have no little effect in lessening the Democratic majority in New York City.

A CURIOUS and interesting libel case will be tried in the Parisian courts this week. Some time ago M. Ivan Woestеyne, a writer on the Paris *Gaulois*, published an article accusing Col. Yung, of the French War Office, with having betrayed military secrets and the substance of military documents to the German Government. Yung has sued Woestеyne for libel, and the latter has entered a plea of justification, and has summoned Gen. Farre, the present Minister of War, Gen. Cissey, the ex-Minister of War, Marshal MacMahon, and Mme. Yung as witnesses to prove the truth of his charges. There will probably be some spicy developments during the trial. Yung and Woestеyne were reported recently to have arranged for a duel, but it is probable that they will leave the fighting to the lawyers.

ON the 4th of April last a French expedition, under command of Capt. Gallieni, started up the River Niger, for the purpose of exploring the country. On the 11th of May the expedition was attacked near the Village of Dis, in the Barbary country, by a native force numbering 1,000 and the French were obliged to retire with the loss of their baggage, and fourteen men killed and eleven wounded. The expedition has been refitted, and will soon start by a new route.

MR. FRANK JONES, who has more than once led his party to defeat in New Hampshire, positively declines to be a candidate for Governor of that State on the Democratic ticket. The unterrified are in a quandary. They cannot find any one to take the place on their ticket. They have looked all over the State for a political Moses, but no one has been found. What they shall do under the circumstances, they themselves do not know, and it is hard to predict.

AN event long anticipated, much talked about, and zealously quarreled over, took place at Madrid yesterday. The Queen of Spain presented her Royal spouse with a daughter, and the Spanish people, mayhap, with their future Queen. The King, and Spaniards generally, would have been much better pleased if the Royal infant was a boy, but they will probably not be so dissatisfied with their Queen as are the Dutch with theirs. The Spanish Queen and her baby are doing well.

BECAUSE President Hayes vetoed what was called the Anti-Chinese or Fifteen-Passenger bill it is threatened by Democrats and Kearneyites that he will receive a lukewarm reception at San Francisco. The position of Grand Marshal was tendered W. T. Coleman, a Democrat, who refused to accept, but Stewart Menzies, an independent Democrat, accepted. Although the welcome will not approach the one given Gen. Grant, yet the Palace Hotel and court-yard will be grandly illuminated, and the decorations will be all that French taste and American gold can produce.

THERE are now eight persons in jail at Leadville on the charge of murder, and there were not less than three murders committed in that city last week. Some of the good people of the town are very much dissatisfied, not to say disgusted, with the law's delay, and talk about applying Judge Lynch's law in the case of the prisoners. The police force of the place are not expected to interfere, for the reason that one Bakewell, who shot and killed two policemen some months ago, has not yet been punished. Should any more murderous outrages take place in the new mining town trouble may be looked for.

CONGRESSMAN AIKEN, of South Carolina, who has recently indulged in wholesale denunciations of the Northern Democrats for lacking the courage to do as they would wish by the South in the matter of appropriations, has incurred the displeasure of the Confederate leaders of his district. Mr. Aiken is not discreet. He should not have spoken out so boldly. He should have waited till after election at any rate. Now the party will not stand even the appearance of inharmony. Perhaps he remembers too well the Northern doughfaces who preached treason previous to the War, but who, when the conflict came, shirked the responsibilities.

PREMIER DE FREYCINET has called a meeting of the French Cabinet to discuss and decide on the course to be pursued with regard to religious controversies. President Grévy is expected to preside at the meeting, which promises to be unusually stormy and acrimonious. A meeting of Radical members of the Chamber of Deputies has also been called to discuss De Freycinet's attitude, and a determined and vigorous onslaught will be made on him for advocating a policy of compromise and leniency towards the religious bodies. The next session of the French Chambers will probably be as lively as any in the history of that stormy Assembly.

COL. GEORGE R. DAVIS was renominated for Congress by the West Side Republicans yesterday on the first ballot, as was expected from the result of the Friday evening primaries. Col. Davis got the solid delegations of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards, 48 votes in all, while his competitor, Mr. Mason, received 22 votes,—those of the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Ward delegations. Col. Davis delivered a brief speech of thanks, in which he promised to make a very active canvass, and expressed the utmost confidence in his reelection. Mr. E. A. Blodgett was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization.

THE bush fires near Upton, Canada, continue to burn with unabated vigor, and it is feared that should there be no rain soon the damage will be many times more than it is at present. Already some 150 families have been rendered homeless and their cattle and other property destroyed. Relief committees are being organized in many districts. A considerable sum of money has been subscribed at Montreal, Quebec, and St. Hyacinthe. Application will be made to the Dominion Government for a grant to relieve the unfortunate people and to rebuild their homes. Rain is ardently wished for and prayed for; that the flames may be checked.

IT is officially announced that 165 persons were killed in the recent colliery explosion at Seaham, England. This is a deplorable loss of life, and there is not the least doubt that the accident would never have occurred had the mine-owners employed competent engineers and otherwise taken adequate precautions. It is probable that the widows and next of kin of the dead miners will bring action for damages under the new Employers' Liability act, and the trial will show where the blame properly belongs, and will result, it is to be earnestly hoped, in mulcting the owners in heavy damages. If such be the case, mine accidents will become less frequent, and the "hell-holes" will contain fewer widows and orphans.

WHEN elections in Spain do not result as the authorities wish them to result the voters are made to feel the displeasure of the powers that be. The elections in the Basque Provinces, lying along the Biscayan coast, resulted in the return of Carlists and Democratic Republicans almost without exception. The rejection of the Government candidates was all but unanimous. The Spanish Ministers attribute the Carlist successes to the machinations of the Roman Catholic priests, and the reverend gentlemen will be looked after for the future, and any display of disloyalty will be severely punished. As to the Republicans of the Provinces, they are not numerous enough to alarm the Government, and no action will be taken as far as they are concerned.

THE naval demonstration has been again postponed, in the expectation that the Porte may yet be induced to come to terms. Russia wanted to take immediate action, but was dissuaded by England. The French and Austrian Ambassadors have called on the Turkish Foreign Minister with a view to induce him to advise his Government to comply with the demands of the Powers. Riza Pasha has invited the principal people of Dulcigno to a conference and has advised them to yield peaceably, but there is no reason to think that many of them will act on his advice. In fact, should they conclude to do so, they would only bring on themselves the wrath of the hill tribes, whose leaders only a day or two ago resolved on resistance to the bitter end.

THE Maine election occurs to-morrow, and the Republicans are confident of victory, while the Fusionists are despondent and utterly without hope. The campaign has been one of the hottest in the history of the State. The Republicans had a Fusion majority of 1,000 to overcome, but the masterly management of Senator Blaine, the blundering of the Democrats, and the excellence of the Republican State and Congressional tickets will result in a majority for the Republicans of from 5,000 to 12,000. The reelection of Messrs. Frye, Lindsey, and Reed, the present Republican Congressmen from the State, is certain. Capt. Boutelle, the Republican nominee, will undoubtedly succeed Mr. Ladd, the present Greenback Representative, and there is an excellent prospect that Mr. Murch will be defeated by Mr. Milliken. Gen. Kilpatrick, who has been over the State, predicts a three-fourth majority in the Legislature and 12,000 majority for the State ticket. Gen. Weaver's recent speeches have done much more service to the Republicans than to the Fusionists. The attempt of the Democrats to steal the State, the importation of Southern Brigadiers to make campaign speeches, as well as the bad record, unscrupulous tactics, and anything-to-win policy of the Democrats, will be pronounced on to-morrow and condemned, as it ought to be, by a goodly majority of the most patriotic, respectable, and substantial citizens of the Pine-Tree State.

### THE COUNTY ELECTION.

A meeting of the Cook County Central Committee representing the Republican party has been called for next Tuesday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The purpose of this meeting is to appoint a day for the County Convention, and it is understood that the primaries will be fixed for Saturday, Oct. 2, and the Convention for the following Monday. These dates are early enough; if they be changed at all, it will be better to make them later than earlier. A short campaign is in every way desirable for a local election. It is much more likely than is a long campaign to attract and hold the attention of the people and bring out a full vote. It is highly desirable, however, that both parties shall have ample notice for the holding of the primaries, in order that they may thoroughly canvass their available material and defeat any combinations and manipulations which are designed to place weak candidates in nomination.

The offices to be filled in Cook County this year are as follows:

Sheriff,
Coroner,
State's-Attorney,
Clerk of the Circuit Court,
Recorder,
Five County Commissioners,
Three State Senators (the even districts),
Twenty-one members of the Legislature.

There are a host of candidates for all these positions. In addition to the three State Senators to be chosen in the even-numbered districts, it is just possible, but not probable, that a special election may be called in the Fifth District, represented by W. T. Johnson, who is now County Treasurer; but it is more likely that Mr. Johnson's tenure of the State Senatorship will be left for the Senate to pass upon. The vacancies which occur in the County Board are in the places now held by Commissioners Boese, Burling, Spofford, Meyer, and Wheeler. Four of these will be filled by the vote of the city as a whole, but two will be conceded to the West Side and two to the North Side, to correspond to the residence of the outgoing Commissioners; the fifth Commissioner must be taken from Hyde Park.

As we have said, the number of candidates for the various positions is simply appalling. On the Republican side this scramble for nomination arises from the strong and general conviction that the Republican county ticket will be elected this fall. On the Democratic side the scramble is due mainly to the fact that Democrats regard politics chiefly as a vehicle to officeholding; but it has been encouraged this year by the recollection that Tilden received a majority of votes in the county four years ago. There is no reasonable doubt that the Cook County vote on the Presidential ticket this year will be completely reversed; in fact, it is probable that Garfield's majority in this county will be three or four times as large as Tilden's majority was in 1876. It is not necessary to repeat at this time the reasons that have led most observing persons to this conviction. But it does not necessarily follow that the local ticket will be elected to correspond with the sentiment of the county on National affairs. It will be remembered that four years ago some of the successful candidates for the local offices were Republicans and others were Democrats. The only surety of success for the Republican local ticket lies in the nomination of men who shall universally be admitted to be of equal ability and fitness with their opponents, if not actually superior.

The offices of greatest importance to the people are those which usually attract the smallest share of public attention. We refer particularly to the County Commissioners and members of the Legislature. The Republicans of Cook County succeeded, when they were once fairly aroused on the subject, in working a pretty thorough reform in the County Board. That institution has been free from scandal, and general appearances indicate an honest and tolerably economical administration of county affairs. But eternal vigilance is the price of honesty and capability in the County Board, and it is only through a representative convention of the best classes that a nomination of good men for Commissioners can be assured. The same is largely true of the nominations for the Legislature. It is a suspicious circumstance that a large number of obscure men, and, in some instances, characterless men, are seeking nominations for the Legislature from both parties. The Democratic party seems to be more seriously threatened in this regard than the Republican party. The saloonkeepers of the South Division seem to have discovered in their business some mysterious qualification for making State laws. There are many reforms needed in the laws of the State, and particularly those affecting Chicago and other large cities, that can only be worked out through the Legislature, and perhaps the chief consideration of the county election should be to secure the services of capable and honest men in that body. The party that shall escape the bummers and bring forward the best legislative material will have a decided advantage over its competitor.

### A TIRESOME SOUTHERN MENACE.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Advance*, a paper of considerable influence in the South, and of course Democratic, is not very hopeful in its outlook at the results of the election. It already foresees that the people of the North are bound to "persist in the support of Radicalism and elect Garfield." While crediting the *Advance* with very good sense and judgment in its view of the situation, we are at the same time disposed to credit it with very poor sense and bad judgment in its suggestion of a remedy which, to use a homely old saw, is biting the nose off to spite the face. The remedy is the old one in a new form, secession; but not a political secession, for the South has tried that once to its heart's content. It advocates commercial secession, in other words, non-intercourse in trade. To accomplish this, it recommends "the encouragement and the establishment of all kinds of manufacturing in the South, direct trade with foreign nations from every Southern port, the building of Southern ships and the encouragement of Southern mining." And then, in the true Southern vein, it adds: "The land is wide enough for both. We pay, and will continue to pay, more than our full share of the revenue, but we must be equal or separate."

The absurdity of this claim has been shown more than once. It is very hard to get over official figures, and these figures show that the customs duties paid by the thirteen southernmost States for the year ending June 30, 1879, were $2,145,505, while the amount paid by all the States was $137,250,048. The total receipts of internal revenue in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1880, were $116,848,221, of which the South contributed $20,339,369, and 95 per cent of the latter amount was from spirits and tobacco. Unquestionably, the South would have paid more revenue, and the claim of the *Advance* would have been nearer to the truth, if the practice of illicit distillation, the refusal to pay revenue, and the refusal to help prosecute moonshiners were not common in almost every part of that section. Still if the election of Garfield is going to awaken the South to the necessity of doing something, is going to stimulate Southern laziness into activity, and will help to develop Southern manufactures, mining, and trade, we do not exactly see how the *Advance* can regard it in the light of a calamity. We have little faith, however, that Mr. Garfield's election will have any such effect upon the South, and, *vice versa*, there is every reason to suppose that the election of Hancock will so derange the existing conditions of trade and commerce that North and South both will be plunged into commercial disaster. If the Southern condition is to be improved, the responsibility rests with the South, irrespective of the election of any man, and the only connection it has with the election of Mr. Garfield is that such a result would render it possible, if they have the disposition to make the effort, while the election of Hancock will put a bar to progress in any direction. Non-intercourse in trade is the veriest nonsense. If the South wants to develop its resources and improve its condition, it must go to work. It must substitute personal activity for personal laziness. It must quit loafing and bulldozing and go to plowing and hammering. It must call upon the North for help and capital, and to make its call successful it must cultivate amicable relations with the North and treat Northern men with a spirit of fairness and courtesy. It has already practiced political and social non-intercourse with the North for years, and has only damaged itself. If now it wants to complete the work of self-destruction it has only to add non-intercourse in trade. The North stands ready with its energy, its enterprise, its industrial improvements, and its capital to help the South at any time it is ready to be helped, and it can signify such willingness by extending a hand of courtesy across the border and agreeing to cease shooting, bulldozing, and ostracizing those who are ready to help them, because they don't happen to share the same political views. Non-intercourse in trade is not what the South wants so much as intercourse with the North, and as it can best secure that intercourse with Gen. Garfield as President, it should pray for a Republican triumph, and then, kicking out the Bourbon demagogs who are keeping it in continual trouble, make itself equal with the North in energy and enterprise and develop a healthy competition with us in trade and revenue. As these results can be secured with Gen. Garfield for President, and cannot with Gen. Hancock for President, the *Advance*, to be logical, should support the former.

### THRIFT AS OPPOSED TO PAUPERISM.

The British Government has, after slow processes and long deliberation, adopted the policy of affording the largest facilities for thrift. The abuses under the private savings-banks system led some years ago to legislation of a more rigorous character for the protection of depositors, and also to the establishment of savings banks in connection with the post-offices. These postal savings banks were of necessity limited to post-offices of the larger character, and out of the 13,000 post-offices in the United Kingdom not more than 5,000 have savings banks attached to them. The increase in these postal savings institutions has been slow, the addition not exceeding 300 a year. At the present time, the deposits in the British postal savings banks is about $160,000,000, and in the old chartered institutions about $220,000,000. The lowest sum received on deposit is one shilling, or about 24 cents, and the interest allowed is 2½ per cent a year. The opportunities for depositing in the postal banks are therefore limited, and by no means general, and the amount required for a deposit is regarded as fatal to saving by a large class of people who might otherwise deposit.

The new Postmaster-General of England has directed his efforts to still further encourage and promote thrift. He wisely argues that it is better for the masses that the Government should by legislation give them every opportunity to practice thrift, and thereby become more self-dependent, and to have a point towards which they can work on their own behalf, than to deny them such facilities, and teach them to look to the Government or private charity to support them in the future. The money on deposit in the postal banks belongs to an immense number of persons, and the smallness of the deposits is evidence of how hard it is for them to save at all.

One of the improvements made by the new Postmaster-General, who is Mr. Fawcett (the blind orator and statesman of England), is to detail a clerk to visit neighborhoods where there are no postal savings offices and receive deposits, due notice being given of the date of the visit. During the four weeks since this has been in operation $1,450 was deposited at the thirty places at which a clerk was in attendance to receive deposits. This is literally carrying the savings bank to the depositors, and when it becomes generally known much is expected from this arrangement.

One great difficulty in the promotion of thrift has been, with a very large class, the difficulty of saving a shilling by accumulations, against the ever-pressing temptation of tobacco and ale, urged on by the consciousness that the sum saved is less than the shilling needed to make a deposit. The new law of England provides a remedy for this. Any person may obtain free of cost a blank form; this form is divided into twelve spaces, each the size of a penny postage-stamp. Any person having a penny can purchase a stamp and paste it on one of the spaces of the card, and when twelve stamps are thus obtained the card or form can be deposited at the postal savings bank as representing a shilling. Thus a saving of a single penny is rendered available to those who have no more, and it is promised that if this be as successful as is expected the number of stamps needed for a deposit will be reduced to six. This facility for saving is offered in opposition to the facility of purchasing a pennyworth of tobacco, or a twopence or threepence worth of spirits or of ale. The penny once invested in a stamp is considered as practically deposited in the savings bank.

The London *Times* has this to say on this particular feature of the new regulations:

> Some objections to the proposal will, no doubt, at once present themselves to every mind, and one may be the supposed temptations which it will hold out to indulge in petty pilfering. Servants, it is feared, will occasionally collect not only their own, but their masters' stamps, and the amounts of depositors may grow at the expense of common honesty. Thefts of this sort will, no doubt, occur in isolated instances. All that one can say to exception of this character is that the object in view is valuable, and that it is worth while enduring some inconvenience with a view to carry it out. The bulk of Englishmen of all classes are honest; it is the exception to find servants who will, for example, pocket money or money's worth which comes in their way. But we grieve to say that it is the rule among the poor to be somewhat improvident, to let each day take care of itself, and to despise rather than admire parsimony in any form. Many an English laborer or artisan who learns that he can get 2½ per cent interest on his deposits—a rate which would quite satisfy a French peasant—comes to the conclusion that it is not worth while to deny himself tobacco and beer in order to save. Any scheme which will help to cure this national weakness ought to be welcomed, even if, as some correspondents suggest with reference to the scheme, the result be that a few stamps go astray.

Mr. Fawcett, however, has added in the new law the greatest of all inducements for savings which has yet been offered to the average British citizen, and that is an opportunity to invest in the national bonds. The British consols are issued of various denominations, the lowest, we believe, of £100, or $500. Whether this be the exact sum of the lowest denomination or not, the consols are now beyond the reach of the ordinary depositor. The new law provides that hereafter when any person has £10, or $50, on deposit in the postal savings bank he can have the same invested for him without cost and at par in a consol, or, as they are called in this country, a national bond. If this opportunity, which has hitherto been wholly unknown in Great Britain, shall prove acceptable, the Government proposes a year hence to reduce the minimum to £5, or $25. The privilege is limited to $500 in any one year, and to $1,500 in all. The argument is that the multitude of Englishmen will prefer an investment in the national funds to a mere credit in the savings banks. The London *Times* says:

> In many ways it is desirable to encourage people of all ranks to invest their earnings in the national securities. Each man who holds consols has a special interest in the maintenance of peace and order; the noise of agitators can have little attraction for him. The solidity of such investments, the ease with which consols can be transferred, and the fact that they can be made available to the small investor as well as the large, are but a few of the reasons which make it wise to throw open Government securities to as large a number of investors as possible. This has been done with success in France, where the peasants have, in spite of revolutions and talk of revolutions, continued to buy rentes, and where the national debt is held by some millions of persons. Why should not similar results be attained here?

The *Saturday Review* explains why this provision of the new law will succeed. It says:

> Substantially, no doubt, he who has £150 to his credit in the Post-Office Savings Bank is as good a man as he who has the same sum invested in consols. But the sound of having money in the funds is very much finer than the sound of having money in the savings bank. The one phrase has a well-to-do and even wealthy air about it; it makes the man to whom it is applied a capitalist in the eyes of his neighbors. The other suggests an idea of small savings stored up against a rainy day which is sure to come in the end, and may come at any moment. We are inclined to think that the influence of this distinction will be considerable, that the dignity of being an investor as compared with the depositor will have a real attraction for the poor, and that the number of holders of Government stock under the provisions of the new bill will be quite as large as its authors expect.

The recent experience in this country serves to show the success of issuing bonds of small denominations. The history of the National 4 per cents is positively marvelous. The Government was able to dispose of over $700,000,000 at par without the least difficulty; and the sale of $10 certificates convertible into 4 per cent bonds might have been continued indefinitly without exhausting the popular demand. The example of the Government has been followed by our own two municipal corporations,—the City of Chicago and Cook County. These corporations issued bonds of $50 each, bearing 4 per cent interest, and at no time since their issue have they been obtainable at less than 4 per cent premium. Four per cent bonds of the City of Chicago, of the denominations of $10, $25, and $50, can find a market at par in this city in sufficient amount to cover all that part of the present city debt which will fall due within the next two years. Such bonds can find a ready market in this city among all those people of small means, of small accumulations, who have had such costly experience in the matter of savings banks. There is not a town or village in the country where National bonds of denominations not exceeding $50 may not find investors who are unable to buy the bonds of larger sums.

We have not in this country been able to mature a system of postal savings banks, whereby small savings may be deposited. Such banks, with the privilege of depositors to invest each $10 in National certificates or bonds, would prove of incalculable benefit to an immense class of persons who have now no practicable mode of securing small savings; and at the same time, by distributing the National debt generally among the people, bind by the strongest of all ties the whole people to the preservation and support of the National credit and of the National unity.

### NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Some months ago THE TRIBUNE succeeded in directing a large share of the public attention to a project for nationalizing the public-school system of this country to the extent at least of lending National aid to the States for the support of free schools under proper conditions. The National Conventions of both the Republican and the Democratic parties recognized the public sentiment favorable to the extension of the public-school system by incorporating in their platforms a general approval of the idea. President Hayes, in nearly every public utterance he has delivered during his journey to California, has made this idea the chief burden of his discourse. The New York *Herald* recently applauded the prominence which he has given to the subject, and summed up its own opinion in the following terms:

> Mr. Hayes may be in error in maintaining that the Federal Government should supply facilities for education which the States fail to provide, but the public intelligence will indorse his view that the means of education should be furnished to all the children of the Republic. Congress has done much in this direction, and may properly do more. The large distribution of surplus revenue among the States more than forty years ago was converted by most of them into an education fund. Although nominally a deposit, it will never be recalled. In all the new States Congress has made ample donations of public lands for educational purposes. It would be difficult to show that Congress has exhausted its authority on this subject, and Mr. Hayes' vigorous and reiterated appeals should stimulate that body to do what it can.

"Congress has done much in this direction, and may properly do more," says the *Herald*; and this is precisely the end at which THE TRIBUNE has aimed. The country needs a thorough investigation and a broad discussion of the public-school system as it is maintained North and South and in the various States. This can only be obtained through Congress. The statistics of the recent census will probably furnish useful information on the subject. The developments of such a scrutiny at the hands of the National Legislature will reveal in large part the causes for prevailing ignorance, prejudice, intolerance, and sectionalism in certain States, and it will suggest the proper remedy. It will pay for the American people to devote a portion of the surplus revenues of the General Government, and particularly a part of that revenue yielded by whisky and tobacco, to the maintenance of public schools in the benighted districts upon a common principle of perfect freedom and equality to all races, all sects, and all classes. The principle of Nationalism demands that certain sections shall be prevented from teaching through text-books the cherishing of false traditions and inculcating a sentiment of hostility to National sovereignty. The same principle demands that no ruling caste in any part of the country shall be permitted to deprive the other inhabitants of all school facilities, and keep great masses of the people in dense ignorance. The school system of many of the Southern States is in a deplorable condition. It is mainly responsible for the sectional animosity, race hatred, and class injustice that prevail in those States. There is no other remedy for its defects and its injuries than that of exerting National control to the extent of imposing the spirit of the National Constitution, and this can be obtained through National aid. It will be better to devote a portion of the surplus revenue to such a purpose than to consent to the actual abolition of the internal-revenue system, as has been proposed by Alexander H. Stephens and other exponents of Southern sentiment, or even to a reduction of the taxes on whisky and tobacco, which are sustained without burden to the people and represent the indulgence of appetites that ought to render some compensation to society. It is to be hoped that President Hayes' recent addresses, and the general interest the subject of public education is now attracting, will lead to proper Congressional consideration; such will almost surely be the result of a Republican victory this fall.

### JONATHAN EDWARDS ON THE TRINITY.

Jonathan Edwards has long since passed away in the flesh, but the impress left by him on the theology of the country has been ineffaceable. He is still remembered and revered as the great apostle of Calvinism, and his published works are still the cornerstone of theology in all the Calvinistic schools of the country. Of late years there has been considerable discussion as to whether Jonathan Edwards was at all times consistent in his views and judgments, more particularly upon questions concerning the Trinity. It has been asserted from time to time that the great divine had reduced his views on this subject to writing, and that the publishers of his works had deemed his writing on this point so objectionable that the paper was suppressed. Of late it has been given out that this suppressed paper was still in existence, and that it so challenged the orthodox teaching on the Trinity that it might be styled as Unitarian in its tendency.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a recent paper published in the *International Review*, referred to this matter, and to this writing, supposed to have been suppressed by the Trinitarian publishers of Edwards' works, and used the following language:

> The writer is informed on unquestionable authority that there is, or was, in existence, a manuscript of Edwards, in which his views appear to have undergone a great change in the direction of Arianism, or of Sabellianism, which is an old-fashioned Unitarianism, or, at any rate, show a defection from his former standard of orthodoxy, and which its custodians, thinking it best to be as wise as serpents in order that they might continue harmless as doves, have considered it their duty to withhold from the public. If any of our friends at Andover can inform us what are the facts about this manuscript, such information would be gratefully received by many inquirers, who would be rejoiced to know that so able and so good a man lived to be emancipated from the worse than heathen conceptions which had so long enchained his powerful but crippled understanding.

This and other publications of the same general character were intended perhaps to prepare the religious world for the appearance of the Edwards paper itself; at all events Mr. Egbert C. Smyth has published a volume in which he gives the long suppressed "observations concerning the Scripture economy of the Trinity and the covenant of redemption." In the volume he gives a history of the paper, and suggests the reasons which have so far prevented its publication.

The essay is long,—too long for a newspaper. It is in the somewhat heavy and turgid style of Jonathan Edwards and of the general theological writings of his day. The essay is divided into many points and sub-points. We take, however, the conclusion or final deduction of the paper, from which the reader may possibly discover how far the great Calvinist departed, if at all, from the orthodox teaching on the subject. Here is the conclusion of the paper:

> CONCL.—From the things that have been observed, it appears to be unreasonable to suppose, as some do, that the *Sonship* of the second Person in the Trinity consists only in *the relation He bears to the Father in His mediatorial character*; and that His generation or proceeding from the Father as *a Son* consists only in *His* being appointed, constituted, and authorized of the Father to the office of a mediator; and that there is no other property of the Father to the Son but that which is voluntarily established in the covenant of redemption. For it appears by what has been said, that the priority of the Father to the Son is, in the order of nature, before the covenant of redemption. And it appears evidently to be so, even by the scheme of those now mentioned who suppose the contrary. For they suppose that it is because of His power constituted as the Son in His office of Mediator, and so that the Mediator is His Son—*i. e.*, is made a mediator by Him, deriving His being in that office wholly from Him. But if so, that supposes the Father, in the Economy of the Trinity, to be before the Son or above Him (and so to vest with authority and thus to constitute and authorize the other Person in the Trinity) before that other Person is thus authorized, which is by the covenant of redemption. And consequently that supposes superiority of the Father is antecedent to that covenant. And the whole tenor of the Gospel exhibits the same thing. For that represents the wonderful grace of God as appearing in appointing and constituting His own only begotten and beloved Son to be our Mediator; which would be absurd if he were not *God's Son*, till after he was appointed to be our Mediator.

### ASTRONOMICAL.

Chicago (TRIBUNE office), north latitude 41 deg. 52m. 37s.; west longitude 87m. 19s. from Washington, and 5h. 50m. 33s. from Greenwich.

The subjoined table shows the time of setting of the moon's lower limb, and the official time for lighting the first street-lamp in each circuit in this city, during the coming week, unless ordered sooner on account of bad weather. Also the following times for extinguishing the first lamp:

| *Day.* | *Moon sets.* | *Light.* | *Extinguish.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 12 | 11:42½ p. m. | 9:25 p. m. | 4:10 a. m. |
| Monday | ..... | 10:55 p. m. | 4:10 a. m. |
| Tuesday | 0:54¾ a. m. | 0:10 a. m. | 4:10 a. m. |
| Wednesday | 2:06¾ a. m. | 1:25 a. m. | 4:10 a. m. |
| Thursday | 3:21¾ a. m. | ..... | ..... |
| Friday | 4:33¾ a. m. | ..... | ..... |
| Saturday | 5:41¾ a. m. | ..... | ..... |
| | *Rises.* | | |
| Saturday | 5:47 p. m. | ..... | ..... |
| Sept. 13 | 6:14 p. m. | 6:10 p. m. | 5:00 p. m. |

The moon was in her first quarter yesterday. She will be in perigee to-morrow morning; and full at 9:38 a. m. next Saturday. This will be the "Harvest Moon," so named because the intervals between moon-rising on successive evenings are the shortest possible when she is in the Vernal Equinox; and in that position is full when the sun is in the Autumnal Equinox. The term has, however, much less significance with us than in the British Isles, especially their northern portion. The intervals of moon rise are there shorter than with us, and the wheat harvest is now in progress there, while with us it is rather an event of August than of September. There it practically permits the extension of the day's work of harvest far into the night.

The moon will occult Kappa Aquarii Friday morning, and Kappa Piscium Saturday morning; both stars of the fifth magnitude.

The sun's upper limb will rise on Monday at 5:38 a. m., south at 11h. 55m. 35.0s a. m., and set at 6:12¾ p. m.

The sun's upper limb rises Friday next at 5:42¾ a. m., souths at 11h. 54m. 10.1s. a. m., and sets at 6:05½ p. m.

The sidereal time Thursday mean noon will be 11h. 44m. 11.99s.

Mercury is west from the sun. He is rapidly nearing him. The superior conjunction will occur next Friday morning, but the planet will pass far to the northward of the sun,

Herodotus. Mr. Green's object is "to inculcate the divinity of cleanliness in drinking-water," and from that premise proceeds to ransack all the Water-Works' reports from Boston to Rock Island. There is need of reform in this direction.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News* is afraid because the Devil betrayed Eve through her too eager and inconsiderate desire for knowledge that the Radical party would betray the liberties of this country by the same temptation. Popular education is the one thing above all others to be dreaded by the Southern Bourbon.

The Nashville *American*, knowing him intimately, says that Horace Maynard will be Postmaster-General, and not, like Key, delegate all his powers to Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner. The *American* is a Bourbon sheet, and has probably been snubbed by Gen. Tyner in some Southern post-office matter.

Mr. H. E. Welliver, of Columbus, O., has issued a small tract entitled "Pope or President," which he dedicates to the Republican party. It is a virulent "anti-Catholic protest." Mr. Welliver could do the Republican party better service by turning his battery of invective against the Rebel Brigadier.

About 1,000 men are killed annually in the mines of Great Britain. The Seaham colliery explosion last Wednesday will increase the death-rate some 200. The average is one death to every 345 persons employed in the mines.

Flying Hancock and English at the head of its columns, the Richmond *Whig* speaks of Goode, Tucker, and Cabell as "miserable, little, defeated Funders." It is not altogether lovely in the Virginia Democratic camp.

The Galveston *News* thinks the result in Vermont only speculative. Evidently the result in Arkansas was a profitable corner on the Bourbon vote.

Ben Butler swears "By my eyes" his accounts with the Soldiers' Homes are not crooked. Perhaps they are as straight as his eyes.

## SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* publishes the following leader on Mr. Trumbull, as he appears in the rôle of "Knight of Virtue": "Mr. Lyman Trumbull has now for weeks worked by the sweat of his brow to demonstrate to the people of the State of Illinois that the Republican party is a demoralized and rotten concern, and unworthy of their confidence. But there are too well-founded reasons that he should desist from this calumniating mode and manner in which he conducts his campaign as the Democratic candidate for Governor, because it recoils upon his own person. Trumbull's present party associates have bombarded Garfield with Democratic mud, and persistently charged that he (Garfield) accepted a remuneration of $5,000 for his services as counsellor of the De Golyer Street Paving Company. From a European standpoint of professional deportment this action on the part of Garfield might be criticised, but not from the standpoint of an American lawyer. At all events, Trumbull should be the last to criticise this action, because he has committed acts more wicked in import and execution. In April, 1868, while Senator of the United States, he received out of the Federal Treasury $10,000 as a remuneration for an opinion, written at the request of President Johnson, in the McCardle case. Four weeks later he, with six other Republican Senators, voted for the acquittal of President Johnson in his impeachment trial, thereby preventing his removal from office! Any one not so blind as to be unable to see daylight between the steps of a ladder will at once perceive the connection existing between the $10,000 fee and this singular acquittal. All turning and twisting is of no avail in this instance! It is downright nonsense to assert that the services of Trumbull in writing that opinion in the McCardle case were worth $10,000. This sum of money is a higher fee than he ever made as a lawyer during a whole year by his professional labor. If I pay any person for any matter or thing which is worth $100, $1,000 instead, then I make a present of $900 to that person. If a criminal to be tried before a Judge pays that Judge shortly before the trial $10,000 for any matter or thing, which has only a value of $1,000, then that criminal has purchased that Judge for $9,000. This is the logic with which the Democratic press attempt to prove that Garfield was bought and bribed; by the same logic it can be proven that Trumbull was bribed when he voted for the acquittal of President Johnson. Then there is another point. The people will remember the tremendous scandal caused by the so-called Salary-Grab bill, which Congress passed during the last hours of its session, containing a retroactive clause. A storm of indignation and disgust passed over the land, and the 'steal' was condemned in unmeasured terms. A number of Congressmen refused to accept this increase of their salary; many others drew the amount, but soon after covered it back into the Treasury, and among this number were Garfield, Logan, etc. But among those who retain this grab quietly in their pockets without ever thinking of paying a cent thereof back into the Federal Treasury, we find Mr. Lyman Trumbull! He is the same man who is now perambulating the State of Illinois prating about the corruption and dishonesty of the Republican party! In view of these facts, Mr. Trumbull, as the preacher of virtue and honesty, makes about the same impression as Murphy does in his rôle as a preacher of temperance and sobriety."

Gen. Hancock has been requested at different times by Democrats of the North to declare himself in a letter, as Mr. Tilden did, against the payment of Southern War-claims. So far he has peremptorily refused to do so. In relation to this subject the Cincinnati *Freie Presse* writes the following: "This refusal on the part of Mr. Hancock is the more remarkable, as Mr. Tilden, during the campaign of 1876, declared himself, without being requested to do so, in opposition to the payment of Southern war claims. Influential Democrats and Democratic papers, the New York *Truth*, for instance, an ardent supporter of Hancock, have appealed to the Democratic Presidential candidate to declare himself in a public letter against the payment of Southern claims, but so far without any result. It is natural to ask why Mr. Hancock should refuse to act in accordance with the request of his Northern party associates. If he is, as it is claimed, really opposed to the payment of such Southern claims, why does he refuse to acquaint the country with the fact over his own signature? Have the Southern lords and masters of the Democratic party, who will be, or rather are already, his lords and masters, forbidden him to do so, threatening him with their displeasure? Is he afraid to displease and insult these ex-Rebels, and does he apprehend the loss of their united support in case he should give the country this assurance? Of course, if he should do so, he would be of no more avail to Southern Democrats, whose sole object it is to get possession of the Federal Treasury and enrich themselves at the cost and loss of the Northern people after his election. Northern voters and taxpayers are not alone justified to look upon the conduct of Hancock in this all-important matter with distrust and apprehension, but also to use all and every means to prevent the election of a man to the Chief Magistracy of the country who is unwilling to assure the Nation in writing that he is unqualifiedly opposed to the recognition or payment of Southern War claims."

The Denver (Colo.) *Journal* writes the following: "Which party will you trust, the party that created the National debt or the party that pays it? It is an incontrovertible fact that the Republicans have successfully and incessantly labored to build up where the Democrats have sought to destroy, so much so that it must astonish every one when the latter finds support or sympathy anywhere in the North. Prejudice and party fealty have undoubtedly much to do with this. Many German-American citizens are and remain Democrats because their parents were members of that party; and they are unwilling to change their political faith, in many cases against their own better judgment. If the Democrats had been in power during the last sixteen years what would have been the result, and where would our now so prosperous country stand? There would be a divided country; a Southern, and a Northern, and perhaps a Western Republic in existence, and all three of them bankrupt for generations. Repudiation would have been the natural consequence of a division. Repudiation is as easy thing as soon as a people have become so degraded as to regard National disgrace a National blessing; but repudiation and prosperity never go hand in hand. None of these three American confederations would occupy any position or enjoy any credit among the nations of the earth, while we now as a Nation are counted among the Great Powers of the world, whose friendship is of value and whose will in many cases is law. Democracy has always been an impediment to our National development and progress, and it is to-day the same Democracy it was in 1860. If that party had attempted to progress with the spirit of the age, and had contested with the Republican party for the possession of the Federal power through live political issues and questions; if it had thrown all of its own doctrines overboard, and developed itself anew, then it would be a less dangerous party than it is to-day. But as the party stands before us to-day it does not deserve any confidence. Democracy even has not the courage to stand on its own historical record, but steals the wind out of Republican sails and puts a man at the helm of its rotten boat whom they hate as much as any other Union General who has driven the Southern Rebel hordes over bloody fields during the late War! The Democratic party speculates upon the good nature of the American people; it attempts to create and manufacture enthusiasm all over the country, so that the people may not come to their senses until after election. But this is a vain hope. Democratic speeches and Democratic papers open the eyes of such Republicans as are inclined to forgive and forget. Even if we cannot hope to convert any Democrats to our political faith, there is no danger that any Republicans will desert their party and join the Democrats. Liberal Republicans and Independents are not slow in recognizing the fact that Democrats cannot be trusted."

The Philadelphia *Tageblatt* (Socialist) contains the following leader: "And now, after all the attempts that have been made to drag the great railroad strike of 1877 into discussion during this campaign, and, what is more singular, to make capital out of it for Mr. Hancock, we can hardly think of a greater mistake than to talk in the home of the man who was hung about the rope that stretched his neck. What great and noble deeds did Mr. Hancock perform during this strike which could justify the Democratic press in praising his conduct or entitle him to the gratitude and sympathy of the laboring people? Did he unreservedly take sides with the striking laborers and assist them to victory? Has he protected the laboring men against the aggressions of the capitalists, thereby demonstrating that the Democratic party is not alone orally, but also practically, the friend and protector of the industrial laborer? Nothing of the sort! Gen. Hancock, whose forces at his disposal were not sufficient for immediate action, refused, when required to interfere forthwith, to act until he had a force at his command with which he could at once crush all resistance, thus preventing the further shedding of blood. And this refusal on the part of Hancock should make him more preferable to the workingmen as a candidate for the Presidency? If the soldiers at his command had been sufficient and more numerous than the laborers engaged in the strike he would have given the order to fire; but as the laborers were more numerous than the soldiers at his disposition he desisted from firing until such moment as his forces should be strong enough to end the strike with one bloody blow. The last Presidential candidate whose election in connection with this strike could be recommended to the workingmen, is Hancock. Even if nothing else could be said against him than that he refused to act until he was strong enough to end the strike with one bloody blow, this alone should be sufficient reason for every laboring man to vote against him."

## KENO CARDS.

### Mayor Harrison's Nice Distinction on Gambling.

When it becomes the duty of the future historian of Chicago to summarize the qualifications of the various rulers who have controlled its government, he will undoubtedly allude to Mr. Harrison as the Mayor of fine-drawn distinctions, and he will doubtless give examples of how his Honor, in dealing with municipal problems, instead of grasping them in their rude entirety, and coming to a Yes or No decision, by which some one might be offended, always managed, or tried to manage, to so solve them that the fullest satisfaction might be accorded to all parties concerned. He will show how that, when the late sellings of liquor got to be complained of as a nuisance, instead of fixing an hour at which saloons must close, he held that a tardy nightcap was not an evil, provided that only two or three "respectable" saloons, to be designated by himself, were permitted to monopolize the night sale of liquor, a proposition which embodied a fine distinction which at once settled its fate. The saloon-brothels on State street becoming an eye-sore against which respectability rebelled, he discovered—a thing which the League had entirely overlooked—that it was not the vile characters who infested these places which made them infamous; it was the immoral fiddles, the debauched cornets, the disgraceful harps, and the licentious pianos which were to blame for the evil, and accordingly he banished music from the saloons and looked confidently forward for that reformation of the dens which failed to put in an appearance. But of all the fine distinctions made by his Honor that which will most amuse the historian will be the one which he draws between the two kinds of gambling,—that which hurts and that which don't hurt, the permissible and the non-permissible, the good gambling and the bad gambling. There are many people who hold that gambling is wrong, and previous Mayors have been of this opinion and have waged a more or less successful war upon the gamblers, not subdividing them into good gamblers and bad gamblers, but going for them right and left, and, if not suppressing them entirely, at any rate making their business a very uncomfortable and a not very profitable one. Mayor Harrison, however, having made the discovery that

A PASSION FOR GAMBLING

is one of man's faculties, that he will gamble anyhow, that raids are only a temporary irritation, and that he possessed the ability to regulate the amusement in such a manner that the greatest amount of gambling could be done with the least possible harm to those indulging in the pastime, decided that it should go on ad libitum, and that, instead of being pursued in a reprehensible secrecy, it shall be openly practiced under the patronage of, certainly with no interference from, the City Government. His Honor not only invented the distinction between good and bad gambling-house keepers and promised to see that the latter were weeded out, but he also propounded the theory that there were certain people who have a right to visit gambling-houses and certain people who have not, the distinction being based upon the amount of money they possessed. He would allow the possessor of a certain amount (not clearly defined) to buck the terrible tiger, but over the poorer citizen, and especially over the workingman, he would throw his official ægis and woe betide the gay gambolier who would seduce such into his den and rob him of his toil-earned wages. There is a reminder of Robin Hood's habit of depleting the rich to divide with the poor in this system of gambling-house regulation, and, if it were only faithfully carried out, the poorer classes at least would reap some advantage by it. The only trouble is that, while the wealthier patrons of the gaming-table are pursuing their elusive fantom with a greater zest than ever known under any other civic administration; while the old-established faro and poker houses are reaping rich harvests from the confidential clerks and others whom it does not hurt to gamble, there never was a time in the history of the city when the wages of the workingmen paid such a heavy tribute to the keno-room as they do at present. All is open and above board, and anybody with a good pair of ears can, as he walks along the town-town streets of an evening, hear the ragged voice of the keno caller, as he shouts out the fateful numbers which hundreds of workingmen—the class whom gambling hurts—are eagerly listening to in the dens above.

One of these places—a room kept by one Walpole, on Clark street—was visited yesterday evening by a Tribune reporter, who had been requested to go there in order to see how faithfully the Mayor was carrying out his promise of

PROTECTING THE WORKINGMAN

from the gambler. In a room whose dimensions were about sixty feet by twelve were crowded together some 200 people and a rattling game was in progress. Every table was occupied and when the cards had all been called off the dial showed that 225 had been taken, which, at 10 cents a card, made a sum of about $20 to be given to the holder of the lucky card. While the calling of the numbers was in progress the reporter walked about the room and took careful note of its occupants. Nine-tenths of them were workingmen. Many of them still wore the blue-jean clothing they worked in. Mortar upon one of these working suits betrayed the fact that its wearer was a hod-carrier. Underneath the table at his feet was his dinner-can. Other dinner-cans were seen under other tables. Here sat a man whose grimy face and blackened hands showed him to be a worker in iron; there sat a lad of 16, whose tender age gave the lie to a card on the wall which ostentatiously set forth that no minors were admitted to the premises. Almost all the hands which nervously played with the buttons with which they hoped to cover the cards lying before them were calloused, and where the hands were soft to view the face of the owner was correspondingly hard. The game, as before intimated, was a very lively one. The proprietors, fully alive to the fact that time is money, carried things with a rush, and every ten minutes a deal involving from $22 to $25 was had. With these figures as a basis to go by, a nice calculation can be made by which can be shown the profits which this room, which is only one out of a vast number, patronized by the laboring men of the city, reaps from its unprotected clients. The room was running at full blast from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 6 o'clock this morning. Fourteen hours at ten deals an hour at $20 a deal foots up a total of $2,800, the commission of 10 per cent on which, retained by the house, gives the proprietors the nice little sum of $280 scooped in from the pockets of the working classes,—of men who earn from $1 to $2 a day. With the coming and going of the players, about 1,000 different workingmen probably contributed to make up this handsome harvest for the institution. While the reporter was present he did not see anyone being protected. The doors and windows of the place were closed tight, making the atmosphere inside hot and fetid, but notwithstanding this the voices of the assistants were heard distinctly upon the street below, while the audience in the theatre next door had the most interesting parts of the play spoiled by the horribly monotonous chant of the man who turns the box round and calls out the numbers.

Thus it will be seen that the distinction which the Mayor makes between the man who can gamble without harm to himself and the man who cannot, is a purely imaginative affair. If anyone doubts that such is the case he can, upon any evening, see from 100 to 200 unprotected workingmen busily engaged in lining the coffers of a protected gambler, whose profits certainly do not average less than $250 a day.

# BASE-BALL.

### The Chicago Team Now Within Two Games of the Championship,

### And, Having Twelve to Play, Cannot Possibly Fail to Win the Pennant.

### Cleveland Beats Chicago; Troy, Providence; Boston, Worcester; and Buffalo, Cincinnati.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Chicago Club is now within two games of the championship, as Providence, by wining every remaining game of the fourteen yet to play, can do no more than win a total of fifty-nine, while Chicago, with fifty-eight already won, has but two more to get out of the twelve yet to play. These are three each against Cleveland and Buffalo and six against Cincinnati, so that it is much more probable that Chicago will get nine than two out of the twelve. Providence has yet to play five against Troy, six against Boston, and three against Worcester, and ought to win ten of these,—so that it may win a total of fifty-five, or within three of the number it won last year and secured the championship. Cleveland, having now thirty-nine games won, will find it utterly impossible to overtake Providence for second place, and will have to work hard to remain as good as third, for Troy is but two games behind, and is a dangerous competitor. Boston and Worcester are a tie on games won, and the games they play against each other will determine their relative positions. This week Chicago plays three games in Cincinnati, and then returns next Saturday to finish the season at home. The standing of the different clubs at the close of yesterday's play was as follows:

| CLUBS. | Chicago | Providence | Cleveland | Troy | Worcester | Boston | Buffalo | Cincinnati | Games won | To play |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | — | 9 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 58 | 12 |
| Providence | 3 | — | 9 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 45 | 14 |
| Cleveland | 3 | 3 | — | 9 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 39 | 12 |
| Troy | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | 3 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 37 | 15 |
| Worcester | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | — | 6 | 3 | 8 | 32 | 14 |
| Boston | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | — | 9 | 7 | 32 | 13 |
| Buffalo | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | — | 6 | 23 | 12 |
| Cincinnati | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | — | 17 | 14 |
| Games lost | 14 | 25 | 33 | 32 | 38 | 39 | 49 | 53 | 283 | |

THE QUESTION OF PITCHING.

There is a good deal of nonsense current about a return to straight-arm pitching, or at least some restriction of the present privilege of underhand throwing. The thing is impracticable in the form advocated. To undertake now to change the rules regarding the style in which a ball may be delivered would be to reduce ball-playing to a hopeless muddle, so far as the question of pitchers is concerned. As the matter now stands every club has a perfectly-defined idea of the value and effectiveness of its one or more pitchers. Change the rule regarding delivery, and no club would know anything about its pitching resources, and would be simply feeling its way in the dark. Moreover, there are no two umpires living, or yet to be born, who would construe and apply alike any rule that could be devised regarding a pitcher's delivery. What one regarded irregular and unlawful another would accept as unobjectionable, and endless confusion and trouble would result. Better let the style of pitching alone, and leave the underhand throwers in their glory. If anything is necessary to increase batting and run-getting, reduce the called balls to six, and then abolish the "fair-ball" call, so that every ball out of nine delivered by a pitcher shall be either a ball or strike. This would insure freer hitting, and possibly a greater number of bases on balls. The latter, however, is a very disagreeable and unsatisfactory feature of a game, and pitchers would soon be compelled to deliver fair balls, and depend on their fields rather than on their own skill. The question of pitching will doubtless receive some attention at the League's annual meeting, but the action taken is much more likely to be in the direction of decreased latitude in the number of balls than in any foolish tinkering with the rules governing the style of delivery.

CHICAGO VS. CLEVELAND.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Cleveland, O., Sept. 11.—The Chicagos were treated to their second dose of goose-eggs to-day. They went down hard, but still they went down one by one. McCormick's day's rest had put him in fine trim, and he was in his glory. He had his foes completely at his mercy. Anson at first stood at his post urging his men on, but towards the last he got discouraged, and sat on a bench scratching his head. The field support of the home nine was fine, while that of the visitors was not so good. Kennedy caught well. The Chicagos were considerably changed around. Burns was suffering from a sprained ankle received the day before, and was laid off. Gore, although lame, went to centre field, Anson to short stop, Goldsmith to first base, and Corcoran to pitch. In the latter part of the seventh inning Goldsmith, in attempting to stop a wide-thrown ball by Corcoran with his right hand, had his hand split and had to retire. Burns was called in and put in right field, but he had nothing to do. Anson took first base and Kelly went to short stop's position. They did not seem to have their usual confidence. Play was called with the Chicagos at bat. Dalrymple opened up with a base hit, and stole second on Gore's third strike. Williamson took his base on balls. Anson sent a long liner into centre field, which Hotaling got under. He threw to Dunlap in time to double up Dalrymple, who had started for third, thinking the ball was safe. In the fourth inning, after two men were out, Anson sent a ball into left field for two bases, but was left there. Goldsmith got a base on Glasscock's muff of his fly in the fifth inning, and was thrown out stealing second. In the sixth, seventh, and ninth innings a man reached first base, but could get no further. Not a man reached third base. The Clevelands lost a run in the first inning by poor running. Dunlap led off with a base hit, a wild pitch sent him to second, and Quest's muff of Corcoran's throw let him to third. He attempted to come home on Hotaling's hit to Corcoran, but was thrown out. In the second inning Glasscock had a life given him on Kelly's wild throw. He stole second, and went to third on a passed ball, and came home on McGeary's two-baser into left field. McGeary made a base hit in the seventh inning, reached second on a passed ball, and third on Kennedy's out, and home on McCormick's hit. Dunlap, Shaffer, and Williamson fielded well, and Dunlap, McGeary, McCormick, and Anson batted hard.

THE SCORE.

| Cleveland. | A | R | B | T | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dunlap, 2 b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Shaffer, r. f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Hotaling, c. f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Glasscock, s. s. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Hanlon, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Phillips, 1 b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| McGeary, 3 b. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Kennedy, c. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| McCormick, p. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 27 | 10 | 1 |
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| Dalrymple, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gore, c. f. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Williamson, 3 b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Anson, s. s. and 1 b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Kelly, r. f. and s. s. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Goldsmith, 1 b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Corcoran, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Flint, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Quest, 2 b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Total | 29 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 17 | 5 |

| *Innings—* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —2 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Earned runs—None.
Two-base hits—McGeary, Anson.
First base on balls—Gore, Williamson.
First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 4.
Struck out—Dunlap, Glasscock, Phillips, Gore, Anson, Corcoran (2).
Double plays—Hotaling and Dunlap.
Wild pitches—Corcoran, 1.
Passed balls—Flint, 2.
Balls called—McCormick, 104; Corcoran, 112.
Strikes called—McCormick, 38; Corcoran, 41.
Time of game—2:25.
Umpire—Bradley.

BOSTON VS. WORCESTER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Boston, Sept. 11.—The home club eked out a game from the Worcesters to-day to the following tune:

| *Innings—* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| Worcester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —1 |

TROY VS. PROVIDENCE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Troys and Providence played to-day's game at Albany in the presence of 600 spectators. It was a muffing contest for the first three innings, the Providence Club scoring four and the Troys three runs on disgraceful errors. In the second inning, after the side should have been out, the Troys batted Ward out of his position, and Bradley pitched the remainder of the game. The last six innings were prettily played by both sides.

| *Innings—* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Troy | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —6 |
| Providence | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |

Base hits—Troy, 11; total, 13; Providence, 6; total, 7.
Fielding errors—Troy, 6; Providence, 6.
Runs earned—Troy, 1.
Two-base hits—Connor, Welch, Houck.
Bases on balls—Troy, 2; Providence, 3.
Bases on errors—Troy, 3; Providence, 5.
Struck out—Troy, 7; Providence, 1.
Left on bases—Troy, 6; Providence, 8.
Double play—Caskins-Ferguson-Brouthers.
Passed balls—Gross, 3; Ewing, 1.
Balls called—Ward, 23; Bradley, 79; Welsh, 91.
Strikes called—Ward, 8; Bradley, 52; Welsh, 27.
Time—2:10.
Umpire—Chapman.

BUFFALO VS. CINCINNATI.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 11.—This was a decidedly off day for the Cincinnati Club, as is shown by the score:

| *Innings—* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 7 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | —19 |
| Cincinnati | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

BALL GOSSIP.

The return of Goldsmith at Buffalo filled the quota of the Chicago team, and, there being no use for Poorman, he was released.

A special meeting of the League has been called for Oct. 4 to take action regarding salaries and the engagement of players for next year.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, expect to make a Southern trip this month, playing in Baltimore, Washington, Petersburg, and Richmond.

The Boston team is the highest salaried of any in the League, and will probably be no better than sixth in the race. It takes something besides money to be successful in base-ball.

The clerks in the employ of the Continental Insurance Company played a game with the clerks of the Phenix Insurance Company yesterday at Lincoln Park. The Phenix team won by a score of 14 to 4.

The California craze has altogether subsided, and such of the Eastern professionals as have not been lucky enough to get back home are in very destitute circumstances on the Slope. McVey has written to a friend in this city for help to return to the land of the League and good salaries.

McKinnon has written President Hulbert an appeal for leniency in his case. He naively protests that his "only offense was the signing of two contracts with two different clubs," and he thinks he ought not to be forever disqualified on that account. He will hardly succeed on this plea, for if there is one thing more than another that the League insists upon it is that contracts shall be sacred and binding upon players.

President Hulbert, when asked his opinion concerning the case of Jones, said that, from the evidence in his possession at that time,—which was, that Jones had been paid in full up August, and had made an unreasonable demand when the Boston team was a thousand miles from home, and, failing to get what he demanded, deserted the club and refused to play,—upon this showing President Hulbert was of the opinion that Jones had practically expelled himself, and that he could have no standing on an appeal to the League. Any intelligent person will admit that Mr. Hulbert was correct in denouncing Jones' action.

EVERYTHING IS NOW READY.

The Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College and English Training School has just begun its fall term under the most favorable auspices, and with a larger attendance than ever before. To-morrow evening, Sept. 13, its evening sessions will commence, and thus afford the many young men and young women who cannot be present at the day school a ready means of bettering their condition in life. They can find no surer or quicker way of increasing their usefulness and their salaries.

SELECTED THE BEST.

S. F. Cass, banker, Sumner, Bremer Co., Ia., thoroughly inspected the different safes on sale in this market, and selected a burglar-proof safe of the Diebold make, Sargent time-lock, and Diebold vault-doors. He found them to be considered "the best" by nearly all the prominent Chicago bankers. The Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.; the Mapleton Bank, Mapleton, Ia.; and Bradford & Hacket, Augusta, Wis., can be named as having ordered bank outfits from James W. Norris, Vice-President Diebold Safe and Lock Company, the past week.

ELLA WASSEMER, PETERCELLE'S PUPIL, SAYS:

Julius Bauer & Co., 182 and 184 Wabash avenue—Dear Sirs: It gives me much pleasure to testify to the real excellence of your pianos. I have used them for the last ten years and find them all they are represented, and to keep in tune from atmospheric changes better than any others. Very truly yours, Ella Wassemer.
Boston, Nov. 12, 1879.

$4,000 MORE

of Kentucky money distributed in Chicago among lucky holders of tickets in the last drawing, Aug. 31, of the Commonwealth Distribution Company of Louisville, Ky. All the regular drawings have taken place on the last day of the month. Orders for tickets were given through J. A. Parks, 162 Washington street, Room 14, Chicago.

It is claimed by the great organists of the United States that the best organ yet produced by American manufacturers is a Chicago instrument, the renowned "Kimball" organ. The mechanical construction of these instruments, the art casings, general exterior and interior workmanship, the physiology of the instrument, so to speak, are well-known to be simply matchless, but it is in the utter purity of voicing, the prompt articulation, the delicacy and quickness of touch and in roundness, fullness, sweetness, and volume of tone, that professional criticism now places the "Kimball" in advance of National competition. It is a relatively new industry in Chicago, but it is in just the hands that will yet make that industry a leading feature of the great commercial interests of our city.

A Case of Bribery.

Two American tourists in England say, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that they easily made their way by bribery into the gallery of the British House of Commons. "There appeared, in plain black clothes, a clerical, lobbyist-looking man, who said: 'Gentlemen, you want to go into the gallery of the House. Follow me right in. Look about you as if you were familiar with the place, as if you had been summoned in by a member, or by the Speaker.' So we followed on, meek as sheep in spirit, but spruce and indifferent as possible, and when we finally crossed the barrier of the last lobby, and stood in the octagon space right at the door of Commons, we saw a lunch-counter and several Peers chewing and a good many policemen; and here our man, to whom we had meantime slipped half a crown, or 62½ cents, said again: 'Remain here. Keep your eye on me. Look round as if you had a right here.' In a half a minute more we got the wink from his Majesty's civil-service representative, and walked across the octagon to where an old son of sin in red and green clothes was sitting in a big chair at the foot of a staircase. 'Walk up, gentlemen,' he says. And we dart, leaving beneath us all forms of majesty, and, bold as brass, we slip into one of the leather pews, and watch old John Bright, full of fat and white hairs, sitting on the Ministerial bench, and hear somebody speak on the Hares and Rabbits bill."

A Great Cloud of Flies.

*London Telegraph.*

According to a weekly contemporary, a most extraordinary phenomenon was observed at Havre a day or two ago. The pilots and sailors of that port were quietly enjoying the excellent weather, when suddenly an immense cloud of long black flies descended upon them, driving everybody before them in panic. Those who could not take refuge in the cabins of their ships were forced to flee ashore, and so terrible was the onrush of the dreaded insects that their flight is described as being like that of a great drift of black snow. At length the storm passed by, and it was then found that the sails of the ships were simply hidden under the masses of flies which had crowded upon them, and that myriads of dead insects remained behind to tell of the devastating body that had gone on. Whence they came, or, indeed, where they went to, no one seems to know; all that can be learned is that far out at sea pilots were covered with stragglers from the mass, who, it was remarked, fell dead the moment they were touched.

Crops in Ireland.

The Irish correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The potato crop is simply magnificent. What few men can recollect seeing is now seen on all hands,—fields beginning to wither naturally, without a sign of disease. This is chiefly owing to the change of seed, the 'Champions' being planted on all hands from east to west, and fully bearing out the good things spoken of them. The price of oats and cattle has doubled since last year,—that of pigs more than doubled. Oats are a good crop, and turnips and mangolds never looked better."

A Burglar's Estate.

Jack Everman, a bank-burglar, left $5,000 at his death, in Philadelphia. He made no will, and his natural heirs refuse to touch the money because it is the proceeds of robberies. The legal question arises whether, there being heirs, the State can take the property.

## THE TRAIN-BOYS.

### Annual Meeting of Their Association and Allied Organizations.

### Reports of the Committees on Pie, Literature, Prize-Packages, Etc.

Delegations from the National American Railroad Eating-House Union, Mutual Wayside Coffee and Doughnut Company, Train-Boys' Dime Novel and Moral Suasion Society of New York, Southern Consolidated Train-Boy and Banana Merchants' Union, Northwestern Inter-State Train-Boy and Bookpeddlers' Association, and the Omaha and San Francisco Train-Boy and Prize-Package Guild, Limited, arrived in this city yesterday morning at 6 a. m. on special baggage trains, and met in general convention at Farwell Hall for the purpose of discussing their common interests, secure if possible better protection against the wearisome annoyances inflicted upon them by the traveling public, and take such steps as might be necessary to prevent innocent members of the profession from being led astray and sometimes swindled by rural tourists.

The Convention was opened at 10 a. m. By acclammation, Mr. Edouard Obrienne, ex-President of the Illinois Pop-Corn and Peanut Exchange, was called to the chair.

The Chairman made a brief address, eulogizing

THE PROFESSION AND ITS GLORIOUS POSSIBILITIES.

America, he said, was a land of travel. It was peopled by a race that never stood still. Look at the map of one hundred years ago, unstriped by a single railroad, and with but a ragged fringe of names along the Atlantic coast to mark the presence of centres of habitation. The middle and west were great barren wastes of yellow, blue, or red, according to the taste of the man that got the geography book up, without even a freckle to break the monotony. In those dark days the train-boy was unknown. Now look at the map. The whole country is so speckled, blotched, and fly-specked with cities and towns that in most places the eruption seems to be confluent, while between every separate and individual place there is a black line that stands for a railroad. The knowledge of the fact that on every one of these roads trains run constantly, and that upon each train is a train-boy, and at each station one eating-house at least, will point at once to the vast progress the country has made. The train-boy is the natural centre of railroad interest. To him the railroad companies look for influence and social standing, and to him the passengers turn for comfort and bananas, figs and information. He has a high and noble mission. Not only is his the guardianship of a large and enterprising corporation, but on him devolves the cultivation of a public taste for literature and pop-corn. He unfolds to the Granger the beautiful but uncertain mystery of the prize-package, and educates him gradually up to appreciation of the jerk-water cigar and the centenary orange. [Applause.] It is his duty to keep the passengers continually awake lest an accident should find them asleep, and he does it. He disseminates knowledge, small change, and fruit with equal zeal and discretion. [Cheers.]

To enlarge upon the glories and usefulness of the eating-house, he said, was useless. There are but few Americans who do not travel by rail, and he would venture to say that of the millions who do there is not one who does not remember with tears in his eyes how he has been cared for and taken in at one or more hundred railroad eating-houses. [Enthusiastic applause.] He warmly welcomed the Convention to Chicago. There is no place in the world where the train-boy is so well understood or the eating-house so much spoken of. He heard a gentleman say that morning that during a one year's stay at the Palmer House he had never been served up such meals as he had eaten at the railroad eating-houses at Bloomington, Tolono, or Cambridge City, Ind. [Frantic applause.]

Various committees were now appointed, to report in the evening. The Convention then adjourned until 8 p. m.

At 8 o'clock sharp last evening the gavel of Mr. Obrienne called the Convention to order.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLEDGES AND PERQUISITES

submitted their report. In the opinion of the Chairman, the Convention should address a memorial to Congress petitioning the passage of a bill abrogating the usurped right of petty juries to dictate to members of the profession the manner in which they should break a $20 bill for a customer. Such was the intolerance now existing along certain roads that no train-boy could accommodate a farmer with small change without incurring the risk of getting into trouble at the next station. The minority report was that a more perfect method of obtaining bail should be devised, as the interests of some members suffered severely from the present defective system. Adopted.

LITERATURE.

The report of the Committee on Literature, Mr. H. Hildreth Chairman, was then read. The Committee, while congratulating the members of the various delegations upon the fact that, as a rule, the literature sold by them was quite up to the standard adopted by the Convention held in New York in 1867, regretted that upon some roads the illustrated weeklies were not supplied as they should be, and that the department of frontier fiction seemed to be deteriorating in power to excite. Recognizing the fact that the morals of the traveling public need a mild but searching corrective, the Committee recommend that the utmost encouragement be given the pictorial line which best exposes the pernicious revels of sin. The works of Reynolds, Zola, Mrs. Southworth, and Ouida were also efficacious and deserving of push.

The Hon. Carter H. Harrison submitted herewith a minority report, announcing that he had 10,000 copies of the Chicago *Alliance*, of the June issue of 1880, beautifully illustrated, which he would let the members of the Convention have at 10 per cent below cost. To uplift the mind and inspire public enthusiasm, he had never seen anything to equal that edition, and he trusted they would circulate it from the Penobscot to the Oregon, and thence to the Withlacoochee.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on

SANDWICHES AND PIE

was of exceeding interest. Mr. Jones, the Chairman, reported that since he had been appointed Deputy Purveyor of Fillings only the best steaks, cut right from the neck, had been used, and that the economy of spreading pure tallow instead of butter on the bread had been clearly made manifest. He considered that in certain respects the railroad sandwich as now constructed was inapproachable.

The Chairman of the Second Section, Fourth Subdivision, of the Lower Sub-Committee on Pie, reported adversely to the proposed introduction of real currants in the mince-meat, in place of flies, as being unwarrantable extravagance. Since the introduction of flies in 1872, the profit on mince-pies had been increased 40 cent. Besides, as a large number of persons afflicted with heart-disease, and to whom a sudden surprise is often fatal, travel daily on the cars, and are pie-consumers, the absence of the customary fly and the presence of the infrequent currant would be conducive of evil. He also advocated the admixture of a larger quantity of sawdust and shorts with the pumpkin in making the New England variety. The report was adopted with cheers.

A communication from Mr. Phineas Banning, of Los Angeles, Cal., offering 10,000 gross of dried figs of the crop of 1841 in boxes, with bottoms two inches thick, holding three figs each, at six and a half cents a gross, was read and referred to the Chairman of the Dried-Fruit and Shaving-Soap Committee, with recommendation to accept at once.

Mr. Marsh, Chairman, submitted the report of the Executive Committee of the Eating-House Division. In their opinion, the criminal negligence of conductors in delaying a train twenty-five minutes for dinner instead of thirteen was to be severely censured as grossly prejudicial to the interests of members. Sealed proposals for eggs of the spring lay of 1869 had been received. One firm in Indiana, offering 20,000 dozen at one cent and two mills per gross, transportation and disinfection of cars to be furnished and paid by purchasers, was successful in obtaining the contract. A St. Louis firm had been awarded the contract for chicory and parched beans for coffee. The Goodyear Company, as usual, would supply rubber steaks at the old rates.

Mr. Daniels, Chairman of

THE COMMITTEE ON CIGARS,

reported progress. Extreme difficulty had been experienced in obtaining good cabbage-leaf this season by manufacturers, and the butt and old-sojer collectors who supply fillings had recently struck for higher wages. In consequence of this, 10-cent cigars could not be delivered to train-boys and eating-houses much under 18 cents per 100. The contractors, however, hoped soon to be able to offer better terms.

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Prize-Packages, reported adversely to the proposition to inclose a nickel in every millionth package. The faith of the Granger on a still hunt for a prize was sufficiently strong, he thought, to keep the industry afloat for years yet, and the proposed expenditure was wasteful. He thought, however, that counterfeit Confederate money might occasionally be used. It might be cheaply obtained by writing to his friend Davis.

The Chairman of the Committee on Grievances recommended immediate action against such railroads as compel train-boys to brake at way stations and serve ice-water gratuitously to passengers. Gratuitous serving of anything vitiated the taste of the traveling public, and was a violent injury to the profession.

The reports above given were received and adopted.

THE HON. CARTER H. HARRISON,

being loudly called for, took the stand and addressed the Convention. It was a great and a pleasant surprise to him to be called upon, and, although as a rule he was averse to public speaking and avoided it whenever he could, yet on this occasion, in the fullness of his heart, he would bid them welcome. [Cheers.] Although not a professional politician himself, he trusted they took a kindly interest in the coming election, and would vote the Democratic ticket. [Cries of "You betcher," "Whoop," etc.] He would be glad to see any of them at his office. In his opinion there were no professions so glorious as those of train-boy and eating-house keeper, and he did not know but that he would study for the practice of one of them on going out of office, unless his country needed him. [Wild and prolonged cheering.] There was no need to tell him they were all Democrats, for their habits, manner, moral tone, and customs was sufficient guarantee. [Loud and continued applause.] He never was prouder in his life than standing before that meeting of train-boys and eating-house men—so congenial—so mutually—er—in short, he felt himself to be one of them. [Tumultuous approbation.] He would be pleased to give them a reception to-morrow, and hoped they would march in a body to the City-Hall, and there be presented to his dear friend, Apple Mary.

His Honor was followed by Messrs. John Parmelee in a lecture on "What I Know About Trunks"; Robby Bruce on "Ward Politics, from the Standpoint of a Novice"; and Jim McHale on "Moral Suasion in the Second Ward."

Prof. E. R. Paige then read a brief essay on "The Preservation of the Banana." By careful experiment he had found that by injecting Japanese cement in the stuffing, and painting the outside skin with chrome yellow, the natural appearance of this favorit fruit could be preserved eleven years.

At 10 p. m. the Convention went into deliberation with closed doors, and at 10:45 adjourned.

CINCINNATI EXCURSION.

Only $6 to Cincinnati and return. The Kankakee Line and Cincinnati Air Line will sell excursion tickets good going on morning and evening trains of Wednesday, Sept. 15, and good to return until Sunday, Sept. 19, inclusive, at the above low rate.

Teachers, authors, and others of sedentary habits highly prize Malt Bitters.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**For constipation, biliousness, indigestion,** headache, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. It acts like a charm. Results: Pure blood, healthy complexion, clear head. Price 50 cents. Depot, northeast corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

**Motopathy Cures Catarrh when and** where all other known means and methods have totally failed. References unquestionable. Dr. Clesson Pratt, 243 State street, corner Jackson.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

# Cuticura

MEDICINAL AND TOILET

# PREPARATIONS.

Cuticura Remedies are simply elegant to use. No grease, no oils, no repulsive odors. From infancy to old age they are equally successful, safe, and reliable. Cuticura, a medicinal jelly, arrests disease, eats away dead skin and flesh, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, soothes and heals Skin Diseases and Scalp Affections with Loss of Hair. It reproduces and beautifies the Hair. The Resolvent must be taken internally for chronic humors. Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, prepared from Cuticura, cleanses, soothes, and heals diseased surfaces, whitens, freshens, and beautifies the skin beyond all praise. It is an elegantly perfumed Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative. The Cuticura Shaving Soap is the first and only medicinal soap prepared expressly for shaving, and is extravagantly praised by gentlemen.

SKIN HUMOR

On Face, Head, and Parts of Body. Head Covered with Scabs and Sores.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: I commenced to use your Cuticura Remedies last July. My face and head and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me, and my case is considered wonderful. It has been the means of selling a great many of your Cuticura Remedies in this part of the country. Respectfully yours, MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE.
Decatur, Mich., Nov. 17, 1878.

MILK CRUST

On a Child's Head Cured.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Last summer my sister, while visiting in Boston, bought a box of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap for her little boy's head, who had the Milk Crust for more than two years, and for which she had tried almost everything, and exhausted the skill of several physicians. The Cuticura cured him, and he is now a fine, healthy-looking boy, with a beautiful head of hair. Yours,
MRS. B. L. BOWER,
143 Clinton-st., Cincinnati, O.

SCALD HEAD

For Nine Years Cured.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Since July last I have been using your Cuticura for Scald Head, and it has cured me when all medicines that I have taken for nine years did me no good. I am now using it as a hair-dressing, but my head is well. It keeps the hair in very nice condition. Yours truly, H. A. RAYMOND,
Auditor Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.
Jackson, Mich., Dec. 20, 1878.

DANDRUFF

Scales One-Quarter Inch in Thickness.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: For the last twenty years I have been troubled about as bad as any one I ever saw with Dandruff. My scalp was completely covered with scales, sometimes nearly a quarter of an inch in size. I considered it incurable. About two months since I purchased Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, and in about two weeks after commencing using them I found the Dandruff entirely gone. My scalp is now as free from it and as healthy as it could possibly be. I feel it my duty to both you and the public to state the above facts. Yours respectfully, THOMAS LEE,
Sewing-Machine Dealer,
No. 2276 Frankford-av., Philadelphia, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

For Skin, Scalp, and Blood Humors,

Are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, 21 Front-st., Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1; Resolvent, $1 per bottle; Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25 cents per cake; Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Instantly relieve Pain, Soreness, and Weakness.

ELECTRO-GALVANIC CHAIR.

The Electro-Galvanic Chair,

Patented Jan. 28, 1878, Improved Aug. 27, 1880, by

DR. CLESSON PRATT,

Electro-Therapeutist and Physician Special for the Eye, Ear, Catarrh and Throat Diseases.

Professional Rooms, 243 State-st., Chicago.

Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Asthma, Deafness, Disease of the Eye, Headache, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, and Nervous Exhaustion are relieved at once and absolutely cured. Also Moles, Birth-Marks, Tumors, Enlarged Tonsils, and morbid growths of whatever nature, are

Removed by Electrolytic Action,

WITHOUT THE KNIFE, WITHOUT PAIN, AND WITHOUT BLOOD.

Physicians are respectfully invited to examine this Chair and observe its excellence as an office fixture.

Hours, 10 to 12, and 2 to 5.

P. S.—No Physician doing an office practice can afford to be without this Chair.

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In Lowell, Hartford, and best Philadelphia goods.

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# PRESIDENTIAL.

**The Work Done in Maine, and the Results Expected Therefrom.**

**Democratic-Greenback Fusion Ends in Nothing but Confusion and Failure.**

**Rebel Brigadiers and State Steal Too Much for the Thinking Masses.**

**Gen. Ben Harrison Reviews Hendricks' Speech on Garfield's Record.**

**An Arraignment that the Indiana Statesman Will Hardly Escape From.**

**One of Col. Ingersoll's Telling Speeches to the People of Maine.**

**Reports at Republican Headquarters Grow More and More Encouraging.**

**Indications of More Trouble Between the Rival Democratic Factions in New York.**

**Weaver, the Greenback Candidate, Indulges in Some Extravagant Prophecies.**

**A Chance Picture from the Democratic Campaign in New Jersey.**

## MAINE.

WORK AND RESULTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—The people of Maine will vote on Monday for State and county officers, and for Representatives to Congress. They vote for Presidential Electors in November, but the active political work ceases to-night in a final grand effort and demonstration on both sides all over the State. If the election results—as it undoubtedly will—in a triumphant Republican victory, the campaign machinery will not be set in motion again this year. The vote on Monday will be larger than that in November, but its division will show fairly the position of the people of this State upon National issues. There are but two regular tickets now in the field, setting aside as hardly worthy of calculation the Prohibitory party, whose candidate will not receive more than 200 or 300 votes. The Greenback and Democratic parties have united in all their nominations except in a single county. Last year, voting separately, each for its own Gubernatorial candidate,

THEY CAST 69,814 VOTES,

which, with the addition of 343 scattering, made 1,044 more votes than Mr. Davis, the Republican candidate, received. The Republicans started in this campaign, therefore, with that vote to overcome. They have found their work easier and simpler in fighting a united instead of a divided opposition. No fusion of such divided elements as are represented by the Greenbackers and Democratic parties, however complete in its outward organization, could unite all the members of each in hearty coöperation. It could not be otherwise than that there should have been much disagreement between the two factions. The nominations have been very fairly divided, indeed. Perhaps the Greenbackers have had more than their share, but in very many cases the men who have been selected as candidates have been personally objectionable to one side or the other of the fusing bodies. The result has been a good deal of internal discord in the opposition, and mutual recriminations and threats which will be carried out at the polls by scratching. The Fusion leaders have also been unfortunate in their general conconduct of the campaign. One of the most disastrous blunders they have made was the importing into the State and placing upon their stump the Southern Brigadiers. This disgusted many of the rank and file, and raised a howl of indignation all over the State. Gen. Weaver's utterances on the Southern question and the account of his personal experiences also aided in bringing back into the Republican ranks many of those who had deserted from them, but who were alarmed for the country. Confronted by the Solid Democratic South the Republicans have made the most of this issue, and have presented it with great prominence and force.

THE STATE STEAL

attempted last winter has furnished the topic upon which the local speakers have principally dwelt, the Republicans denouncing it and the Fusionists defending it as according to law and precedent. It is astonishing how soon the popular sentiment upon that matter has become deadened, so that now the people of the State, the very great majority of whom a few months ago were in a white heat of passion at the outrage upon them, have to be shaken up vigorously before they will remember it. Still the Republican cause has been considered strengthened by the appeal upon this ground, and there are quite a number of Democrats who will vote against the Fusionists for the action of their representatives in the count-out.

No campaign has ever been marked by such great skill and astonishing earnestness on the part of the Republicans, and by such bluster and dogged resistance on the part of the Opposition. The latter have been beaten from the start, and have been gradually losing ground. Three weeks ago there was

A STAMPEDE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The National Democratic party gave up the State, and withdrew their speakers. During the past ten days other counsels prevailed, and in order to save the Fusionists, if possible, from overwhelming defeat, speakers and money have been furnished from abroad. The most conservative of the Republican leaders place Davis' majority at not less than 5,000. Others who have had large opportunities for observation, Gen. Kilpatrick for one, say it will be 10,000 or possibly 12,000. A majority of 5,000 would be a gain of 6,000 over last year in a total vote of about 14,000. The Republican majority on the Gubernatorial vote for several years preceding the past two has been from 10,000 to 15,000. It should be remembered, however, that a majority of only 5,000 in this State is in about the proportion of a majority of 35,000 in the State of New York. The Republicans are a little shaky about

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The majority either way for Milliken or March will be very small, and it is not safe to make predictions as to whose favor it will be in, although the probabilities are on Milliken's side. Concerning the other four districts there appears to be no doubt. Messrs. Reed, Frye, and Lindsay will be returned and Mr. Ladd will be succeeded by Boutelle.

Three-fourths of the House will be Republican, and

ONLY FOUR SENATORS

are conceded to the Fusionists, making a larger Republican majority in the Legislature than for many years before.

Two constitutional amendments will be voted for on Monday. One is supplementary to that which was adopted last year, providing for biennial elections, and simply lengthens the term of office from one to two years. The other is of vital importance, substituting for the majority rule in the election of Governor the plurality rule. If adopted it takes effect this year. The Fusionists will oppose it.

## GARFIELD'S RECORD.

GEN. BEN HARRISON'S REPLY TO HENDRICKS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Gen. Harrison's reply to Gov. Hendricks' attack upon Gen. Garfield for his connection with the Louisiana settlement of the Electoral question, delivered at the Wigwam last Monday evening, will always be remembered as one of the most able and brilliant speeches of the campaign of 1880. It was delivered to-night in the Grand Opera-House to an audience of ladies and gentlemen which packed every inch of standing-room, and whose enthusiasm seemed to be without limit.

Contrary to his custom on such occasions, the General threw off all restraint, treating Mr. Hendricks as one wholly underserving consideration. In other words, he proceeded to skin the ex-Governor as no one ever before attempted it, and his speech is a

REMARKABLE EXHIBITION OF CLOSE REASONING,

bitter denunciation, keen satire, and pure wit. His opening sentences were samples of what was to be expected, throwing his audience into convulsive laughter.

"Without any authority from me," he said, "the inference seems to have gone out that I am here to-night for the purpose of dealing somewhat severely with a lately prominent Indiana statesman. [Applause and laughter.] I desire to disclaim any such purpose. Mr. Hendricks has already been so thoroughly wounded in every respect, to quote a prominent Democrat, in the house of his own friends, that I would much rather play the part of the Good Samaritan, if I might, and pour oil and wine upon the wounds that he has received at the hands of his friends." [Applause.] But he has recently taken upon himself a new rôle. He seems to be ambitious to be recognized as a public scold, and to be trying to see whether he or George W. Julian shall carry off the palm. In this regard, in his speech last Monday night, he told his audience that when he took his breakfast he didn't at all have it in contemplation to speak that night. This, I think, a superfluous announcement, for any one that has read his speech will see at a glance that Mr. Hendricks never slept over it, or he would not have made it. [Applause.]

He said the charges made by Mr. Hendricks were, first, improper and dishonorable conduct in connection with the election returns in Louisiana, or in connection with the preparation of the evidence that was submitted to the Election Returning Board. Second, dishonorable conduct in going upon the Electoral Commission, that was afterwards organized, with formed opinions upon the questions upon which he was to pass; and, third, that in the debate upon this Electoral bill he had declared that if that bill was passed it would be the duty of the Commission to

GO BEHIND THE RETURNS

from the States, and look into the question of the legality of the elections in the several States in which there was a contest. These charges were so scandalous and untrue, that Mr. Hendricks had found it difficult to tell quite what he did intend to charge. In his Monroe speech he charged Gen. Garfield with manipulating the returns, while in his speech at the Wigwam Monday night he charged him with manipulating the evidence, but when the latter's speech was reduced to just what he did charge there was nothing in it except that Mr. Garfield while in New Orleans had occupied an inner room of the Custom-House. What is the gravamen of this charge, he asks. If I can find it, it is that all this was done in an inner room [laughter], and that is news to us all that this moral philosopher, this sensitive Democratic statesman, has ascertained that there is a moral or immoral quality about an inner room.

He said that in using the word manipulating, Mr. Hendricks had used it

IN AN ODIOUS SENSE,

when a man is charged with having corruptly perverted, changed, and tampered with that which has come into his hands, and he must sustain this use of the word or come under the condemnation of every man who loves an honorable opponent and despises a slanderer.

He said that Mr. Hendricks' many changes of this indictment was like the court that should start out with an indictment for murder. It was feared that the "corpus delicti" was working and the man was alive. The indictment was then changed into one simply for assault with intent to kill, and then, the proof of that utterly wanting, it now comes simply to a charge of assault and battery. After thus attempting to fix

THE STATUS OF MR. HENDRICK'S CHARGES,

he showed that he had used the same room that Gen. Butler occupied while in command of New Orleans during the War, and that he had done nothing more than other visiting statesmen. He read from Garfield's testimony, explaining how he came to talk with the witnesses, and that he had suggested a few interrogations for the Returning Board to put, because, in his opinion, the affidavits had not brought out the facts sufficiently. After hearing the story of the witnesses, further testimony was read showing that

THE DEMOCRATS DID EXACTLY THE SAME THING;

that Gen. Palmer went so far as to talk to the Board itself about their verdict. Besides examining witnesses and preparing the call for the Returning Board, Palmer admitted taking witnesses to his room and talking to them alone, and in his subsequent examination he in no wise reflected upon Garfield's integrity for what the latter had done there, and, having turned to this testimony of Gen. Palmer, he said: "This will show you that the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee there was engaged in conversing with colored people, that he, with those associated with him, were also looking over the case from the Democratic standpoint, and I challenge any man to make any distinction, upon the testimony, between what Gen. Palmer and his associates were doing and what

GEN. GARFIELD WAS DOING

there. There was this difference, and this only, which seems to Mr. Hendricks to be a very important one: Gen. Garfield's room was in the Coustom-Honse, and Gen. Palmer's in the St. Charles Hotel. So that it appears, with reference to the improper conduct at New Orleans, that Mr. Hendricks diminishes the charge simply to this: that Garfield talked with witnesses in his own room and suggested an interrogatory or two to be propounded to them by the Returning Board. Now, I undertake to say that a man who can arraign a gentleman who did that, and that only, as a man disgraced and unfit to be President of the United States is

NOT CAREFUL OF HIS WORDS

or of his reputation either." Taking up Garfield's connection with the Electoral Commission, the General said that Garfield was named as a member of that Commission on Senator Lamar's motion, and that every Democrat in both House and Senate voted for him. Every Indiana Democrat voted for him, including Mr. Landers. Since then prominent Democrats had paid the highest tribute to Mr. Garfield as a man of the strictest integrity. The Hon. Henry D. Payne's statement was specially mentioned. Gen. Garfield, too, prior to becoming a member of the Commission had done nothing more than every other member had done. All had expressed themselves on the merits of the case upon which they were to act, and whatever Garfield had said

HE LIVED UP TO STRICTLY

after becoming a member. Gen. Harrison read from the speeches of all the members of the Commission, delivered in the House and Senate prior to their selection, proving that each one expressed himself positively and with confidence. When Senator Morton's remarks were quoted the applause and cheers were deafening, many persons rising to their feet. It was in fact the grandest demonstration of the evening. Scarcely less enthusiasm was exhibited, however, when Mr. Garfield's words were quoted, showing his clear statesmanlike views upon this as well as all other subjects. After thus setting forth the record of each member of the Commission, Gen. Harrison laid down his book, and, stepping to the front of the platform, asked in a most laughable manner: "Isn't it a little late for Mr. Hendricks to be challenging the jury? Why the truth is the Democratic party have abandoned this case that Hendricks is arguing now. They refused to take an appeal at all. That they decided upon in the Cincinnati Convention. The appeal was to the country. The judgment of the Returning Board had been pronounced, then the judgment of the Commission, and then the judgment of the two Houses of Congress, and Mr. Hayes was inaugurated. The Democrats had but one appeal, and at Cincinnati

THEY DETERMINED TO ABANDON THE CASE.

Why the truth is, Mr. Hendricks was not mad at Garfield. He is not so mad at the Republicans. He is mad at his own friends. Mad that that bond which he took in 1876 for the Democratic nomination in 1880 was not recognized at Cincinnati. When he presented his bond there the first thing noticed was that it didn't have any seal on it, and, upon a more critical examination, it was found not to be signed at all, and that the Convention contemptuously repudiated his claims to the nomination. Mr. Hendricks, being sore in that direction, does what men sometimes do when they get mad, and, restrained from venting their passion upon the person who has offended, vents it upon the first innocent person whom he comes in contact with, even if it be his wife. So that we really don't think

MR. HENDRICKS IS IN A GREAT PASSION

with us. He is simply rubbing this place as a counter-irritant to the place where the real sore is." [Great applause.] In further proof of this fact he read an affidavit signed by William H. Morrison and Marcus L. Brown, two reputable citizens, who made oath that prior to the Chicago Convention they were riding with Mr. Hendricks on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Road, when the question of who would be nominated at Chicago came up. In the course of the conversation Mr. Hendricks said: "Gen. Grant will be your nominee. But I will tell you whom I think the Republicans should nominate, and whom I consider their strongest man. He is a true man, a man of principle, an honest man, and would make a good President for us all. Personally, I consider him

THE BEST MAN YOU COULD NOMINATE.

I refer to Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio." In closing, Gen. Harrison paid the following tribute to Gen. Garfield: "I affirm that of all of our public men there is none, perhaps, that is more safely enshrined in the affections of his Republican friends than Garfield. I affirm that, judged by his own associates, Republican and Democratic, in the House of Representatives where for nearly twenty years he has served his country, he stands the peer of any man not only, in statesmanship and mental endowments, but integrity of character. The incoherence of a passionate and disappointed Democrat cannot shake our confidence in him. [Applause.] A typical American, not the favored child of fortune, but standing, like Lincoln stands to us today, the illustration of what a courageous heart may do to overcome the obstacles of poverty in youth. There is not a hard place in the life of the poor that his feet have not trod. His hands are familiar with the implements of varied toil. It is not every American boy that can have himself

DANDLED IN THE ARMS OF THE NATION

like Hancock. But the road which Garfield took, from obscurity and poverty in his youth to the high position he occupies before his country to-day, is open to the willing and brave feet of every American boy. The voice of Hendricks cannot unseat this granit character." [Applause.] It is impossible to make any abstract of the General's speech which can do it justice. All pronounce it one of the ablest he ever delivered, and a complete vindication of Gen. Garfield against the slander of Mr. Hendricks. He showed, beyond fear of contradiction, that Gen. Garfield did nothing at New Orleans as a visiting statesman, or at Washington as a member of the Electoral Commission, which was

NOT DONE BY DEMOCRATS.

He showed further that Mr. Hendricks had never raised his voice in denunciation of the frauds attempted to be committed in his interest in Oregon or South Carolina. Nor had he ever opposed by word or act any fraud which his party had attempted to perpetrate. He dwelt upon the Maine frauds, reviewed the history of Cronin's effort to steal an Electoral vote in Oregon, and read some of the cipher dispatches, charging that Mr. Hendricks had never put himself anywhere upon record in denunciation of their open and confessed frauds. During all the years of Mr. Hendricks' political life he has never before received such an arraignment or so severe a denunciation. Senator Morton paid him his respects in his opening speech in 1876, although it was briefer and less searching. It seems to have been reserved for Gen. Harrison to skin him. Among those present and occupying seats on the stage was Col. Henderson, of Iowa, who pronounces it one of the finest arguments that he ever listened to.

## BOB INGERSOLL.

HE ADDRESSES A COLOSSAL MASS-MEETING IN MAINE.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been down in Maine making Republican speeches. On Friday last he addressed an audience of 10,000 people at Lake Maranocook. The Lewiston *Journal*, in describing the scene, says:

"The crowd was full of enthusiasm, jolly, and good-natured. There was a great curiosity to catch a glimpse of Col. Ingersoll, and also of Uncle Hannibal Hamlin, whose presence there was soon ascertained by the crowd. Senator Hamlin was as lively as a cricket, and thoroughly interested in the success of the meeting. He wore a linen duster that reached to his heels. His long index finger was frequently seen directing the arrangements. The venerable Senator was so youthful and active in his movements that many who did not know him mistook him for Bob Ingersoll.

"Is that Senator Hamlin?" asked a little, bent-over old gentleman with twinkling gray eyes.

"Yes, that's he."

"What, old Uncle Hannibal?"

"Yes."

"Well, sir, he left the Democratic party the very same year that I did," said the old gentleman, drawing himself up proudly and squeezing along to get a near view of the Senator.

Presently a portly, jolly-looking, clean-shaven gentleman, with short gray hair and a nobly-modeled chest and waist, dressed in a white and blue short seersucker duster and vest, light pants, and straw broad-brim, edges through the throng.

"There's Bob!"

"There's Ingersoll!"

"There he is!" were the loud cries that were raised, and a great roar of applause followed.

The Rev. Mr. Crane made a neat speech in accepting the chair. The crowd insisted and the speakers' stand was removed to the edge of the pavilion facing the lake. Here the Colonel was introduced. In every direction around him, to the utmost borders of the grove, the ocean of men and women stretched. Many of the latter were present. The Colonel had the minutest attention of every person, and seven out of eight were on their feet. His voice was at its best and all could hear. The great orator fulfilled the expectations of everybody. Ingersoll's eloquence and wit Friday afternoon probably cannot be matched by any living orator. His originality, and force, and power of presenting facts in their fullest and most forcible senses made his speech something that his hearers will delight to tell their grandchildren about if they ever have any.

THE SPEECH.

After the echoes of the cheering had died away the great orator spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is, in my opinion, the grandest and best country in the world. [A voice, "Bully for you," followed by cheers.] And when I speak of "our country" I mean the North, East, and West. There are parts of this country that are not yet civilized. There are parts of this country in which the people do not believe in the great principle of self-government. In other words, they don't believe in being governed at all. [Laughter.] The question we must settle is, whether our Government shall be preserved or not. That is the question for us. And the North must decide it! The Republicans, Democrats, and Greenbackers of the North, when they understand it as I understand it, will all unite, and overwhelm the solidity of barbarism with the solidity of civilization. [Applause.] I do not pretend that the Republican party is perfectly good, and I do not pretend that the Democratic party is perfectly bad. I admit that there are thousands of good Democrats,—men whom I like. And I cheerfully admit, with a mixture of regret, that there are many Republicans whom I do not like. [Laughter.] But there are thousands of only bad Democrats, and there are thousands of only good Republicans.

Now I think this is a good country. If so, I am bound to do all I can to preserve it; I am bound to do all I can to make it better. Man is the providence of man. As long as I live (whatever party may be in power and have the handling of the offices), I mean to talk on the side of human liberty. [Cheers and applause.] The reason why I admire a good government is because the people are made happy. What's the good of a Government unless the people are happy; unless they have plenty to eat and to wear? Now I believe that in

OUR COUNTRY

we've got more kind husbands, more good women, that we wear better clothes, and that our clothes fit us better on an average [great laughter] than in any other country on the globe. We've got more information. We know more things about more things. We've got greater charity and a fuller sense of justice than any other people on the face of the globe. Now how is it we've got a good Government? We've taken the failures of all other nations! We've taken the paupers of all other countries! And of their paupers we've made grander men than the nobility they've left behind them in their old countries. [Applause.]

I believe in a country where every man has an equal chance. That's the reason why I work for the Republican party. Now, if there's anything that's dear to an American citizen it's the right of free speech! [Loud applause.] The grand reason is that every human being has a right to the public ear. If a man cannot speak, others cannot hear. The right of free speech is the priceless gem of the human soul. [Applause.] And a man that don't allow another man the right of free speech is a barbarian. What's the use of free speech, if all the results of free speech are to be reversed by fraud. What's the use for the counsel on one side of a case to address a jury, if, before he commences, the jury has been bought? What's the use to try a man, if, after he's tried, he's taken out and hung by a mob? [Laughter.]

This is a Government of liberty regulated by law. This is a Government founded on reason. This is a Government where the people have honest thought on every subject. The man who has these privileges himself and is not willing to accord them to others is a barbarian. I believe it. So do you! [Applause.] I'm not going to say a word to exclude my Democratic hearers. They believe it as well as I do. [Laughter.] It makes no matter what they say with their mouth. Inside, they'll swear to it! [Uncontrollable laughter.] When a man hears what he knows to be true, he feels it, no matter what he says. I'm not going to say a word that a Democrat will dispute. Is there a Democrat who denies the common right of free speech? He dare not say it! Is there a Democrat who denies the right to talk and breathe in one common air? He dare not say it! [Applause.]

Now, if that liberty is to be preserved, whom will you have preserve it? Honor bright, now! [Tremendous applause and laughter.] Will you appoint the South to keep that treasure? [Cries of "No."] Will you leave it to Alabama? Is there a Democrat here who doesn't know that a man stands no chance for the right of free speech in Alabama? I'm not going there! I'm not going to put myself into the hands of a State where there is no law. I'm going further off, and the longer the lever the more I can lift! Maine is a good place in which to begin. Let a Republican try it in Alabama and see how soon he'll get Ku-Kluxed. Let a Greenbacker try it, and see how soon he'll get mobbed for attempting to draw voters away from the Democratic party!

I'll admit there are thousands of good men in

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

but those men are not in the ascendant. They don't hold the power. There are many honest men in the party, but their voice has been lost. I'd rather trust Maine with my right to free speech than Louisiana. I'd rather intrust it to Massachusetts than Louisiana. In order to preserve this right, the North must be kept in power. [Loud applause.] There is an aristocracy in the South, based on a trade in human beings. They are men who believed that lashes were a legal-tender for a human being. That is the kind of aristocracy there is in the South. I sometimes feel like finding fault with the North because she ain't proud enough. I want the time to come when a Northern man will be as proud because his father was an honest man, as a Southern man is proud because his father was a slaveholder. I want the time to come when we will be as proud of breaking the chains of the slave as they were of forging them. [Applause.]

In this country we have our sovereign, our King, one power. That is the legally expressed will of the majority of the people. That's our King! [Applause.] Every solitary voter has a certain amount of King! Any man that will throw an illegal vote; any man that will count votes illegally after they have been thrown, is a traitor to the great principles of our Government. He is a traitor to the only King we have. He deserves the punishment of a traitor, too. Now, who are you going to have count your votes and protect your ballot-box for you? [A voice, "Garfield."] And he'll do it, too! Are you going to have the South protect your ballot-box for you? In the South elections are a farce. It is there that Bulldozing holds the election, Dishonesty counts their votes, and Fraud declares the result! [Prolonged cheers and applause.] Now it is a fact, my friends, that since *the Rebellion* the South has killed more men, in a time of profound peace, than our country lost in the two wars with Great Britain! Are they the men you will have to protect your ballot-box? Do you want to leave it with the masked man who shoots fathers, mothers, and children? Oh, Mr. Honest Greenbacker and Democrat! Way down in your soul I know you say "No!" no matter what you say outside. [Immense applause.] Do you want the Chalmers, the Hamptons, and the murderers of Coushatta to hold your ballot-box? I guess not! [Cheers.]

MR. CHALMERS

comes here to Maine, and the people of Maine regard it as an honor to themselves that they allow him to waste their air without opposition! Let a Republican go down into the Shoestring District in Mississippi and try to express his sentiments and see how long he can stay there!

We want an honest vote, and after an honest vote we want an honest count. Come a little nearer home, now! [Laughter.] Do you want the Democrats of Maine to count your votes for you? Of course I don't know much about your local affairs. I know enough to make me blush to think that Maine had men that were guilty of that great treason of last winter! [Great applause.] I know enough to know that they ought to have been sent to the Penitentiary! I know enough to know that great crime has made the cheeks of Maine red with the hectic flush of shame. The only way to wipe it off is to give Gov. Davis at least 10,000 or 15,000 majority in September! [Cheers.] You must tell the whole country that Maine is a State of law-abiding people, and that no great crime can go unpunished. You must declare to the world that in your State every vote shall be honestly counted and honestly declared. You must do that much to save the honor of your State. Honest Greenbackers and Democrats, you must vote the Republican ticket this fall for the honor of your State. No use for you to vote for your man; he won't be elected. [Cheers and laughter.] There are thousands of honest Democrats who wouldn't steal a ballot-box. There are thousands of Democrats who wouldn't rob a henroost; who wouldn't steal the shroud that covered a dead man. Mr. Good Democrat, if you have any self-respect, teach your leaders that you follow nowhere where virtue does not lead.

I learn that the Democratic party has had check enough to pass a resolution declaring that the right to vote is the right preservative of all rights! Can you believe that is the same party that stuffs ballot-boxes and carries elections by bulldozing? The same party that believes that being a Republican is a crime? "Oh," you ask me, "ain't you ever going to forgive the Democratic party?" No! I'm not going to forgive them until I can speak as freely in one part of the land as another, protected by the old flag! [Applause.] And I ought not to! The men who tried to repeal the constitutional amendments; the men who tried to keep the negro in the chains of slavery! Is it possible that that is the same party who now passes a resolution about the "right preservative of all rights"? I guess it is the same old party! [Great laughter.]

This reminds me of the story about the man who wanted to buy a family horse. He went into a Boston stable, and the keeper showed him a handsome bay. "Oh, that one won't do for me. I want one that's handsome, spirited, and safe," said the man. The dealer brought out another horse. "Oh, he's too logy," said the man. Then they came along to a handsome gray. "There," said the dealer, "is a horse I wouldn't part with. I keep it for my wife. She thinks more of him than she does of me! You know Gen. Banks has a steel engraving of the horse that George Washington rode. Well, horsemen who have seen that picture say that this horse looks exactly like that one." "Yes," said the man looking at the horse's teeth, "I'll be d——d if I don't believe it is the same horse." [Tremendous laughter.]

So I find it is the same party, precisely. I can't trust it. Why? Because I want free speech. I want an honest ballot. And what else? I know the history of that party!

REVENUE.

What else have we got to have in this country? We have got to have a revenue to pay our bills with. Can you trust the Democratic party to raise our revenue? That's the question. Let me tell you how it is in the South. We get a large proportion of our revenue by a tax on highwines, whisky, and tobacco. It is a fact that the collectors of revenue in the Southern States have to be armed as though they were going to war. There is not one but who goes armed with a breech-loading gun! It is necessary when the Democrats have complete control. Let's be honest about it.

Do you want them to get rid of paying their taxes? Do we want the people where the soil is rich to have their taxes paid by people where the soil is poor? How many illicit distilleries have been found in the South? Just guess. I'll tell you. In the last four years, in the Southern States, 3,874 illicit distilleries have been uncovered. They're the gentlemen whom you wish to trust with the collection of your revenue. If you trust them, you'll be like the minister. Two ministers were holding a revival in a certain place. After the services one of them passed around the hat. The congregation threw in a lot of old nails and sticks, but no money. The minister turned his hat up, and out came the old nails! He couldn't find a cent of money. "Well," said the other minister, "Let us thank God." "What for?" asked the first minister. [Laughter.] "Because we've got the hat back!" [Uproarious laughter.] You depend on the Southern people for your revenue, and you'll be fortunate if you can thank God you've got your hat back!

How many men, in the Southern States, do you suppose have been arrested for stealing revenue? Seven thousand and seventy-eight have been arrested and indicted! Think of that! They're the gentlemen whom the Democrats of Maine wish to have collect their revenue. They're the gentlemen that Greenbackers have joined the Democrats, to help along! Twenty-five Collectors of Revenue have been shot dead in the South by ambushed Democrats. Twenty-five by men who hid in the bush to shoot officers of the United States, and make widows and orphans of their wives and children! They're the men! What has been done with them? They have been defended by the State authorities. What more did they do? They have wounded fifty-five more!

And still we've got to pay interest on over $1,900,000,000 of bonds. Are we going to let them collect it? [Cries of "No."] Of course not. No sensible man would!

MONEY.

Another thing. We've got to make our money. On this point I differ with some Republicans. I am in favor of a double standard, because this is the greatest silver-producing country on the earth. We want a National money. I want to say a few words to Greenbackers. They have done a great deal of good. They have opened the way to our examination of the whole question. The Greenbackers made resumption possible. They went into every school district in the country and stuck to it that the greenback was the best money in the world. [Laughter.] And they convinced so many of it that, when they were offered gold, they said, "No; we want greenbacks." If we all had demanded our gold resumption would have been impossible. But we preferred greenbacks. I want to thank the Greenbackers for that much! Having accomplished that, I think their mission is ended. [Laughter.]

No man can calculate the grandeur of this country from '73 to resumption. Oh, my friends, it's a great deed to die for one's country! But I think there is the greatest heroism in living for a thing! There's no glory in digging potatoes. You don't wear a uniform when you're picking up stones. You can't have a band of music when you dig potatoes! [Prolonged laughter.] In 1873 came the great crash. We staggered over the desert of bankruptcy. No one can estimate the anguish of that time. Millionaires found themselves paupers. Palaces were exchanged for hovels. The aged man, who had spent his life in hard labor, and who thought he had accumulated enough to support himself in his old age, and leave a little something to his children and grandchildren, found they were all beggars. The highways were filled with tramps.

REPUDIATION.

Then it was that the serpent of temptation whispered in the ear of want that dreadful word "Repudiation." An effort was made to repudiate. They appealed to want, to misery, to threatened financial ruin, to the bare hearthstones, to the army of beggars. We had grandeur enough to say: "No; we'll settle fair if we don't pay a cent!" And we'll pay it. [Applause.] 'Twas grandeur! Is there a Democrat now who wishes we had taken the advice of Bayard to scale the bonds? Is there an American, a Democrat here, who is not glad we escaped the stench and shame of repudiation, and did not take Democratic advice? Is there a Greenbacker here who is not glad we didn't do it? He may say he is, but he isn't. We then had to pay 7 per cent interest on our bonds. Now we only pay 4. Our greenbacks were then at 10 per cent discount. Now they are at par. How would an American feel to be in Germany or France and hear it said that the United States repudiated? We have found out that money is something that can't be made. We have found out that money is a product of Nature. When a nation gets hard up, it is right and proper for it to give its notes, and it should pay them. We have found out that it is better to trust for payment to the miserly cleft of the rocks than to any Congress blown about by the wind of demagogs. We want our money good in any civilized nations. Yes, we want it good in Central Africa! [Applause.] And when a naked Hottentot sees a United States greenback blown about by the wind, he will pick it up as eagerly as if it was a lump of gold. [Laughter.] They say even now that money is a device to facilitate exchanges. 'Tisn't so! Gold is not a device. Silver is not a device. You might as well attempt to make flat suns, moon, and stars as a flat dollar. [Applause.]

WHAT MONEY ISN'T.

Again they say that money is a measure of value. 'Tisn't so! A bushel doesn't measure values. It measures diamonds as well as potatoes. If it measured values, a bushel of potatoes would be worth as much as a bushel of diamonds. A yard-stick doesn't measure values. They used to say, "there's no use in having a gold yard-stick." That was right. You don't buy the yard-stick. [Great laughter.] If money bore the same relation to trade as a yard-stick or half-bushel, you would have the same money when you got through trading as you had when you begun. A man don't sell half-bushels. He sells corn. All we want is a little sense about these things.

I don't blame the man who wanted inflation. I don't blame him for praying for another period of inflation. "When it comes," said the man who had a lot of shrunken property on his hands, "blame me, if I don't unload, you may shoot me." It's a good deal like the game of poker! [Laughter.] I don't suppose any of you know anything about that game! Along towards morning the fellow who is ahead always wants another deal. The fellow that is behind says his wife's sick, and he must go home. [Laughter.] You ought to hear that fellow descant on domestic virtue! [Uproarious laughter.] And the other fellow accuses him of being a coward and wanting to jump the game. A man whose dead wood is hung up on the shore in a dry time wants the water to rise once more and float it it out into the middle of the stream.

We were in trouble. The thing was discussed. Some said there wasn't enough money. That's so; I know what that means myself. They said if we had more money we'd be more prosperous. The truth is, if we were more prosperous we'd have more money. [Applause.] They said more money would facilitate business.

A GREASE STORY.

Now, suppose a shareholder in a railroad that had earned $18,000 the past year should look over the books and find that in that year the railroad had used $12,000 worth of grease. The next year, suppose the earnings should fall off $5,000, and the man, in looking over the accounts, should learn that in that year the road had used only $500 worth of grease! [Laughter.] Supposing the man should say: "The trouble is, we want more grease." What would you think of a man if he discharged the Superintendent for not using more grease? [Perfect gale of laughter and applause.] Here we come to a ferryman with his boat hauled up on the sand, and the river dry. "How's business?" we ask him. He says business is rather dull. We say, "You need more boats." I guess he'd tell us, "All I ask for is more water for this one." [Laughter.]

I said, years ago, that resumption would come only by prosperity, and the only way to pay debts was by labor. I knew that every man who raised a bushel of corn helped resumption. It was a question of crops, a question of industry.

REPUBLICAN HONESTY.

Now then, honor bright, don't you believe you're better off than if you hadn't resumed? I don't care what you say! I know what you mean. The Republicans have made mistakes. There are good and bad men in all parties. We have collected in the year past $468,000,000 of revenue. And we have collected it cheaper than it could have been collected in any other country in the world. It cost us, I believe, 3½ per cent to collect it. And of the whole amount not a dollar has been lost. Can the Democrats equal that? [Cries of "No."] Do you now wish your bonds had been repudiated? I guess not! Do you now wish you had adopted the Democratic policy? I want to ask you Democrats one question. Which had you rather own, a bond of Maine, or a bond of Tennessee? a Southern promise or a Northern performance? Southern words or Northern gold? You must decide the question for yourselves. Every man of us is an agent of the United States of America. Each man of us has a part to perform. In him depends, in part, whether we shall have true Government or not! That's why I want you to think carefully on these things.

THE BEST PEOPLE.

Another thing. We want to trust the Government to the best people. Now, the best State in the South is Georgia. In that State criminals are rented out to task-masters, like slaves, for $10 or $11 apiece. They have overseers. They have the power of life and death over those men. They can shoot them down. They violate the laws of decency. They chain men and women together. The death-rate in the prisons of the North is about 1 per cent per annum. There's something that I like in the North. It's a monument to Northern charity and honesty. In one of those Georgia camps the death-rate was 30 per cent. In another 40 per cent. In one of them it reached 50 per cent. In another it run up to 10 per cent per month! [Sensation.] Those are the kind of people Northern Democrats will get on their knees to please in power. Robert Alliston, as good a man as ever breathed, brought their atrocities to light. He went back to Georgia, and was assassinated!

They're the kind of men honest Democrats want to support; that the Greenbackers want to tie to. [Laughter.] And Georgia is the best State in the South. Her bonds are worth the most. I ask whether they're the people to be trusted with this Government!

THE SOUTHERN CHURCH

has no respect for men's rights. Good Northern men and women have gone South and taken letters from Northern churches. In the House of God they have been refused the Sacramental bread. Recollect it! There's not anybody in the South who will admit that there ever was a Northern gentleman or lady. Why? They won't admit that labor is honorable. I like the North because it respects its industry. There's only one way to make them respect us, and that is to respect ourselves. There's only one way to overcome the South. That is to hold fast to our own principles.

Now, then, whom will you trust? There's still another important thing we have got to overcome. We can't overcome it without killing it, either. You can convince a man without killing him, but you can't kill him without convincing him! [Laughter.] The South is honest in one thing, and that is their belief in the doctrine of State-sovereignty. They are ready to fight for it.

The truth is, the confederation idea has been outgrown. They talked about it for the sake of slavery. They never would have done it but for slavery. And you know it. They pretended that the difference in climate forbade their working and made slavery necessary. The idea that justice isn't the same in all climate. If that was so, you'd have to have two sets of justice in Maine, —one for winter and one for summer! [Laughter.] The Northern Democrats became slaves for the South, and so did the Whigs.

The old Democratic party followed the South and ate dirt for years, and they seemed to like the diet! [Prolonged laughter.] Another thing they wanted. They wanted to keep the slave trade agoing until 1808. They did it. And they kept the Fugitive-Slave law in force. It was so a man in the North was obliged to pursue a fugitive slave woman, no matter if she was within one step of Canadian soil, and send her back to slavery. Ain't you ashamed of it? I am. We never would have been out of it but for the Republican party. Splendid, splendid party!

The next time the South appealed to State-sovereignty was when she wanted to extend slavery over the West. Next, she used it to defend treason and secession. And so I've made up my mind that, when I hear a man talking up the doctrine of State-sovereignty, he wants to steal something from somebody, somewhere. [Great laughter.]

I'm not afraid of

CENTRALIZATION.

I want the power where somebody can use it. As long as a man is respodsible to the people there is no fear of despotism. There's no reigning family in this country. We are all of us Kings. We are the reigning family. And when any man talks about despotism, you may be sure he wants to steal or be up to devilment. If we have any sense, we have got to have localization of brain. If we have any power, we must have centralization. Carry out the Democratic doctrine, and you'll scatter your brains all over you. [Laughter.] We want centralization of the right kind. The man we choose for our head wants the army in one hand and the navy in the other, and to execute the supreme will of the supreme people. [Cheers.]

But you say you will cross a State-line. I hope so. When the Democratic party was in power and wanted to pursue a human slave, there was no State-line. When we want to save a human being, the State-line arises up like a Chinese wall. I believe when one party can cross a State-line to put a chain on, another party can cross it to take a chain off. "Why," you say, "you want the Federal Government to interfere with the rights of a State." Yes, I do, if necessary. I want the ear of the Government acute enough and arm long enough to reach a wronged man in any State. A government that will not protect its protectors is no government. Its flag is a dirty rag. That is not my government. I want a government that will protect its citizens at home. The Democratic doctrine is that a government can only protect its citizens abroad. If a father can't protect his children at home, depend upon it, that old gentleman can't do much for them when they are abroad. [Laughter.]

Think of it! Here's a war. They come to me in Illinois and draft me. They tell me I must go. I go through the War and come home safe. Afterwards that State finds a way to trample on me. I say to the Federal Government, "You told me I owed my first allegiance to you, and I had to go to war. Nor I say to you, You owe your first allegiance to me, and I want you to protect me!" The Federal Government says, "Oh, you must ask your State to request it." I say, "That's just what they won't do?" Such a condition of things is perfectly horrible! [Applause.]

If so with a man who was drafted, what will you say of a volunteer? Yet that's the Democratic doctrine of Federal Government. It won't do! And you know it! There's not a Democrat or a Greenbacker who believes it. Not one! You hate to admit you were wrong. You hate to eat your words. You'd rather remain in the hell you've made for yourselves than eat all your words. It's a hard thing to do. You had almost rather be with the damned. But you've got to do it. [Thundering cheers and applause.] And you will do it!

THE TEWKESBURY ILLUSTRATION.

You're like the old woman in the Tewksbury, Mass., Poor-House. She used to be well off, and didn't like her quarters. You Greenbackers have left your father's house of many mansions and have fed on shucks about long enough. [Laughter.] The Supervisor came into the Poor-House one day and asked the old lady how she liked it. She said she didn't like the company, and asked him what he would advise her to do under similar circumstances."

"Oh, you'd better stay. You're prejudiced," said he.

"Do you think anybody is ever prejudiced in their sleep?" asked the old lady. "I had a dream the other night. I dreamed I died and went to Heaven. Lots of nice people were there. A nice man came to me and asked me where I was from. Says I, 'From Tewksbury, Mass.' He looked in his book and said, 'You can't stay here.' I asked what he would advise me to do under similar circumstances. [Laughter.] 'Well,' he said, 'there's Hell down there, you might try that.'

"Well, I went down there, and the man told me my name wasn't on the book, and I couldn't stay there. 'Well,' said I, 'what would you advise me to do under similar circumstances?' [Laughter.] Said he, 'You'll have to go back to Tewksbury.'" [Uproarious laughter.]

And when Greenbackers remember what you once were, you must feel now, when you are forced to join the Democratic party, as bad as the old lady who had to go back to Tewksbury. I want to tell you what kind of company you're in. I want you to know that every man who thinks the State is greater than the Nation is a Democrat. Every man that defended slavery was a Democrat. Every man that signed an ordinance of secession was a Democrat. Every man that lowered our flag from the skies was a Democrat. Every man that bred bloodhounds was a Democrat. Every preacher that said slavery was a Divine institution was a Democrat. Recollect it! Every man that shot a Union soldier was a Democrat. Every wound borne by you Union soldiers is a souvenir of a Democrat. You got your crutches from Democrats. Every man that starved a Union soldier was a Democrat. Every man that shot the emaciated maniac who happened to totter across the dead line, with a hellish grin on his face, was a Democrat. Nice company you're in! The keepers of Andersonville and Libby, those two wings that will bear the Confederacy to eternal infamy, were all Democrats. There were lots of

SPLENDID DEMOCRATS.

I mean the War Democrats. I never will bear hard feelings against a man who bared his breast in his country's defense. [Cheers.] The men who attempted to spread yellow-fever in our Northern cities were all Democrats. The men who proposed to give our Northern cities to the flames were all Democrats! Just think of it! Think what company you're in! Recollect it! The men who wanted to assassinate Northern Governors were Democrats.

Now all I ask you to do is what you believe to be right. If you really think liberty of speech, the ballot-box, the revenue, are safer with the South than with the North, then vote the Democratic ticket, early and often. If you believe it is better to trust the men who fought against the country than the men who fought to preserve it; if you have more confidence in Chalmers than in Blaine [grand cheers]; if you have more confidence in Hampton than your own men; if you have a greater trust in the solvency of Mississippi than in Massachusetts, then vote the Democratic ticket. [Applause.] But there's not a Democrat in Maine who believes it! [Robert Martin, Esq., "Not one."]

THE CANDIDATES.

I've got a little while to talk about candidates. I haven't much against Hancock. The most I have against him is that he was a creature of Andy Johnson. I would as soon vote for Andy Johnson as vote for him. What are his opinions on finance? What are his opinions on State-rights? I don't know nor anybody else. The Democrats now have both Houses of Congress. If they get the Executive they'll have the whole; they'll annul the legislation of the War. They'd make Unionism disreputable. They'd make a Union soldier ashamed to own he lost a leg on the field of glory and make him say he lost it in a thrashing machine. [Laughter.] I don't want to see them have that pleasure. The Rebel possessions and claims don't amount to anything in dollars and cents. Liberty is cheap at any price. [Cheers.] I want my Government to be proud and free. Liberty is a thing wherein extravagance is economy.

Now comes the Republican party. Who is at its head? Thousands of men say to me: "How can you support Garfield? [Ringing cheers.] He's a Christian; he's a Campbellite." I support him because I am not a bigot; I support him because he is not a bigot; I support him because there's no man better acquainted with the civil affairs of the country; I support him because he's a politician in the best sense. We want no land-lubbers on our ship. Garfield is as good a soldier as Hancock. I've got nothing against the regular army; but a man who, in a time of profound peace, determines to make killing folks his regular business, who, when there's no sound of war, longs for the din of shot and shell —is no better, in my opinion, than the man who hates war, but, when he's called upon, puts his sword on, and goes into the field of battle! [Tremendous cheers.] That's my man.

DEMOCRATIC CHARGES.

They say he's dishonest. Who says it? The Solid South and the counting-out conspirators of Maine! That won't do. [Laughter.] Garfield has been in a position where he could have reaped millions by selling his influence for good. Yet he's a poor man. Put a Maine Democrat in his place and see how long he'll remain poor! I know Garfield. You know him! I want you in Maine to know that your vote in September will elect him; that as Maine goes so goes the Union. [Cheers.] I want the Democrats to know it so they can help do it. The honor of Maine must be reclaimed. I understand that there's a man here who has voted the Democratic ticket for forty-nine years, and who now intends to put a blossom on the half-century of his life by voting the Republican ticket next September!

Voices—"Who is he?" "Trot him out."

Ingersoll—It's J. M. Crooker, of Waterville! [Cheers and great enthusiasm.] Time fails me, but I want to impress on your minds that we must hand over to our country a legacy of power and glory. [Rousing cheers.]

Col. Ingersoll here left the stand and took a special train for Portland.

## WEAVER.

HE IS EXTREMELY HOPEFUL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, the Presidential candidate of the Greenback party, was at the Albemarle House this morning. He is a remarkably fine-looking man, about 57 years of age, five feet eleven inches in hight, of very attractive face, clear, steady blue eyes, blonde hair, and a heavy mustache. Gen. Weaver said, speaking of the Greenback cause: "The movement is full of vitality in every section of the Union. It is growing in public confidence every day, and will unquestionably come into power in the near future. I have been canvassing now for more than seventy days. I am not only satisfied but highly gratified at the progress we are making. We are

AT WAR WITH BOTH THE OLD PARTIES,

and don't care which dies first." Gen. Weaver said he would speak in New Haven to-day, at Cooper Institute Monday night, at Albany State-House Tuesday night, Elmira Wednesday, Rochester Thursday, Buffalo Friday, and then go to West Virginia, where he will speak three days, and thence to Indiana for an active campaign. When questioned as to the vote of the party in detail, he said: "I predict 100,000 in Missouri, and as many in Illinois. In Indiana we shall poll a large vote,—a vote which will astonish both parties, and we may even carry the State. There will be hard on to 65,000 votes in Maine, and over 40,000 in this State, and in this ratio throughout the Union."

## HEADQUARTERS.

GROWING BRIGHTER AND BRIGHTER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The National headquarter rooms to-day bore a deserted look after the busy scenes of last week. Marshall Jewell was at his desk looking cheerful and answering the questions of callers. He stated to-day that the chances for the success of the National ticket were growing brighter and brighter every day, and that after the Maine election the State of Indiana would be looked after with vigilant care. He thought the news from that State encouraging, and that there was every prospect of success. Letters received at headquarters to-day were of a confident and encouraging character.

## NEW YORK.

THE INHARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—It seems that Senator Fox most decidedly objects to all the steps which have been taken to harmonize the Democratic factions of this city; that he will be present to throw confusion into the next conference, and that he will organize an active opposition to any candidates who may be run in pursuance of a bargain between the two halls. Mr. Fox is not exactly a statesman of National fame, but he belongs to the class known as representative Democrats in this city. He is likely to have rather more success in disuniting the two organizations than Mr. Hubert O. Thompson has had in bringing them together. He returned from Europe three days since on purpose to attend to this business. He expresses himself in the most emphatic terms in condemnation of the recent lottery proceedings which left him out.

KELLY AHEAD.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Saratoga week after next has already commenced, and the indications thus far evince the nomination of John Kelly. It is asserted by party leaders that the proposition to elect a new State Committee originated with a few small men whose occupation is political detail-work, and whose motive is to secure employment for themselves. Mr. Kelly and his compatriots of the anti-Tilden wing have declared against it, but, inasmuch as a new committee is to be elected, they are going in for a liberal representation. Here there will be another opportunity to introduce the lottery plan of making nominations, which is just now being popularized by the Democrats of New York.

## BULLDOZING.

A SPECIMEN OF IT IN NEW JERSEY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Mr. Leon Abbett, Chairman of the Democratic State Convention which met in Trenton on Sept. 1, gave out with great impressiveness that the Democrats of New Jersey were determined to make an aggressive campaign. The Democrats of Mr. Abbett's own county, giving the interpretation of Mr. Abbett's words, began their aggressive campaign in Hudson County at Harrison on Friday night by attacking a peaceable procession of white and black Republicans with pistols, stones, clubs, and knives, injuring one man by stabbing so that he is prostrated, and inflicting bruises upon some twenty or thirty others. The place in which this dastardly outrage was committed is on the east bank of the Passaic, opposit Newark. The Republicans held a meeting in Odd-Fellows' Hall on Thursday night, and, in response to invitations issued by Mr. L. Faden, Chairman of the Harrison Republican organization, several uniformed clubs from Newark consented to visit the place. A body of ununiformed Republicans of Harrison marched down Harrison avenue to the Passaic bridge to meet the Newark organizations. The visitors made their appearance about 9 o'clock, and the line marched back along Harrison avenue toward the hall. They were

ATTACKED WITH CLODS OF MUD

and by stones and derisive shouts on the way to the hall, and also on their return. The number of the assailants was so large, and their attack so furious, that the colored men broke up in confusion, and ran in every direction. Pistol shots were fired by the men in the crowd, and these were heard by the Republicans who had gone on toward the Passaic bridge, and they turned to help those in the rear. A part of the colored corps was placed between two platoons of the Frelinghuysens and shielded from their pursuers, who swarmed upon the sidewalks and threatened the Republicans with a warm reception at the bridge. Just east of the Passaic bridge is McClave's lumber-yard. Here the Democrats had congregated in a great mob, and when the Republicans came up they received them with groans, shouts,

A SHOWER OF STONES,

and then a scattering fire of pistol-shots, most of which came from behind fences and gates. The Democratic "aggressive campaign" had been begun. The crowds that had followed joined the mob from the lumber-yard, and fell upon the Republicans. Three pistol-shots were fired at the black men. Mr. Burgess, the leader of the black men, called upon them to stop and go the other way, as it would be useless to attempt resistence in the face of such odds and in the dark. While he was urging the colored men to go on, he was set upon by a gang of roughs, and stabbed in the back. He fell to the sidewalk, but soon got up, and was helped to a neighboring drug-store, where he was found to have a knife-wound two inches long across his shoulder-blade. A carriage was procured, and he was driven to his home.

Mr. Burgess is a man of the highest respectability, was Mayor of Petersburg, Va., in 1868, Collector of Internal Revenue in Richmond from 1869 to 1874, and has always been an active Republican.

The respectable citizens of Harrison, including a few Democrats, are very much disgusted with this outrageous attack. Its effect will not be pleasing to the pretended friends of "a free vote and a fair ballot."

## CONKLING.

HE IS TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK CITY ON THE 17TH INST.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—It was positively settled to-day that Senator Conkling shall speak in this city on Sept. 17, and an immense demonstration will take place on that occasion. While there is some disappointment at not having Gen. Grant to preside, there is sufficient indication that the meeting will be successful. The organization known as the "Boys in Blue" of this city have made arrangements for a series of meetings at Cooper Institute, with such speakers as William M. Evarts, Bob Ingersoll, Emery A. Storrs, James G. Blaine, Roscoe Conkling, John Sherman, and other eminent speakers on succeeding evenings. These meetings will be the feature of the campaign.

## ILLINOIS.

POLE-RAISING.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SANDWICH, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Republicans of Mill Brook, a small village six miles south of here, and the farmers of the surrounding

was at the Albemarle
g. He is a remarkably
bout 57 years of age, five
n hight, of very attractive
blue eyes, blonde hair,
che. Gen. Weaver said
Greenback cause: "The
f vitality in every section
s growing in public confi-
and will unquestionably
the near future. I have
w for more than seventy
only satisfied but highly
gress we are making. We

OTH THE OLD PARTIES,
which dies first." Gen.
paid speaker in New Haven
institute Monday night, at
s Tuesday night, Elmira
ester Thursday, Buffalo
o to West Virginia, where
e days, and thence to Indi-
campaign. When ques-
e of the party in detail, he
00,000 in Missouri, and at
In Indiana we shall poll a
which will astonish both
may even carry the State.
ard on to 65,000 votes in
0,000 in this State, and is
out the Union."

QUARTERS.
DITER AND BRIGHTER.
to The Chicago Tribune.
t. 11.—The National head-
-day bore a deserted look
nes of last week. Marshall
desk looking cheerful and
estions of callers. He stated
nces for the success of the
ere growing brighter and
, and that after the Maine
of Indiana would be looked
ant care. He thought the
State encouraging, and that
rospect of success. Letters
quarters to-day were of a
ouraging character.

W YORK.
MONIOUS DEMOCRACY.
to The Chicago Tribune.
ept. 11.—It seems that Sen-
ecidedly objects to all the
e been taken to harmonize
actions of this city; that he
throw confusion into the
, and that he will organize
tion to any candidates who
rsuance of a bargain be-
ills. Mr. Fox is not exactly
ational fame, but he belongs
wn as representative Demo-
city. He is likely to
ore success in disuniting
ations than Mr. Hubert O.
had in bringing them to-
urned from Europe three
rpose to attend to this busi-
ses himself in the most em-
condemnation of the recent
gs which left him out.

ELLY AHEAD.
atch to The Chicago Tribune.
ept. 11.—The election of dele-
ocratic State Convention to
ga week after next has al-
d, and the indications thus
omination of John Kelly. It
party leaders that the
elect a new State
riginated with a few
e occupation is political de-
whose motive is to secure
themselves. Mr. Kelly and
of the anti-Tilden wing have
it, but, inasmuch as a new
be elected, they are going in
resentation. Here Tilden will
ortunity to introduce the lot-
baking nominations, which is
popularized by the Democrats

LLDOZING.
N OF IT IN NEW JERSEY.
atch to The Chicago Tribune.
Sept. 11.—Mr. Leon Abbett,
the Democratic State Conven-
in Trenton on Sept. 1, gave
mpressiveness that the Dem-
Jersey were determined to
sive campaign. The Demo-
Abbett's own county, giving
ation of Mr. Abbett's
their aggressive campaign in
y at Harrison on Friday
ing a peaceable procession of
k Republicans with pistols,
d knives, injuring one man
so that he is prostrated,
bruises upon some
hirty others. The place
this dastardly outrage
is on the east bank of the
t Newark. The Republicans
g in Odd-Fellows' Hall on
t, and, in response to invita-
by Mr. L. Faden, Chair-
Harrison Republican organi-
uniformed clubs from Newark
ilt the place. A body of un-
ublicans of Harrison marched
on avenue to the Passaic
the Newark organizations.
de their appearance about 9
e line marched back along
ue toward the hall. They

D WITH CLOTS OF MUD
and derisive shouts on the way
also on their return. The
assailants was so large and
o furious, that the colored
confusion, and ran in every
ol shots were fired by the
wd, and these were heard by
s who had gone on toward
lge, and they turned to help
ear. A part of the colored
d between two platoons of the
s and shielded from their pur-
rmed upon the sidewalks and
Republicans with a warm
e bridge. Just east of the
is McClave's lumber-yard.
crats had congregated in a
when the Republicans came
d them with groans, shouts,

HOWER OF STONES,
attering fire of pistol-shots,
came from behind fences and
emocratic "aggressive cam-
gen began. The crowds that
olonged the mob from the lum-
fell upon the Republicans.
shots were fired at the
Mr. Burgess, the leader of
called upon them to stop and
ay, as it would be useless to
ence in the face of such odds
. While he was urging the
to go on, he was set upon
roughs, and stabbed in the
to the sidewalk, but soon got
ped to a neighboring drug-
was found to have a knife-
hes long across his shoulder-
age was procured, and he was
one.
is a man of the highest re-
as Mayor of Petersburg, Va.,
tor of Internal Revenue in
1869 to 1874, and has always
Republican.
ble citizens of Harrison, in-
Democrats, are very much dis-
is outrageous attack. Its ef-
is pleasing to the pretended
free vote and a fair ballot."

CONKLING.
AK IN NEW YORK CITY ON
THE 17TH INST.
Chicago Tribune.
Sept. 11.—It was positively
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G. Blaine, Roscoe Conkling,
, and other eminent speakers
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ture of the campaign.

ILLINOIS.
POLE-RAISING.
atch to The Chicago Tribune.
Ill., Sept. 11.—The Republicans
a small village six miles south
he farmers of the surrounding

country turned out en masse this afternoon at the raising of a Garfield pole, surmounted by a magnificent silk flag. James Goodspeed, of Joliet, delivered an able address, which was warmly received. To-night Judge Parks, of Aurora, is addressing a large crowd.

## CHICAGO.

COL. INGERSOLL.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE last evening met at the Grand Pacific Hotel Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who has just returned from Maine, and propounded to him the usual questions as to the political outlook. In reply he said: "I am sure that the Republicans will carry Maine by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. There seems to be no doubt of it. I can say that I firmly believe that Garfield will be elected without question. He will get the votes of three-fourths of the young men who are voting for the first time, and they will have all the power in this election, I can tell you. Speeches? Yes, I made three in Maine. I expect to speak here in Chicago, perhaps in Indiana, and possibly in Ohio. To-morrow I go to Michigan to speak at a religious gathering. The election is all right, and Garfield will be elected sure."

CALIFORNIA.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel is stopping Mr. W. W. Morrow, the Chairman of the California Republican State Central Committee. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on him last night and had a long talk regarding politics on the Pacific slope.

"Our State," said Mr. Morrow, "is Republican. It has only cast Democratic majorities in 1867 and 1875, and then the questions were of local importance only. The Electoral vote of the State has always been Republican, and I see no reason why it should not be now. The canvass is being begun to-night all over the State. At the last election we had a plurality over the others, and we have lost nothing. Of course the Democrats claim California, but as goes California so goes the slope, and California will cast its Electoral vote for Garfield. The point that occurs to me is that the people of California are thoroughly and entirely allied to the Union sentiment of the country. When Wade Hampton went into the Cincinnati Convention with a promise of 137 votes, it meant a Solid South to the people of California as well as to other people."

"What is the situation in Nevada and Oregon?"

"As regards those States, I can't believe that any honest Democrat on the slope would deny that they were sure to be for the Republican ticket. Apparently the canvass is the same, but it is a fact that the Democrats are concentrating all their efforts on California."

"What figure will the workingmen cut in the election?"

"That is best seen by going back to the election for Governor, when Kearney supported White. Then the entire workingmen vote was about 43,000. The Democrats and New Constitution party, which embraced some of the Republicans, cast about the same number, while the Republicans had the rest out of 160,000, which was the total vote of the State. Now, you know, the workingmen are divided. Kalloch and his followers will support Hancock, while Kearney and his crowd will support Weaver."

"What is the relative strength of these two factions?"

"In the city Kalloch is ahead, while in the country Kearney has the lead. Neither party will cut much of a figure, as at the last election the Republicans had nearly a majority over all. The Republicans are wonderfully well organized, and will have a largely increased vote."

"Do you expect gains in the Congressional districts?"

"Yes. Now we have three Republican and one Democratic Congressmen. I am certain that we shall this fall send a solid Republican delegation. In the Third District the Democrats have renominated Berry. The Republicans have put a young man named Knight. He is immensely popular and is making a splendid canvass, which preserves him the district without doubt. We will elect four Republicans instead of three as heretofore."

"The Chinese question will, of course, enter largely into the canvass, will it not?"

"Most assuredly. The Chinese question is one in which the people are greatly interested. At the last general election the question was submitted to the people, and out of about 80,000 votes only 600 were recorded in favor of the Chinese. There was a disposition on the part of both parties to recognize the question, but the Democrats were singularly unfortunate in their plank, and will meet with considerable opposition on this vexed ground. The Republican plank recognized the fact that a modification of the super legislation rests with Congress. Gen. Garfield, in his letter of acceptance, as you will remember, characterized the movement as 'an invasion,' and not as an emigration. That phrase fitly characterizes the feeling on the Slope, and will gain us lots of votes. The Democratic platform was singularly unfortunate in this respect, and conveys to the people of the Pacific States no assurance of relief. It says that no Chinese immigration should be allowed, except for the purposes of travel, commerce, or education. There is not a Chinaman here to-day who couldn't come in under one of these heads. They are all travelers and expect to return home. They send back the bones of the dead many times, at a cost of $75 for transportation here. As for commerce they have overrun San Francisco with it, and we don't want just that very thing. No, no. The Democratic platform is not the thing which the people of California and the West want. If there were no other grounds they would vote against the Democrats for this alone."

In conclusion, Mr. Morrow said that the speeches made by Schurz and Thompson in California were productive of the greatest results. They had large meetings and made rousing speeches. He promised that Senator Baine should have a perfect ovation all along the Coast, and predicted that his popularity and influence would be immense. In parting, he reiterated his statement that California, Nevada, and Oregon were certain to wheel into line with twelve Electoral votes for the Republican ticket.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Arrived, the Britannic, from Liverpool; DeRuyter, from Antwerp; Suevia, from Hamburg.

The missing steamer Hadji has arrived safely at St. Johns, Porto Rico.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—Arrived, the Istria, from Boston.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The steamships France, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 11.—Arrived, Republic, from New York.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—The Polynesia, with mails for Liverpool, was detained eight hours while the Montreal boat with passengers, delayed by the dense smoke over the river from the bush fires.

### Prince Leopold's Accident.

*London Truth.*

I hear from Canada that Prince Leopold's accident was a far more serious character than has been reported in the English papers. H. R. H. was fishing from some rocks on the bank of a deep, rapid river, when, on hooking a large salmon, he was jerked off the place on which he was standing, fell down the steep slope into the water, and would undoubtedly have been rushed away and drowned but for the presence of mind of one of the gentlemen in attendance (Col. MacNeile, I believe), who managed to get hold of him, and to sustain him until assistance arrived, which was only a matter of two, as the Princess was fishing close by. Beside severely spraining his ankle, the Prince suffered very much from the shock to the system, and at once proceeded with his suite to Quebec for rest and quiet.

### Butler, Hancock, and Garfield.

*Philadelphia Weekly Notes.*

At the close of the War, Gen. Butler made the attempt to punish Gen. Hancock for his avowed sympathies with President Johnson's policy. When Mr. Garfield reported a bill to reduce the number of high offices in the army as fast as death or some other cause should produce vacancies, it was Gen. Butler who proposed to amend it in such a way as to remove Gen. Hancock at once. Mr. Garfield protested with all his power against this small piece of party spite, which would have succeeded if the Republican Senate had not shown more earnestness than did the House. And now Gen. Butler supports Gen. Hancock, who was nominated because of that Louisiana record, against Gen. Garfield, whose Republicanism was not stalwart enough in those days for Gen. Butler's taste.

### Wanted to Save His Brother's Life.

*Galveston (Tex.) News.*

The other day about 1 o'clock a boy of about 8 went up Market street at such a rate of speed that everybody who saw him was satisfied he was running for a doctor. A man with a kindly expression of countenance caught the flying boy by the arm and asked him, "Sonny, is there anybody sick at your house?" "No, but there will be if you don't turn me loose." "Who is it, buddy?" "Will yer let me go if I tell you?" "I will, my boy." "Well, then, it's my brother Bob. He will be a remains before night if I don't get home right off. You see, we have cucumbers, green corn, clabber, watermelon, and cabbage for dinner, and, if I ain't there to get my share, he will founder himself and die. Please let me go, so I can save my little brother's life."

# THE TURF.

## Mr. Bonner's Horses Finally to Be Trotted in Public.

## An Interesting Matinee at the Jockey Club Track Yesterday.

## Boncsetter Wins a Good Race at Minneapolis and Charlie Ford Another at Boston.

## St. Julien Injured During His Race at Minneapolis Yesterday—Gossip of the Track and Stable.

### MR. BONNER'S HORSES.

There is probably nothing of more interest connected with the turf than the extraordinary collection of trotters owned by Mr. Robert Bonner, unless, indeed, it be the quite as extraordinary track which is the property of the same gentleman. The peculiar and valuable properties of this track have so often been alluded to by THE TRIBUNE that an extended reference at this time is unnecessary. Mr. Bonner's track is situated on his farm near Tarrytown, and to its unswerving fidelity to his best interests Mr. Bonner undoubtedly owes much of the celebrity which now attaches to his name.

A good many years ago, when fast trotters were scarce, and the circulation of the *Ledger* was bounded only by the number of servant-girls in America, it was a comparatively easy thing for Mr. Bonner to own the best horse in the country, and, to his credit be it said, notwithstanding the immense and rapid advances made in the improvement of the trotter, the gentleman kept up with the procession in a manner truly gratifying, both to himself and the numerous persons who had trotters to sell. When Dexter made a mile in 2:17¼ at Buffalo, with Budd Doble something like fifteen pounds short of the proper weight, and Mr. Bonner gave his owner a check for $38,000 and took the horse home, it was thought that his troubles were over; but not many months were gone ere Doble was on hand with Goldsmith Maid, a mare that proceeded to reduce the record with startling regularity whenever a pecuniary inducement was offered for her to do so, and finally ended her brilliant career by trotting a mile in 2:14. People often wondered why Mr. Bonner did not buy the little bay mare that was such a favorite with the public for nearly ten years. The explanation is very simple: the man who owned her would not sell.

Hardly had the Maid retired when Rarus trotted in 2:13¾. After waiting a year Mr. Bonner sent a check for $36,500 to Hartford, and took the horse home. Before the King of the Turf was fairly at home in his new quarters St. Julien trotted a mile in 2:12¾. This was indeed a cruel blow. To pay upwards of $40,000 for a horse because he has the fastest record in the world, and then have the record beaten, was indeed a severe blow, and would have stunned most men. But not Mr. Bonner. He simply went down to Tarrytown one pleasant day in the fall, accompanied by John Murphy, and the next day it was telegraphed all over the land that Rarus had trotted a mile in 2:11¼ over Mr. Bonner's track. Of course the performance was not a record, but very few people is needing the announcement of the time gave that part of the matter a thought. This placed Mr. Bonner again in front, and he rested serenely enough until the present season, when St. Julien and Maud S. began rolling off and reducing their record to 2:11¾, but that left Rarus a quarter of a second ahead according to Mr. Bonner's idea. At Hartford, however, St. Julien took pains to trot in 2:11¾, so that Rarus and Mr. Bonner are again in the lead. In order to regain, if possible, the position lost, Mr. Bonner has decided to trot both Rarus and Edwin Forrest a mile over some track in the vicinity of New York—probably Prospect Park—for the purpose of showing, if they may care to be present that his stable still contains the fastest trotters in the world. He stated this intention to a reporter of the New York *Herald* a few days ago, and unless his mind changes the public will soon have an opportunity of knowing exactly how fast Mr. Bonner's horses can trot on somebody else's track.

### JOCKEY CLUB MATINEE.

A very enjoyable matinée was given at the Jockey Club track yesterday afternoon, the races comprising 2:40 and three-minute classes and a free-for-all. During the afternoon the famous pacer Sorrel Dan, owned by Mr. H. V. Bemis, of this city, was brought out and jogged around the track, after which Maud S. was led on to the quarter-stretch and stripped of her blankets for inspection by the crowd, which cheered her heartily. The judges of the day were Messrs. Ira E. Bride, J. W. Fernald, and D. L. Hall, while Messrs. Bemis and Bush attended to the timing. The summaries are as follows:

Three-minute class, in harness:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Fardoe's b. g. Little Frank | 1 | 1 | |
| W. B. Daring's b. g. Danger | 2 | 2 | |

Time—2:29; 2:26.

2:40 class, in harness:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. B. Sherman's b. g. Frank | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| John Brenock's ch. g. Billy Bashaw | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:40¾; 3:51; 2:45.

Free-for-all, in harness:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. T. Martin's br. m. Tom Maid | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| P. V. Johnson's b. s. Highland Stranger | 2 | 3 | 2 |

Time—2:32¾; 2:31½; 2:33.

Trial against time; Walzel's team to beat 2:45:

| | |
|---|---|
| Harry and mate | 1 |
| Time | 2 |

Time—3:40.

### MINNEAPOLIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—The event on the track to-day consisted of the contest of horses in the 2:19 class and the effort of St. Julien to beat his own record of 2:11¾. The horses for the 2:19 class were Hannis, entered by W. R. Armstrong; Monroe Chief, entered by A. W. Longley; Hambletonian Bashaw, entered by T. C. Barder; Bonesetter, entered by Dan Mace; and Voltaire. Bonesetter and Voltaire alone trotted, the others being drawn.

First heat—Both horses went away on pretty even terms, and kept along together to the quarter, when Voltaire broke badly, but got down to his work again quickly, and by dint of hard work managed to get pretty near Bonsetter at the head of the home stretch, but couldn't head him, and the bay stallion took the heat without difficulty. Time, 2:30.

Second heat—This heat was an uneventful one. Both horses were close together with Bonesetter a little in front all the way round. Probably at no time during the heat were they a length apart, and down the homestretch the two made as pretty a race as one could wish to see, Bonesetter winning in 2:29¾.

Third heat—This was a perfect reproduction of the second heat, except the time was four and a quarter seconds quicker, Bonesetter winning in 2:25½.

SUMMARY—2:19 class. Purse, $1,000—$500 to first, $350 to second, $150 to third, and $100 to fourth:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bonesetter | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Voltaire | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:30; 2:29¾; 2:25½.

The event of the day was the appearance of St. Julien, driven by Mr. Hickok, in a race against his best time and $5,000. After the usual movements up and down the track, at ten minutes to 3 o'clock the renowned son of Volunteer started on his warming up heat, which he made in 36¼ for the first quarter, 1:12 for the second, 1:48 for the third, and 2:23½ for the time. As he came down to the wire he was received with much applause. At 3:25 o'clock he again reappeared, this time for a decisive heat. As he went past the stand Col. King said to the audience that neither the day nor the track was such as he wanted to see it time, and no one ought to be surprised if he did not beat his record, which was made under more favorable circumstances. This, he declared, he said in justice to the horse. After driving up and down the track a few times Hickok went up the stretch and came down at a rapid gait, and as he approached the wire gave the signal for the word and it was given. Away he started, the horse going as even and steady as a clock. The first quarter was trotted in 33¾ seconds, the second in 1:08¾, the third in 1:37½, and the mile in 2:12. The half-mile is the fastest half-mile ever trotted, except the one trotted by Maud S. at Buffalo, which was one quarter of a second less. As soon as the horse returned to the wire Hickok was called into the judges' stand and presented with a beautiful wreath for St. Julien, given with the compliments of a lady. This was carried down immediately and placed upon the horse. He then presented to Mr. Hickok a beautiful blanket, upon which, he said, some of the ladies of the city had worked the words "King of the Turf, St. Julien. Minneapolis, 1880." Mr. Hickok bowed his acknowledgments.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Coney Island Jockey Club had to-day good weather and a large attendance.

The three-quarters-of-a-mile race was won by Giroflé, Charley Gorham second, Carita third. Time, 1:17¼.

The second race was three-quarters of a mile, won by Bliss, Sir Hugh second, Ada third. Time, 1:17.

The one-mile-and-a-quarter race was won by Oden, Elias Lawrence second, Telemachus third. Time, 2:15.

The Gravesend handicap, mile and three furlongs, was won by Checkmate, Gabrielle second Scotilla third. Time, 2:29½.

The handicap steeple-chase, full course, was won by Disturbance, Pomeroy second, Bertha third. Time, 6:25.

### BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—At Beacon Park to-day the free-for-all, $2,000 divided, mile heats, best three in five in harness, resulted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charlie Ford | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Driver | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Wedgewood | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Time—2:21; 2:21½; 2:20¾.

St. Julien will trot Saturday, Sept. 25, for a purse of $2,500 to beat his best time. On the same day the race in the 2:19 class for a purse of $1,000 will be trotted.

### CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.—The 2:40 postponed race was finished to-day. The seventh heat was a dead heat between Jerome and Executor, but Jerome won the race in the eighth heat in 2:22½, Executor second money, and Mary third.

### TRACK TALK.

The races here begin Tuesday.

Hattie Woodward will not start again this season.

Monroe Chief reached the city last evening from Minneapolis.

The September edition of "Kirk's Guide to the Turf" is out.

The trotting mare Nellie Patchen has been sold to Mr. James A. Perry, of England, who has taken her across the water.

The gray horse D'Artagnan, 8 years old, by Lightning, out of Zingara, by Star Davis, was sold at auction in Stillwater, Minn., recently for $235.

Dick Moore, who won the first heat of the 2:24 class at the Mystic Park (Boston) meeting in 2:22¼, has broken down and been thrown out of training.

The 3-year-old bay filly Mamie R. has been sold by Gen. James F. Robinson to Mr. W. C. Daly for $750. Mamie R. is by Longfellow, dam Luna, by Swigert's Lexington, and is a fair racer.

About the highest-priced 2-year-old colt recently in the city colt Springfield, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Boquet, by Bulletin. The purchaser was Mr. Charles Boyle, and the price $5,000.

The well-known trotting stallion Balsora, by Alexander's Abdallah, died Sept. 8, at the stable of his owner, in Wilmore, Ky. He was the sire of Kentucky Central, Kentuckian, and other fast ones.

The report that William Forbes, of Cleveland, had bought the pacing mare Lucy (record 2:14) is denied. Lucy is at the Jockey Club track, and will pace against Mattie Hunter, Sorrel Dan, and Rowdy Boy this week.

Katie Middleton is reported to be doing well at Cincinnati. Bair intends to drive her steadily on the road during the coming winter, and hopes by spring to have her cured of the nervousness which has heretofore made her so unreliable in races.

Little Brown Jug and Fred Douglass, the property of Mr. H. V. Bemis, of this city, have been winning every race in which they started recently, their route being the Ohio and Indiana fairs. Douglass recently trotted in 2:23 over a half-mile track.

Two valuable thoroughbred yearlings, the property of Mr. J. T. Williams, Eminence, Ky., were killed by lightning Aug. 27. One was a bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Annette, by Lexington, and colt, a bay colt by Alarm, dam Alert, by Lexington.

Week before last, at the Harrison County (Ky.) Fair, Lumps, 4 years old, by George Wilkes, won the third heat of the 2:30 race in 2:23¼, and three days later, at the same place, Alcantara, by Wilkes, won the 2:27 race in 2:20¾, 2:23¾, 2:24. Wilkes now has two 4-year-olds with records of 2:24.—So So and Alcantara. His grandson, William H., won more heats as a 4-year-old than any horse of that age, getting a record of 2:23¾.

A watch race, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for $500 a side, has been made between Mr. Gus Hibbard's horse Scalper and Mr. John T. Lester's brown mare Short Sides, to be trotted at the Jockey Club track Sept. 22, good day and track. As the owners of both horses are well-known members of the Board of Trade, the race has created considerable interest among the boys on 'Change, and considerable betting is already being done on the event.

It is with regret that the death of Mr. Thomas P. Wallace, which occurred Sept. 3, is announced. He was an estimable gentleman, and for many years the owner of several head of valuable trotting stock. Among the prominent horses which he owned was the young mare Purity, by Blue Bull, who, under his management, achieved a record of 2:30, and gave promise of being remarkably fast, when she was suddenly cut off in the outset of her brilliant career. The bay gelding Henry, by Harry Lathrop, record of 2:20¾, was another of his pets. He was a wonderful horse, but has been stopped in work for some time by a troublesome stifle joint ailment. Darby, D. g., by Delmonico, record of 2:16¾. Dan Bryant, ch. g., by Plowboy, record of 2:23¼. White Stockings, b. g., record of 2:21; James R. Coleman, and Triumph were also owned by him, and formed a number of the principal lights of the trotting turf. He was remarkably liberal with his trainers and drivers, and bore the name of being high-toned and strictly correct in his dealings. Although the untimely death of Mr. Wallace, the trotting turf has lost a stanch supporter and friend.

## LOCAL CRIME.

### A QUEER CASE.

Rather a remarkable case was brought to the very door of police headquarters shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. A team and carriage from the Palmer House stable drove up to the La Salle street entrance, and an elderly snowy-haired man haughtily sent word that he wanted to see Superintendent O'Donnell. There were in the carriage besides this individual a man of perhaps 45 years of age, and somewhat remarkable in appearance for his bushy, iron-gray hair and Burnsides, and at his side was a comely and very fleshy woman of perhaps 27, but who looked younger by reason of her attire and a jaunty little hat. The elderly man did most of the talking, and, though he had perhaps been drinking, he was by no means disabled in consequence. He alleged that the woman present had robbed him of $300, and insisted upon it that the police locking her up. She did not feel very keen over the matter, and assumed a defiant and "don't care" air. The parties were invited into the office of the Superintendent, and after the short parley which ensued there the woman was taken to the Armory, and was there locked up on a charge of robbery. She registered as Sadie W. B. Hibbard, 27 years of age, married, and a housekeeper. Though the conversation in the Superintendent's office was strictly private, enough was ascertained of it, to show at least the morals of the parties concerned. Mr. Hibbard, who is apparently quite wealthy, was exceedingly bitter against the woman, and would be satisfied with nothing but her incarceration for the theft of the money. He declared that he had been duped and swindled by her. She, though confessing nothing, intimated that she knew something about the money, by repeatedly stating that she was legally and morally Mrs. W. B. Hibbard, which Hibbard emphatically denied. He claimed that she was a pian, Sarah Hickie, a would-be actress who had ensnared him, and that she had no right to call herself a wife. The police required of him some guarantee that he would prosecute the case, and he left as security a handsome gold watch and chain, with a large diamond locket attached.

Later in the evening both Hibbard and his friends were about the station trying to furnish bonds for Mrs. Hickie, and it was intimated that the case had been settled.

### DESPERATE FIGHT.

A terrible conflict took place at 12:10 this morning between two members of a gang of men employed in loading metal bars upon railroad cars upon the premises of the Union Iron and Steel Works, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Thirty-second street. A quarrel arising between William Doyle and Thomas Connell, on account of some little pique which arose from their manners of working, the two fool-hardy men began assaulting each other with the kerosene lamps with which the yard was lighted. The other members of the gang were obliged to run for their lives, as the breaking of a lamp upon any one was sure to deluge him with burning oil. The contestants thus had the field to themselves, and they fought in the most desperate manner until both were enveloped in flame, and severely cut, scorched, and bruised. Some time had elapsed before their fellow-workmen realized their condition, and by the time Patrol Doyle's clothing could be torn from his back he was burned terribly. He was taken to his home, on Church place, near Archer avenue, and the physicians in attendance think the chances are against his recovery. He is a married man, 45 years of age. Connell is also a married man, 38 years of age, and lives at the corner of Wood and Fourteenth streets. He will recover, it is thought.

### HORSE-STEALING.

Frank Ludden, of No. 588 West Van Buren street, reports stolen a small pony mare, having two hind feet white, and dark mane and tail. Boys who envied him his good fortune in having a pony are the supposed aggressors.

Last Thursday evening F. S. Eames, of the Commercial National Bank, left his team standing in front of his residence, No. 1823 Michigan avenue, for a few moments, and some professional thief helped himself to it. The police were promptly advised of the theft, and telegraph dispatches and postal-cards were sent to different places. Yesterday a message was received from Fred Webster, a livery-keeper at Geneva, and a reply was promptly sent asking that the thief be held. Mr. Eames and Detective Morgan started for Geneva at once, and there found the thief, Ralph Reed, in custody, and the rig safe. The buggy had been sold to a farmer just outside of Geneva for $60, and one of the horses had been traded off to Mr. Webster. Reed acknowledges the theft, but is entirely unknown as a thief to the police.

### FAMILY JARS.

D. W. Linder, an attorney, living at No. 139 Indiana street, is at the Chicago Avenue Station upon complaint of his wife, who accuses him of having maltreated and abused her, and of having driven her out of her own home. Mrs. Linder made quite a long-winded complaint against her liege lord during the day. After annoying her in the most cruel manner by asserting with young and thoughtless girls he brought his companions home and drove her from the house, to prevent interference with the orgies he instituted there. Yesterday she claims that he brought to the house Rosa Wilkinson and Lena Reicelle, and, when she protested against their company, he drew a revolver and the girls seized other weapons, whereupon she was obliged to flee for her life through a back door. Mr. Linder claims that the complaint is grossly exaggerated, and professes the best of behavior.

### THE JUSTICES.

The Armory police were kept very busy last night in raiding the low haunts on Pacific and Fourth avenues, and about a half-dozen of the most notorious houses were raked in. The colored gaming-house of John Jones, on Fourth avenue, was included in the raid.

Gustav Fleischer made his appearance before Justice Hammer yesterday, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Fritz Koehne, of Blue Island, charging him with robbing graves. He alleges that Koehne is the proprietor of a burial-ground on Blue Island, and that he is in the habit of disinterring the bodies of children buried there for the purpose of "making more room." In his affidavit he states that Koehne dug up the body of his child, which was lately buried, and carried it away. Justice Hammer issued the warrant, but the man has not been arrested yet.

### ARRESTS.

An old reprobate, giving the name of Henry Miller, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer William Casey, of the West Twelfth Street Station, as he was attempting to dispose of the following articles, which evidently were stolen, and for which an owner is wanted: A heavy buggy harness, considerably worn, silver mounted; blind bridle, with double fancy bit; yellow forehead basket, and breast collar; and a heavy hunting-case silver watch, engine-turned cases, plain back cap, and engraved rose on the back case.

Minor arrests: Edward Leary, a young ruffian who raised a row in the saloon of Charles Ring, at No. 140 Michigan street, and who created a great sensation by flourishing a formidable butcher-knife, and threatening to kill whoever dared interfere with him; Thomas Phillips, larceny of 15 cents from a boy on the Lake Front, and accused of $5 from Moses Ellis. Lillie at the Natatorium, to which he paid for an admission with the proceeds of the first robbery; Joseph Lewis, stamping out the features of Abraham Simon, of No. 121 Sherman street, with whom he quarreled; Edward Kneifer, 18 years of age, who while drunk last evening went into Groot's foundry at the corner of Jefferson and Wright streets, and threatened to shoot several of the workmen with a revolver, which he brandished.

Early yesterday morning the Hinman street police made a descent upon a dwelling on Thirteenth place, and captured Hugh Curran and a half-dozen others. Justice Ingersoll listened to the stories the police had to tell about the character of the house, and the disreputability of the inmates, and then imposed light fines. Curran got out and amused himself during the remainder of the day by circulating a petition of which the following is a copy: "The Petition of Hugh Curran, of the property owners of 132a place this is to stop the out Rags Conduct of the Police officers in the District of Human street district. Edward McGrath, Attorney, Lake Flannery, 534 Ashland avenue, and several others." The remarkable document was found upon Curran after he was arrested late in the day by Serjt. Sheppard, who recollected that he was wanted for the larceny of freight car on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and stealing 100 boxes of cigars. Curran left town to avoid arrest, and only returned a few weeks ago.

## CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

### What the Republican Congressional Committee Have to Submit to the People.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—The Republican Congressional Committee has issued the following circular describing the new documents that have been prepared for this campaign:

With a view to the thorough distribution of such documents as will advise the country of the objects and aims of the Democratic party, the Republican Congressional Committee has decided to supply committees and all other persons with such speeches and documents as it may from time to time publish for distribution, at the following exceedingly low rates:

| No. | | Per 100. cts. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Speech of the Hon. James A. Garfield, March 17, 1880,—"The New Nullification" | 20 |
| 2. | Speech of the Hon. William D. Eyre, March 20, 1880.—"The Financial Record of the Republican Party" | 40 |
| 19. | Same in German | 40 |
| 5. | Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the cost of the War of the Rebellion from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive | 30 |
| 11. | Speech of the Hon. James A. Garfield, March 29, 1879,—"Revolution in Congress" | 40 |
| 12. | Speech of the Hon. James A. Garfield, June 27, 1879,—"Revival of State-Sovereignty in Congress" | 40 |
| 14. | The Hon. James A. Garfield's Minority Report on bill (H. R. No. 4,189) changing duties on hoop, band, and scroll iron, and on bill (H. R. No. 4,189) changing customs-duties upon certain articles | 20 |
| 15. | Speech of the Hon. James A. Garfield, June 4, 1878,—"The Wool Tariff Bill" | 40 |
| 17. | Extracts from sundry speeches of the Hon. James A. Garfield,—"A Statesman's Words" | 40 |
| 18. | Same in German | 40 |
| 30. | "Extra-Session" Threats of 1879.—being extracts from a speech of the Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, in the House of Representatives, April 18, 1879 | 20 |
| 32. | Speech of the Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, in the House of Representatives, April 23, 1879, "Tammany Frauds in New York the Justification for United States Election Laws" | 40 |
| 37. | Remarks of the Hon. James A. Garfield, April 15, 1865, on the First Anniversary of the Death of Abraham Lincoln | 10 |
| 38. | Debate on Pensioning Jefferson Davis | 40 |
| 43. | "The Vote of a Confederate Soldier as Powerful as the Vote of the Union Soldier North."—Speech of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, Dec. 11, 1878 | 20 |

NON-PAMPHLETS.

| No. | | Per 100. |
|---|---|---|
| 7. | Speech of the Hon. James A. Garfield, Sept. 19, 1874, in Warren, O., in reply to attacks on his official character and career,—Tested and Sustained | $ 50 |
| 20. | The Homestead Policy of the Republican Party | 20 |
| 21. | Speech of the Hon. Carl Schurz, Indianapolis, July 31, 1880 | 40 |
| 31. | Same in German | 40 |
| 22. | Letters of Acceptance of Gens. Garfield and Arthur, with Republican National Platform | 20 |
| 23. | Same in German | 20 |
| 24. | Speech of the Hon. James A. Garfield, at Cleveland, O., Oct. 11, 1879 | 40 |
| 25. | Gen. James A. Garfield's Soldiers' Monument Speech, at Painesville, O., July 3, 1880; and on the "Central Doctrines of the Democratic Party," in the House of Representatives, Aug. 4, 1876 | 20 |
| 26. | Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's Record in Louisiana and Texas in 1867-'68,—including the Report of the Committee on Lawlessness and Crime of the Constitutional Convention of Texas in June, 1868, and Gen. Hancock's Letter in favor of Seymour and Blair in 1868 | 40 |
| 27. | The Republican and Democratic National Platforms of 1856, 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, and 1880; and the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 | 20 |
| 29. | Campaign Song-Book, 24 pages | 2.00 |
| 33. | The Advantages of the National Banking System | 20 |
| 34. | The Bounty Question; Who Hinders Payment? | 20 |
| 36. | The Commercial Aspect of the Present Political Struggle | 40 |
| 39. | Record of William H. English in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Congresses | 40 |
| 40. | Democratic Treatment of the Union Soldiers by the two Houses of Congress | 40 |
| 41. | Gen. James A. Garfield's speech to the "Boys in Blue," New York City, Aug. 8, 1880 | 40 |
| 43. | "Home Rule" in the "Solid South": The Fruits of Democratic Ascendency | 40 |
| 44. | How the South is kept "Solid": The Efficiency of the Last Fraudulent Count in Alabama | 40 |
| 45. | Who Pay Taxes to the United States? And on What Are They Levied? | 20 |
| 46. | Maxims of Gen. James A. Garfield,—General, Patriotic, and Political | 60 |

Documents forwarded in quantities to clubs will not be folded and enveloped, except when requested; and, when exceeding one pound in weight, will be sent by express, at the cost of the party ordering.

Upon packages weighing one pound or less, postage-stamps will be affixed. Persons ordering sets of documents are requested to inclose 10 cents in stamps to cover the postage and cost of handling.

Please accompany order with draft or money-order for the amount, payable to the order of George Fra. Dawson, Treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee, 1317 F street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

JAY A. HUBBELL, Chairman.
EDWARD MC

# THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

MLLE. MARIE LITTA is at the Grand Pacific.

A. O. HEIS, of Hamilton, Ont., is at the Gardner.

C. B. TAYLOR, editor *Herald*, Urbana, Ill., is at the Gardner.

EDOUARD REMENYI, the violinist, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

COL. H. H. KETCHUM and Maj. J. Brennan, U. S. A., are at the Grand Pacific.

W. H. HUNTINGTON and party, of Oakland, Cal., are stopping at the Tremont.

LEON PASCALL and Anton Pascall, of Paris, France, are registered at the Tremont.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, of Washington, D. C., was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

THE Sub-Treasury received $10,000 gold and $14,000 silver, and paid out $5,000 silver.

L. E. SNIVELY, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, is at the Tremont.

L. M. BENNETT, Superintendent of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, and wife, are at the Grand Pacific.

THE HON. CHARLES DEVENS, United States Attorney-General, registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

DEPUTY SHERIFF STACEY yesterday closed the dry-goods store of Keepers & Bailey, at 390 State street, to satisfy executions amounting to $4,-697.

WILLIAM WHEADLEY, of the firm of Wheadley, Dennehy & Cleary, who has been across the waters for some months, will return this morning.

NAT C. GOODWIN, Charles Bowser and family, J. E. Warner, Miss Burrill, and Miss Weathersby, of the "Hobbies" company, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

THE receipts of the Internal-Revenue Office were: On cigars and cigarets, $1,214; licenses, $153; tobacco, $1,667; beer, $1,017; and spirits, $22,435; total, $26,487.

THE 2-year-old son of Mr. H. Heyn, of No. 2818 State street, has been missing since yesterday morning. He has blond hair, blue eyes, and wore a dark suit of clothes, but no hat.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 63 degrees; 10 a. m., 69; 12 m., 72; 3 p. m., 73; 8 p. m., 68. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.78; 8 p. m., 29.68.

DR. BROWN and wife were thrown out of a buggy at 5:30 last evening near the corner of Market and Madison streets, in a collision with a street car. Mrs. Brown was severely bruised about the forehead, and the buggy was wrecked.

GEN. M. R. M. WALLACE, President of the Association of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, states that the reunion of the members of the regiment will take place at the Grand Pacific Hotel on the 24th of September. He wants all to be present or accounted for.

HENRY HORMAN writes to this office highly praising Officer P. H. Owens for his cleverness and detective sagacity in capturing W. H. Eagan, a defaulting clerk in his employ. Officer Owens probably deserves all the praise given him; he is an old and efficient policeman.

THE Home for Incurables is in search of a building and grounds to be used for its special purposes. It is desired to get one in the suburbs of Chicago. The proposals, stating the location, size of building and grounds, rent, etc., should be sent to Dr. S. H. Stevenson, Palmer House.

EKE EKLUND is reported missing from No. 53 Sedgwick street. He is 30 years of age, of medium hight and size, black hair and mustache, and wore a blue coat, black hat, and striped pantaloons. He is a Swede, unable to talk English, and his friends fear something has befallen him.

S. D. CALDWELL, General Manager of the Red Line, of New York; D. N. Welch, General Superintendent of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, of New York; and Judge J. Tracy, President of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, of Burlington, are at the Grand Pacific.

T. O'CONNOR, of New Orleans; M. McFarland, of Omaha; W. Brackett, of Minneapolis; and Mr. Paige, of Joliet, called at the office of the Fire Patrol yesterday on their way to attend the eighth annual Association of Chief Engineers to be held in Boston the 13th, 14th, and 15th. They will leave this afternoon, accompanied by Capt. Bullwinkle, Fire-Marshal Swenie, and E. B. Chandler.

REINHOLD KRAKOW, 24 years of age, whose parents live at No. 642 Milwaukee avenue, died yesterday morning while in a carriage with his mother and sister, on the way home from the Michigan Southern depot. The family had just returned from a trip in Europe, which was made by advice of the young man's physician away back in last May. The cause of death was pulmonary consumption.

TESTIMONY in the libel suit of George C. Bates vs. Edwin Harrison, which is on trial at Leadville, Colo., is being taken before United States Commissioner Simeon W. King. The case is an important one, the plaintiff having formerly been United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Yesterday morning Judy Gary gave his deposition, de bene esse, and Monday Judges Drummond and Blodgett and others will give theirs.

THE list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday is as follows: Field, Leiter & Co., 50 cases dry goods; F. W. Hayne & Co., 50 cases brandy, 25 cases gin; G. S. Haskell & Co., 12 sacks seed; Fogg & Valentine, 6 cases dried grasse; C. W. & E. Partridge & Co., 7 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 8 cases dry goods; J. Freedman, 5 bales leaf tobacco; L. Boerlin, 1 case optical goods; H. Sears & Co., 1 case guns; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 17 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 14 cases musical instruments. Collections, $16,828.

PATRICK O'BRIEN, a butcher employed at Tobey & Booth's packing-house at the corner of Grove and Eighteenth streets, while attempting at 6 o'clock yesterday morning to board the caboose of an incoming freight train of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at the intersection of Wallace street, accidentally fell with great violence and was so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. The attending physician amputated the first finger of the right hand and trepanned the skull in two places. O'Brien is an American, 27 years of age, and lives with his wife and child at No. 2920 Quinn street.

JOHN GARRIGAN, a teamster in the employ of McCann, Fitch & Converse, met with an accident yesterday afternoon which nearly cost him his life. He had fed his horse in Couch place, between State and Dearborn streets, and while the horse was eating he lay reading upon the wagon seat. The horse suddenly started, and Garrigan in his efforts to get hold of the lines fell out on his face and right side and was badly hurt. He was picked up unconscious, and was taken to the office of Dr. Montgomery. Thence he was taken home to No. 424 Sedgwick street. The Doctor thinks he will recover.

THE Chicago Electrical Society will hold the first meeting of the season at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 8 p. m. Sept. 20. The paper that evening will be read by Prof. Elisha Gray, the inventor of the telephone. He will lecture on "The Conservation of Energy," illustrated by experiment. This meeting inaugurates this winter's sessions, during which addresses will be delivered by Prof. E. R. Paige, President of the Iowa State Academy of Sciences; C. C. Haskins, the electrician of the American District Telegraph Company; Prof. C. H. Haskins, of Milwaukee; William H. Preece, Chief Electrician to the English Postal Telegraph Company; Dr. Tooker, Prof. Carhart, Dr. Garnsey, and Dr. H. S. Clevinger.

THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, pipeman and acting Lieutenant of Fire Engine Company No. 1, met with an accident last night which will probably necessitate the amputation of his right foot. At 8:55 o'clock the Company started out in response to a still alarm, caused by some mischievous boys setting fire to some empty barrels in a stone-yard on the bank of the river, at the foot of Polk street. Shaughnessy was on the hose-cart, driving, and as the signal had been understood by himself and company as locating the fire in the West Division, about the neighborhood of Canal streets, he drove for Van Buren street bridge. Upon reaching Market street, and while attempting to swing the cart from the left into the right hand track, he lost his balance and fell. His right ankle was crunched between the ponderous wheels of the cart and the unyielding iron in the car-tracks. He was picked up by his comrades and taken first to the company's house, and thence to his home at No. 181 Forquer street. The physicians who attended him fear that the foot cannot be saved. The bone was shattered, and large splinters of it were driven into the flesh. Shaughnessy is a single man 26 years of age, and was a very promising fireman. He and a sister, left orphans at a very early age, were raised in the family of a Mr. McCarthy, with whom Shaughnessy has always continued to reside.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Directors of the Library Board held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in their rooms, President Loewenthal in the chair. There were present Messrs. Loewenthal, Walker, Onahan, Sprague, Rubens, Hotz, and Mason.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved. Also the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to certain moneys claimed by the Library as belonging to them, which were in the hands of the city.

Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Library Committee, reported in favor of a large number of bills for books, binding, etc., which were accordingly ordered paid. Some lists of works which were wanted were presented, and referred to the Library Committee.

Mr. Hotz, of the Committee on Administration, reported in favor of reinstating Miss Josie F. Clark to her former position in the third class, her reappointment to date back to July 10, and the report was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Poole said some new books had been received since the last catalog had been prepared, and he had prepared lists of these new accessions, which would be hung up in the library [illegible] where the numerous patrons of the institution could see them.

Mr. Onahan presented a prospectus of a Cyclopedia of Political Science, now being published here, the editor being Mr. J. J. Lalor. Mr. Onahan thought it was an important work and a useful one for the library to have, and moved that the Secretary be authorized to subscribe officially for a copy. Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the sum of $1,100 was directed to be set aside for binding about 180 volumes of the Patent Office reports,—being those issued before 1862.

Mr. Rubens hoped this would finish up the binding of the never-ending series of Patent Office reports, and a faint suspicion of a smile hovered over the saturnine countenances of a few of the official guardians of the Public Library as they thought of the huge elephant they had on their hands in the shape of the enormous folios which are peacefully slumbering in the upper story of the library.

This routine work seemed to be all that was to be done.

### IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION.

The aggregate invoice value of merchandise entered at seaboard cities for immediate transportation, without appraisement, to interior ports throughout the United States for the years 1879 and 1880, was as shown below. It should be borne in mind that, under the provisions of Sec. 2,997 of the Revised Statutes, twenty-six cities are enumerated as entitled to import merchandise under the Immediate Transportation laws:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate value imported by twenty-six ports for the year ending June 30, 1880 | $12,989,753 |
| Aggregate value imported by twenty-six ports for the year ending June 30, 1879 | 8,800,837 |
| Increase for 1880 | $4,188,916 |

Of the total value imported during the year 1879, there was entered at Chicago $2,479,369, or about 29 per cent of the whole.

Of the total value imported during the year 1880, there was entered at Chicago $4,042,952, an increase of $1,563,583; the importations at this port being about 34 per cent of the whole. The percentage of increase at this port for 1880 is about 63¼ per cent over 1879.

### A WONDERFUL WATCH.

A TRIBUNE reporter was shown at W. C. Potter's, 90 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), a wonderfully-constructed watch. As it was made by an old Chicagoan, Mr. Albert H. Potter, of Geneva, Switzerland, we take pleasure in publishing a description of it.

Its workmanship is elegant and shows the master hand of its constructor. How so much elegant machinery can be put into the compass of an ordinary-sized watch and be made to perform its functions with perfect exactness, as this watch does, puzzles the brain of the average man.

This watch gives the hours, minutes, and seconds, the day of the week, the day of the month, the name of the month, the lunar month of twenty-nine days, and the phases of the moon at all times. It provides for the thirty and thirty-one day months, twenty-eight days in February, and every fourth year twenty-nine days in February for leap-year, making all its own changes at 12 o'clock night. It is a chronograph for timing horses to the fifth of a second. And, lastly, it strikes the hours, quarters, and minutes.

Mr. W. C. Potter has sold the watch to H. Lee Borden, Esq., of Elgin, Ill., for $1,500.

### "PRISONERS OF WAR REUNION."

The Committee on Finances and Arrangements of the Andersonville Survivors' Association, the Rev. C. D. Rumsey, Chairman, presiding, met Friday night for the purpose of devising ways and means for the proposed Prisoners of War Reunion, to be held in this city Oct. 13 and 14. It was decided to furnish subscription-lists to comrades and to appoint a sub-committee, which is to circulate a subscription-list among the merchants and business-men of the city calling for voluntary contributions. About $250 more are needed to pay expenses. The different G. A. R. Posts, the Union Veteran Club, and the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment Club, and other organizations will be cordially invited to coöperate. The Rev. D. W. Sprinkle, the celebrated lecturer on Andersonville prayer meetings, and Don R. Frazer, editor of the Mount Carroll *Mirror*, a prominent lecturer and author on Andersonville life, will attend the reunion and address their comrades. Gen. Garfield, Gen. Logan, Gen. Keifer, and many more prominent men are invited to be present. The records of the Association cover over 12,000 addresses of survivors in the Western States, and invitations will be mailed to all of them. It is confidently expected that at least 1,500 to 2,000 of these will attend the reunion, and it is believed that the citizens of Chicago may freely contribute towards giving these war-worn and invalid relics of Andersonville a cordial reception, at least as cordial as that which the citizens of Toledo, O., extended to them last year in October. Party politics will be avoided, and the main object of the reunion will be to devise and advocate measures by which to extend aid and assistance to those sick and suffering comrades who lost their health during imprisonment, and whose claims for an invalid pension have been rejected under the present pension laws.

### PRESENTATION.

Mr. A. N. Eddy, of the firm of Messrs. Eddy, Harvey & Co., who has just returned with his family from a short trip in Europe, was very handsomely welcomed by the employés of the house upon his return last Friday morning. A beautiful horseshoe of flowers with a bar of the same material across it containing the words, "Welcome to A. N. Eddy," was placed upon a pedestal by his desk. As Mr. Eddy came toward it Mr. J. D. James came forward and said: "Mr. Eddy—When you quietly took your departure from us, a few weeks ago, you took with you our good wishes and our prayers. Your absence we anxiously appreciated. Yet, when we remembered that you had gone in pursuit of long-needed rest, we found comfort in the cheering words that came back from you. With great satisfaction we contemplated your pleasures abroad, and with equal anxiety in these days of frequent ocean disasters have we awaited your landing on your native soil. We hope your visit accomplished the object you sought, and that you and yours return to the bosom of your many friends thoroughly restored in health and strength; and now, sir, as a tribute of our esteem and confidence, we, your employés, beg you to accept this token as a pledge of our sincerity." Mr. J. McD. Benight then turned back the flowers from the end of the bar and drew out a handsome gold-headed cane, which he handed to Mr. Eddy. That gentleman was taken by surprise, but found voice enough to reply: "I don't know what to say. I expected to come home quietly and go to work, and had no thought of anything of this kind. If I had I would have been ready with a little speech. I did go away for health, and I want you all to look at me and see if I have not gained it. It is a great pleasure and comfort to me to be met by the employés of the house with such a welcome and such a beautiful tribute as this. And when I think of the good work you have done in my absence, and the warmth of your greeting on my return, I am willing to trust you, and go again."

## THE CITY-HALL.

THE County Collector paid $20,000 into the City Treasury yesterday.

THE garbage wagons, it is complained, have become so dingy that they cannot be recognized. An occasional washing might remedy the trouble.

AMONG the building-permits issued yesterday was one to O. Gehrke to erect a three-story dwelling, Goethe street, near Wells, to cost $5,000; and one to Ald. Smyth to erect a four-story store, Nos. 164 and 166 West Madison street, to cost $12,000.

THE Committee on Licenses was in session yesterday, and had under consideration the momentous question of refunding a pool-license, or licenses, in which the amount involved was $8.25. The matter was discussed at some length, and it was finally agreed to recommend the refunding.

### THE MAYOR AND HIS EMPLOYES.

Those who have been known as candidates for offices around the rookery think they have been done an injustice in its being intimated that the Mayor was inclined to sit down upon them and crush out their ambition. They say that they are still in the field, and that his Honor has not issued them orders to the contrary, and each and all of them will no doubt do their best in seeking what they want. The Mayor has very little to say upon the subject, however, and, since Patrick Henry O'Toole is no longer in the field for Congress on the West Side, the probabilities are that if he ever issued an order against the candidacy of any one it will be recalled. His Honor wants to go to Congress again, no doubt, yet he protests against the idea; but if nominated he will be found, like other politicians, to be in the hands of his friends. The facts are that many of his admirers want him to accept the nomination, and he is not really opposed to it, and, leaving this question out, he cares little about the candidacy of his employés. They can seek anything except Congressional honors in the Second District.

### AN EXPLODED SENSATION.

The Mayor and Superintendent Kirkland yesterday looked over the new City-Hall with a view to settling the question of whether or not the walls had settled to the extent of injuring the structure. They found that the settlement of the main wall on the La Salle street front varied from three to six inches, and the pressure and settlement being less on the porticos, that there were some cracks in the abutments or piers, none of which were of a serious character, however. One of the stone slabs binding the portico to the main wall was found to have been broken by the unequal settlement, and it may have to be replaced; but they did not regard it as a serious defect by any means, and comparing the county's with the city's side of the building, the former they say has four times as many of these defects. Superintendent Kirkland is to make a more thorough examination of the work, and will report in detail, but from the examination made he and the Mayor are entirely satisfied that there is no danger of any part of the building tumbling down, nor that the city's side will lose anything in comparison with that of the county's in substantiality of construction. The whole thing looks very much like a renewal of the old fight, and if McNeil, who had something to do with the county's side, should turn up as the instigator of all of the nonsense about the insecurity of the building no one would be much surprised.

## A. C. TICHENOR.

### AN OLD FRAUD TURNS UP AGAIN.

The telegraph was called into requisition again yesterday for the purpose of recording another scheme of "Col." Anson C. Tichenor, who was reported to have struck it rich in the vicinity of Calistoga, Cal. The story as told over the wires was that the "Colonel" had recently bought the Hot Springs Hotel property there, and had been at work for the past two weeks extracting gold from the water by a process which, of course, was "known only to himself." The clean-up the day before showed that he had succeeded in extracting $1,060 from ten barrels of water. The gold was described as of the highest grade of fineness, and, from the number of springs in the vicinity, the reader was given to understand that it would be useless to estimate their value if they continued to yield as rich a return as they had up to date.

The "Colonel" is no new acquaintance. In the latter part of October, 1878, THE TRIBUNE furnished its readers with an account of his Arkansas gold mines, and the clever way in which he had "salted" his "ore" with gold filings and chloride of gold, taking in a number of unwary Chicago investors, and then decamping when found out. His first appearance here dated from July, 1877, when he hailed from Little Rock, Ark. He put up at the Palmer House, and proceeded to lay for gudgeons. His property at that time was an old silver-mine, known as the Kellogg, about eight miles north of Little Rock. The mine had been worked for silver, and, during the War, for lead, the latter going to make up Confederate bullets. The Kellogg, according to the "Colonel," was enormously rich, and could be let to a favored few at strictly "bottom prices." In the fullness of time even so sagacious a man as Matthew Laflin concluded to take a half interest on the basis of $80,000, subject to a $50,000 incumbrance due the Tennessee owners. He put up $1,000 in cash, and was to pay the balance, $14,000, out of the mine. He then visited and examined the mine, and seemed to be satisfied, though he refused to put up machinery, the incumbrance being too heavy. With the laudable design of realizing on his investment as early as possible, he had taken a lot of ore-sacks along in which to bag the stuff. To his great surprise he found that Tichenor had no authority to ship a pound of ore until the sum of $10,000 was paid down. Mr. Laflin demanded his money back. The mine might be valuable, but it would cost too much to develope it. Tichenor put him off, and in the spring of 1878, made a break for Cleveland, where the crop of "suckers" appears to have been even better.

But the Kellogg wasn't a flea-bite to the scheme which the "Colonel" afterwards opened up to the view of the Chicago capitalists. Having sold a lead and silver mine in Severe County, Arkansas, to "Diamond Joe" for $15,000, he bought a tract of land near Little Rock, sunk a couple of shafts, and began taking out what he called decomposed gold quartz.

### THEN HE TURNED UP AGAIN IN CHICAGO

and announced, in the strictest confidence, that he had "got it,"—the most stupendous "find" of the age. In short, several people took hold of it and put their money into it. But in a short time, despite the favorable assays, ugly rumors began to circulate. One A. W. Kellogg went to Little Rock with Tichenor, Andrew Warren, N. D. Eldredge, and other "lucky" investors,—at least they so considered themselves,—and set about seeing the thing as it was. Kellogg got some specimens and sent them here, and the assay failed to reveal a trace of gold. The long and short of it was that the "ore" turned out to be nothing but an argillaceous formation in which gold was never known to exist, and that the clayey soil had simply been "salted" with gold filings and chloridized,—sprinkled with gold in solution with nitro-muriatic acid. Tichener, so far as is known, shunned Chicago from that time forward, and has managed to keep out of the public's eye until now, when he turns up with his gold-water scheme, prepared to deceive the unwary. His operations, as set forth in THE TRIBUNE in the fall of 1878, extended to a number of other places besides Chicago and Arkansas, and, while they differed somewhat in detail, the same general plan permeated all,—the usual scheme of selling nothing for something and then clearing out.

## THE EXPOSITION.

### A DECIDED SUCCESS.

The Exposition may now be said to be in full blast. The last exhibitor has unveiled his gorgeously, or intricately, or symmetrically, or imposingly, or tastefully, or simply, or beautifully arranged corner, or showcase, or department, and the unity of the whole is no longer marred by blank spaces or scenes of preparation. Each of the manufacturing machines is running, and each of the dry-goods, jewel, or bijouterie departments has received the finishing touches of design, ornament, and arrangement; and to many of them the compliment of having shown exquisite judgment and no little art is due.

Last evening there were vast crowds of visitors, and but one complaint was heard, and that touched upon a certainly inferior quality of gas furnished by the South-Side Company. The lights were dim, rather smoky and uncertain, and were rather lurid in effect. Not only in the art galleries was this noticeable, but throughout the building. This fault needs speedy correction.

The collection of fish has been completed, many late and vigorous arrivals having been soused in the tanks, and their neighborhood is still the centre of attraction.

That the Exposition, as now running, may be justly pronounced a perfect success, there is no question. It has been well managed, and the exhibits are of the finest quality yet seen in Chicago. On every side among the visitors were heard expressions of satisfaction, and the universal verdict was that the success of this overshadowed what failure there may have been in the affair last occurring in the building.

## CRIMINAL COURT.

### KILLED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Charles H. Herschman, the young man who killed his father-in-law, Mr. Boylan, at Hyde Park, two weeks ago, came before the Criminal Court yesterday on an application for admission to bail. The representation was strongly made that the killing was accidental, and, having heard some evidence in the case, Judge Rogers decided to take bail in $4,000, and accepted Gustav A. Busse, Joseph N. Barker, and Mrs. Catherine Boylan, widow of the deceased and mother of the defendant, as sureties.

### THE YOUNG LAWYER

has generally an abundance of energy, but is frequently lacking in that rarer quality of tact. One of them who was defending a prisoner before Judge Rogers asked his Honor the pointed and altogether unnecessary and irrelevant question, "I suppose, Judge, you can remember some things which happened when you were a young man?" His Honor smiled affably, and assured the young lawyer that he could remember some things which happened much further back than that, when the y. l. blushed all shades of carmine and proceeded to wallow about in the mire of half a dozen awkward apologies which served only to intensify the original offense. The Court bore no malice in his heart, however, and suspended sentence against the defendant just the same as if no aspersion had been cast upon the years which he bears so lightly.

### A RUFFIAN CONVICTED.

In the latter days of last May three ruffians named Michael Mahon, Charles Slauskey, alias Sheeney Charley, and Willard Needham sallied forth on an expedition in the highway-robbery line, and found a victim in the person of one Fred Foster, whom they met on Michigan avenue, near Fourteenth street. Having garroted him and pounded him into a state of insensibility, they robbed him of his gold watch and chain, worth $125, and made off. The pawnbroker to whom they sold the watch caused their arrest, and on Friday Mahon and Slauskey pleaded guilty. Yesterday Needham stood his trial, and the jury found him guilty, fixing his punishment at one year in the Penitentiary.

### CHARLEY O'MALLEY.

There was an unusually livid glare in Counselor O'Malley's eye yesterday forenoon when, upon the case of Louis Robinson being called at the Criminal Court, he shoved by Lawyer King, who was upon the point of addressing the Court, and, throwing his forefinger impressively towards the Bench, remarked:

"Yer Hannar, this is the hevviest case that ever——"

Just as he was on the point of concluding the sentence with the customary "came up them shtairs," Mr. King, bristling with honest indignation, demanded of the Court to be heard in the case, as he had been retained by the mother of the defendant, and he had reason to believe that Mr. O'Malley's interference was altogether gratuitous and unwarranted.

"Greechoochous," shrieked the venerable counselor, whose legal experience dates back to the days when Chicago was a village, "this is outrajus, whin the Widdy Robinson paid me a dollar an' a half to carry the case through the lower coort. Phwat is it the gentleman says? Unwarranted? An' me retained wid a promise of a foive dollar bill to attind to the case before his Hannar! In me profeshenel career, yer Hannar, I niver mit with so outrajus an attimpt to—"

"Mr. King, am I to understand that you have been infringing upon the counselor's rights?" Judge Rogers asked with a merry twinkle lighting his eye.

"All I know is, your Honor," said Mr. King, "that Mrs. Robinson engaged me to defend her son, and I am here for that purpose."

"That is phwat I am here for, and defind the boy I will, and I denounce as unprofeshnel any attimpt to uswirrp me place in this case which, as I said already, yer Hannar, is wan av the hivviest cases that iver——"

"The question can easily be decided by Mrs. Robinson," the Court remarked.

Hereupon a respectable-looking old lady stepped forward and stated that Mr. King was her lawyer, and that she had dispensed with Counselor O'Malley's services after the case had been looked into by the Police Justice, and her son had been held over for trial.

This statement brought the little counselor to his feet, and he denounced everybody connected with the case. "There was a time, yer Hannar, whin profeshenel attiket was followed by the gentlemen av the Bar," he cried, "but the Bar has diginerated, and whin gintlemen with no more brains than me larned brother will discend so low and contemptible as to take the case of another gintleman av the Bar an——"

By this time Mr. King was thoroughly aroused, and in tones of thunder he asked the question:

"Did you, or did you not, Counselor O'Malley, go to the widow a week ago and, offering to take the case for $2, inform her that I was not a regularly licensed member of the Chicago Bar?"

"I decloine to answer the question, which is a laydin' one. I will have nothing more to do with the larned gintleman. Me toime is too valiable to waste it upon sich. My attention is requoired in a case before the Shupayrior Coort at this moment. But, yer Hannar, before I go I want to take an appayl, an' the Shupprame Coort will decide whither one gintleman av the Bar can chate another gintleman av the Bar out of one av the hevviest cases that iver——"

But the legal fossil had stolen from the court under cover of his last defiant remarks, and the balance of the sentence was lost to the ears of the Court, who proceeded to try the most ponderous case, which resulted in the defendant's being found guilty and the suspension of sentence by his Honor.

## SUBURBAN.

### EVANSTON.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Wednesday at 3 p. m. in Union Hall. Miss Willard will make an address, and a social time will follow the business meeting.

About fifty volumes of history and fiction have been purchased with a recent $100 gift and are now to be found on the shelves at the Library.

Mrs. M. M. Conwell has gone as a delegate to attend the meeting of the W. C. T. U. at Quincy.

Suburban residents will do well to note the change in the Northwestern time-table.

Dr. Daniel Bonbright has returned from the East, to be ready for the opening of the University.

The attendance on the High School has reached 126.

The adjourned meeting of the Knights Templar was held at the residence of Dr. O. H. Mann. There was a full attendance. It was decided that the name of the organization should be the "Beauseant Drill Corps of Evanston." The officers for the first six months were elected as follows: Captain, James H. Raymond; First-Lieutenant, M. J. Moth; Second-Lieutenant, H. H. C. Miller; Chaplain, Frank P. Crandon; Sergeant, J. W. Ludlam. The other officers will be as announced last Sunday, with the addition of Mr. M. C. Springer as Vice-President.

The Rev. E. C. Noyes, D. D., will preach this morning and evening in the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., will preach this morning and evening in the Methodist.

The Rev. A. J. Scott will preach this morning and evening in the Congregational Church.

A meeting was held last evening in the *Index* office to take steps toward the organization of a boat club. There was a good attendance, and a good deal of plan-laying was indulged in. Among other things it is proposed to hold a series of entertainments for the purpose of raising money to build a boat-house next spring. The following Committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and nominate officers: George Lunt, Luther Bradley, G. W. Smith, Frank Kitchell, Harry Van Arsdale. The next meeting will be Friday, probably in the University office.

### ENGLEWOOD.

The 3-year-old son of Mr. E. O. Anderson, a carpenter living on La Salle street, near Fifty-eighth, was fatally burned Friday afternoon by his clothes taking fire from a bonfire which some of his playmates had started beside the track of the Rock Island Railroad. His body and legs were burned almost to a crisp before the fire was extinguished. Dr. Lovewell attended the little sufferer, who went from one spasm into another till death relieved him from his agony.

## GEN. GRANT.

### The People of Madison, Wis., Indignant Over the Lack of Courtesy Shown Him by the State Fair Managers.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 11.—There is much indignation expressed among our citizens at the lack of courtesy shown Gen. Grant. He was brought here on Monday noon, one day too soon, and kept housed like a giraffe or some wild animal, so he could draw at the Fair. The officers of the State Fair would brook no interference with their plans, and would permit no popular reception to be given him. Our citizens would gladly have honored him with a public reception which would have been an outburst of popular favor, both Republicans and Democrats participating, but the officers of the Fair would not have it, keeping him, as it were, for exhibition at the fair as a trump card to draw; but they failed to give proper notification of his attendance, consequently the attendance at the Fair has not been as large as last year, although in many respects the showing exceeds that of last year. The receipts have been: Tuesday, tickets sold, $889; Wednesday, $3,744; Thursday, $3,350; Friday, $497; total gate receipts, $8,522; advertising privileges, $100; entry fees, $7,888; rent fees, $1,650; total, $11,069. The receipts last year were about $12,000, and the Society came out even. If the expenses are the same this year as last there will be a loss of probably $1,000.

## AT THE EXPOSITION.

Whether in art or in Nature, the unity of strength with beauty commands general admiration. A forcible illustration of this was observed at the Exposition Building yesterday. Throughout the entire day the exhibit of the Detroit Safe Company (J. Greenhood & Co., of Chicago, Agents) was surrounded by admiring visitors. The safes, with their massive plates and bolts of steel, ingenious mechanism, and perfection of finish, convey at once the impression of invincible strength with easy action. All are so beautifully decorated that in this particular they are entitled to rank among the art exhibits.

## ARKANSAS ITEMS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 11.—It is believed the proposed amendment to the Constitution is defeated. The official count is necessary to determine.

The steamer J. G. Fletcher sank in three feet of water above Dardanelle yesterday. She will probably be raised.

At the depth of 1,100 feet, the artesian well here developed a strong vein of salt-water which rose to a hight of 700 feet in the well.

## ATTENTION, BANKERS!

The following banks and bankers have ordered the patent "dovetailed" burglar-proof safes, Hall's time-locks, and vault-fronts, from the Hall's Safe and Lock Company, of Chicago, this week: City Bank, Marshalltown, Ia.; Bank of Huron, Huron, Neb.; Lincoln County Bank, Lake Benton, Minn.; Bank of Anita, Anita, Ia.; Shaw, Schoonover & Co., bankers, Anamosa, Ia.; Campbell Banking Company, Centreville, Ia.; First National Bank, Hancock, Mich.; First National Bank, Houghton, Mich.; C. B. Salmon, banker, Beloit, Wis.; Capitol Bank, St. Paul, Minn. Hall's Safe and Lock Company, 147 and 149 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## Paris Newspaper-Wit.

*New York World.*

"You smoke too much, my dear fellow—positively you do. You'll ruin your health!" "Who? I? Oh, bless you, no." "But you do—you smoke an ounce a day at least." "But, then, look at the small pipe I smoke it in."

A worklady out for a holiday goes into ecstacy over the roses. "O how lovely—how beautiful! One would almost think they were artificial!"

"Here, James, take these two cakes and give the smaller one to your little brother." James examines the cakes carefully, appears undecided, and finally takes a heroic bite out of one of them, which he passes over to his brother with the remark: "There, Tommy, I've made you a smaller one—they were of the same size."

A cook who had given her mistress a sound box o' the ear is brought before the Court and fined three francs and ordered to pay a similar sum to the complainant. "Keep the money for yourself—we are square," says the furious complainant, giving the lenient magistrate a whack on the side of the head that makes sparks fly from the filling of his false teeth.

"Say, have you heard that Edwards has just been arrested on account of his connection with his coal oil company?" "The ace you say! I thought he always took the interests of the shareholders so——" "Yes, but the trouble was that he took their principal too."

"I have left all my fortune to my wife," says the philosophic spouse of a Xantippe, "on condition that she shall marry again." "What is that for?" "I wish to be sure that there will be some one to regret my death when I am gone."

## Money and Religion.

*London World.*

There is indignation in Catholic society concerning the will of the late Lord Belper. One of the present Peer's brothers married Miss de Lisle, a daughter of the late Ambrose de Lisle, of Garendon, the prototype of Eustace de Lyle in "Coningsby"; and this brother died some little time ago, leaving his widow with an only child, a son, who is, naturally enough, being brought up by his mother in her own faith. Lord Belper leaves his eldest son the bulk of his landed property and to his second son a good slice, and to this grandson a sum of money, £20,000, I believe,—but on condition that he is brought up a Protestant. Of course, a daughter of Ambrose de Lisle, and a sister of Lady Howard of Glossop, would rather forego many fortunes than hand the little boy over to the tender mercies of heretics, and he is too young to have any voice at all in the matter. The awkward part of the business is that when he himself grows older he may, if he is lax, repent the choice made by his mother in his behalf.

TIMES: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but $8 a set.

Druggists say there is no proprietary article that sells better than Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

White, soft, and velvety hands follow the use of Cuticura Medicinal Soap.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

One hundred and forty duels have been fought in France since Jan. 1. There were no deaths out of a possible 280.

There is one man who has perfect confidence in his wife. Dr. Ruth, the celebrated California shot, allows his wife to shoot glass balls out of his mouth.

Little drops of water (in the milk) and little grains of sand (in the sugar) are what make the big fortunes of the humble milkmen and the obscure grocers.

The addition of a splendid stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods to their regular business has proved a very profitable investment to Messrs. Henry & Co., proprietors of the celebrated Eureka laundry, 157 West Madison street. Since the firm commenced manufacturing their Eureka shirt they have been compelled to increase their working force and run extra hours in order to meet the demand. For comfort and economy the "Eureka" is unequaled.

"Oh, pshaw!" petulantly exclaimed Miss Lydia Languish, looking up from the last new novel in response to a summons from her mother to come and assist in preparing dinner. "Oh, pshaw! I am just where Edward de Coursey Montalbert is about to propose to Lady Ethelinda Adele St. Clair, and wish dinners had never been invented!" And the look of supreme disgust that flashed from her eyes showed that she meant it.

Horner's popular millinery house, 316 West Madison street, always takes the lead. Although the fall trade has scarcely opened, an infinite variety of the latest fall designs are exhibited here which charm all the ladies.

The Norristown *Herald* says that unless a man can thoroughly and intelligently describe the effect of chemico-physical influences in the evolution of branchinod crustaceans, or explain the subelytral air passages in Coleoptera, it is useless for him to apply for a position on the Boston police force.

The music by the Exposition orchestra this year calls forth the most flattering comments from all visitors, and in this connection it may be stated that the result is due in no small degree to the splendid Weber upright piano furnished by Root & Sons' music house.

The President, we learn, has not yet decided whether to appoint the ground hog or the goose bone as "Old Probabilities'" successor. If the matter was submitted to a vote of the people, the ground hog would carry the country districts in Pennsylvania, but all the old women in the West would vote solid for the goose bone.

Those having old frames which need regilding should leave them with Mr. M. Keitz, 191 Wabash avenue, formerly of the old and reliable firm of Jenks & Keitz. Mr. K. also makes a specialty of new and artistic designs in picture frames. Give him a call.

There was a notable gathering at Framingham, Mass., last week, when Dexter Hemenway, 86 years old, was visited by his six brothers. Mr. Hemenway played a bass viol in the Baptist Church for thirty years without missing a Sunday. He and his six brothers count up 514 years between them.

Each day brings fresh evidence of the high favor in which the Matthews & Holt gas machines are held. Last week the firm shipped several of their matchless machines to different parts of the country, one of which went to New Orleans.

"My dear," said a sentimental maiden to her lover, "of what do these autumnal tints, this glowing baldric of the sky, this blazing garniture of the dying year, remind you?" "Pancakes!" he promptly answered. And then she realized, for the first time, that two hearts did not beat as one.

Messrs. Crossman & Co., of No. 416 West Randolph street, have just added to their extensive livery stock three of C. P. Kimball & Co.'s Killam landaus and landaulets. They are unsurpassed in any country.

Every now and then a car falls off the New York elevated railroad into the street and hurts a man. Some day one will fall and crush a dog, and then Mr. Bergh will take steps to have the whole elevated business pulled up by the roots.

Mr. D. F. Bremner, whose Eureka bread is so well and favorably known to the people of Chicago, has received the most flattering testimonials from eminent chemists certifying to the purity and excellence of the bread.

A colored preacher of Baltimore says he has attended thirty-one camp-meetings, and has this year arrived at the conclusion that all the grace which a convert can secure in a whole week will vanish in two hours after the musquitoes begin to bite.

The tailors' system, simplified with sleeve and skirt rule, complete for dress-cutting, by Mrs. Lybarger, 75 East Madison street, Room 29, and at Exposition. Take elevator.

A pig in Ohio, buried under the ruins of a fallen shed, once went without eating for four months. This, of course, has nothing to do with Tanner's feat, though the pig also made a hog of himself after the fast.

The cures effected by the celebrated Bethesda water of Waukesha in urinary diseases are almost miraculous. Gale & Blocki, Western agents, report a steadily increasing demand for the water.

Scientists insist that there were men before sin was discovered—before Adam, that is; but as these "first families" didn't vote the Democratic ticket, it is safe to assume that they went to the better world when they died.

Before ordering your fall suit visit H. S. Newton's, 362 West Madison street, and see the beautiful fabrics exhibited by him.

An old bachelor out West, who years agone was jilted by a woman, became such a woman-hater that just before he died, recently, he ordered that none of the female sex be permitted to attend his funeral. It was a terrible revenge.

Double invisible hair nets, 35 cents, at Thome's Hair Bazaar, 157 State. His waves are warranted to remain in crimp.

A pair was married at Newport, R. I., recently, after an unbroken courtship of thirty-five years. That is what the Boston *Post* calls a "slow match."

Drunkenness cured. Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure. Two years' success at the Palmer House. All cases cured.

A girl in a free swimming-bath at New York turned nine somersets without lifting her face out of water.

Be sure and see Smith's photographic display in the Cleopatra room at the Exposition.

A fight occurred in Oil City recently between a drunken man and a trained bear. Bruin was the victor in one round.

New designs in dados, friezes, and paper at Geo. V. Drake's, 217 West Madison street.

The Toledo *Blade* says that this year will go down to history as a terrible hard one on steamships and the Democratic party.

The very choicest of fine imported woolens (*only*) made in the most perfect manner and style, by Jno. Stevenson, 134 Dearborn.

An exchange remarks that the heated term is about over, and people are coming home from the watering-places to recreate.

The Boston *Commercial Advertiser* says that Irish girls are said to be expert in the use of the beau and arrah.

A perfect smoke-burner for steam boilers. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

## MARRIAGES.

RIGBY—THOMAS—In this city, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, George W. Rigby, of Redwood Falls, Minn., and Mrs. Mary A. Thomas, of Chicago.

STREET—DAVIS—Sept. 1, at Santa Fe, N. M., at the residence of the bride's father, Col. John C. Davis, by the Rev. George W. Riggle, William H. Street and Connie M. Davis.

MOTT—SMITH—Sept. 9, at Trinity Church, Chicago, by the Rev. Dr. Holland, Dr. John S. Mott, of Independence, Mo., and Sophia A. Smith, youngest daughter of the late Dr. H. P. Smith, Strabane, Ireland.

MORTON—WILSON—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. James MacLaughlin, Mr. L. Morton and Mrs. Jane Wilson, both of Clyde, this county.

PRATT—IRISH—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, Sept. 1, 1880, by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Mr. Frederick Pratt and Miss Fannie L. Irish, all of Chicago.

CARTER—HOWELL—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. G. Howell, 2226 Prairie-av., Sept. 8, by the Rev. E. F. Dickinson, Mr. Frederic R. Carter and Miss Mary P. Howell.

## DEATHS.

CLARKE—At the residence of Mrs. Knowlton, 1835 Wabash-av., Sept. 11, Miss Ollie M. Clarke, aged 28 years.

Funeral Monday at 2 o'clock p. m.

☞ Hornellsville (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LYONS—Sept. 11, John Lyons, at Cook County Hospital.

Funeral to-day, Sept. 12, at 10 a. m., from late residence, 511 Mather-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HOWE—Sept. 8, Edith, infant daughter of Thomas M. and Carrie B. Howe.

BARRET—At his late residence, at Cornelia-st., William Barret, after a long and painful illness, aged 22 years.

Funeral Monday, Sept. 13, by carriages to St. Columbkill Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

DOOLEY—Sept. 11, Katie, daughter of Patrick and Mina Dooley, aged 7 years.

Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m., from residence, Forty-seventh-st., two blocks west of Halsted, by carriages to Calvary.

QUIGG—In this city, Friday, Sept. 10, at 1 o'clock p. m., at Cook County Hospital, John Quigg.

Remains will be taken to Oakwoods Cemetery Sunday morning at 9 o'clock a. m., from 1167 South Dearborn-av. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Pittsburg and Philadelphia papers please copy.

FREE—At the residence of her parents, No. 125 West Ohio-st., at 9 o'clock a. m., Sept. 11, 1880, Miss Minnie C. Free, of consumption, aged 17 years 11 months and 11 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Utica and Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MACRAE—At his residence in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 28, of paralysis, Alexander Macrae, M. D. He practiced medicine in this city for several years, going to California some five years ago to occupy the Chair of Surgery in the California Eclectic Medical College, which position he held at the time of his death.

KEENAN—Sept. 10, 1880, Julia, second daughter of the late John C. and Katie Keenan, aged 5 years 3 months and 7 days.

Funeral will take place from her mother's residence, 519 South Halsted-st., Sunday, by cars to Calvary.

☞ Albany and New York papers please copy.

ANDERSON—Walter, infant son of A. G. and Martha Anderson, Sept. 10, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Funeral from residence, 641 North Robey-st., to-day at 2 p. m. to Graceland.

DONLIN—Sept. 10, 1880, Ellen Donlin, only daughter of Daniel and Ann Donlin, aged 1 year and 10 days.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary, from 356 South Jefferson-st.

COLLINS—Sept. 11, 1880, Lillie M., beloved wife of John Collins and daughter of John Sackley, aged 20 years 6 months and 23 days.

Funeral from her late residence, 44 Seymour-st., Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 10 a. m., by carriages to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ELDRED—Sept. 10, 1880, Mary Marvin, beloved wife of Elisha Eldred, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 1239 Michigan-av., Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### Political.

MR. HIRAM BARBER'S FRIENDS ARE ASKED to meet at the North Side Turner Hall at noon Monday.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel Tuesday at 8 p. m.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB WILL hold its regular monthly meeting at the Palmer House to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL GARFIELD AND Arthur Club will hold a regular meeting Tuesday evening, at the Club-rooms, Grand Pacific.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE WELSH Garfield and Arthur Club at Carpenter Hall, 221 West Madison-st., Monday evening.

THE GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB OF THE Second Ward will meet at No. 226 South Clark-st., to-morrow evening. L. L. Mills and others will speak.

### Miscellaneous.

F. W. FOSTER WILL ADDRESS THE FIRST Red Ribbon Club Tuesday evening. Prof. Walter C. Lyman will also be present.

THE REV. ARTHUR LITTLE HAS RETURNED from his vacation, and will resume work to-day in the New England Church. Communion service in the morning and preaching in the evening.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Veteran Club will be held Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., at the Palmer House Veteran Club Room. Monthly meetings will be held at the same place until further notice the second Sunday of each month.

BAKING POWDER.

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Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. [illegible] Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

AUTUMN, 1880.

Our selections of stylish Suitings and Trouserings, Elegant Fall and Winter Overcoatings, and a rich line of the very finest English and French Broadcloths, Tricots, Clays, Diagonals, for Dress and Evening wear, are now complete, to which an early inspection is respectfully invited.

WM. H. GRUBEY.

Husted, Tailor, Does a strictly CASH Business, and can offer LOWEST Prices. Get them before ordering.

FALL GOODS NOW IN.

182 South Clark-st.

BATHS.

Dr. Somers'

Turkish, Russian, Electric, Sulphur, Mercurial, Roman, and other Medicated Baths, the FINEST in the COUNTRY, at the GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, entrance on Jackson-st., near La Salle.

These baths are a great luxury and most potent curative agent. Nearly all forms of Disease Rapidly Disappear Under Their Influence when properly administered. All who try them are delighted with the effect. Thousands of our best citizens can testify to their great curative properties. Try them at once, and judge for yourself.

ELECTRICITY A SPECIALTY. The Electro-Thermal Bath, as given by us, is par excellence in Nervous Diseases and General Debility.

Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 7 a. m. to 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Church and State.

The Fourth Annual Congress of the National Liberal League will convene in Hershey Hall, Madison-st., Chicago, on Sept. 17th, 18th, and 19th. Three sessions daily at 10 a. m., and 2 and 8 p. m., except Sunday morning. All persons interested in the discussion of Liberal questions are invited. Hon. Elizur Wright, of Boston, will preside.

H. L. Green, Horace Seaver, A. C. Phelps, Mrs. H. S. Lake, E. C. Walker, Mrs. M. Hulett Parry, T. B. Wakeman, Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll, and others are expected as speakers.

T. C. LELAND, Acting Secretary.
(At the Brevoort House.)

A. B. VAN COTT

Invites attention to his new stock of Watches, Fine Jewelry, and Plated Ware, Just opened at 188 STATE-ST. Call and get prices.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA, 5 CTS.; The Manliness of Christ, 3c.; The Life of Frederick the Great, 3c., And other Standard works at similar low prices at the City News Depot, Central Music-Hall, 65 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Bulbs — Fall and Winter Flowering Bulbs, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Tulips, etc., etc., imported direct from Holland. HOVEY & CO., 175 Wabash-av.

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SEAL DOLMANS! AND

SACQUES OUR SPECIALTY.

New Designs and Styles, especially our own, and not to be found elsewhere. The largest line of Seal Skins ever shown in this market. Elegant assortment of Silk Dolmans in all varieties elaborately trimmed.

H. H. Bromwell & Co., 161 STATE-ST.

N. B.--Price List, with Diagram for Self-measurement, with any information desired, sent on application.

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Tell me who is the leading Easy-Payment Furniture House.

HANNAH says J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 233 STATE-ST., Is the leading, ORIGINAL Furniture House.

GEORGE, Tell me the best place to buy Brus. and Ing. Carpet?

SARAH will tell you J. W. & J. B. STOREY.

HIRAM, tell me the best place to buy Raw Silk and Rep Parlor Suits?

NELLIE will surely say J. W. & J. B. STOREY.

WILLIAM, tell me the best place to buy Chamber Suits?

MARY says, and she knows, J. W. & J. B. STOREY.

JOHN, you tell me the best place to buy Cooking Ranges and Parlor Stoves?

MY WIFE will say at once J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 233 State-st., Is the cheapest and best house. Open evenings.

LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

This is the only Lottery ever voted on by the people of a State, and under a late decision of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington is the only Legal Lottery now in the United States, all other charters having been repealed or having no existence.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company

Was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 for the Term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new Constitution adopted Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION has always taken place monthly on the Second Tuesday. It has never scaled or postponed.

Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, [illegible]

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Capital Prize | [illegible] |
| 1 Capital Prize | [illegible] |
| 1 Capital Prize | [illegible] |
| 2 Prizes of $2,500 | [illegible] |
| 5 Prizes of 1,000 | [illegible] |
| 20 Prizes of 500 | [illegible] |
| 100 Prizes of 100 | [illegible] |
| 200 Prizes of 50 | [illegible] |
| 500 Prizes of 20 | [illegible] |
| 1,000 Prizes of 10 | [illegible] |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of $300 | 2,700 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of 200 | 1,800 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of 100 | 900 |
| 1,857 Prizes, amounting to | [illegible] |

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York.

Or MURRAY & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Chicago.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

Ky. S. LOTTERY

The Kentucky State Lottery Company

Has regularly drawn, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, on Wednesday,

September 15.

$15,000 FOR $1

LIST OF PRIZES:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Prize of $15,000 is | [illegible] |
| 1 Prize of 5,000 is | [illegible] |
| 1 Prize of 2,500 is | [illegible] |
| 1 Prize of 2,000 is | [illegible] |
| 5 Prizes of 1,000 are | [illegible] |
| 10 Prizes of 500 are | [illegible] |
| 10 Prizes of 250 are | [illegible] |
| 20 Prizes of 100 are | [illegible] |
| 100 Prizes of 50 are | [illegible] |
| 200 Prizes of 20 are | [illegible] |
| 500 Prizes of 10 are | [illegible] |
| 1,000 Prizes of 5 are | [illegible] |
| 27 Approximation Prizes amounting to | [illegible] |
| 1,876 Prizes amounting to | [illegible] |

TICKETS, $1.

For full particulars, address M. J. Richmond, Covington, Ky., or G. Uplington, 509 Broadway, N. Y., or Fred Erby, 87 & 89 Washington-st., Chicago.

List of drawings always published in the Chicago Tribune and Times.

CANDY.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ'S CANDIES, Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a Specialty. Wholesale and Retail. 78 & 80 STATE-ST.

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CHICAGO MERCANTILE AGENCY 99 Washington-st.

We could not make money for ourselves, which we do, except we collected money from our clients.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

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Feathers MATTRESSES Springs & Cots, wholesale and retail. Feathers renovated. THOS. GRIFFIN, 223 State-st.

BATHS.

BATHS. Mc TURKISH, Russian, Electro-Thermal, Mercurial, Vapor, and Sulphur BATHS for ladies and gentlemen [illegible]. A. B. McCHESNEY, M. D., Prop. PALMER HOUSE.

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FEATHERS.
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PALMER HOUSE.



# RELIGIOUS.

## A Minister Who Works Cures by Faith.

## Church and State—Religion in the Swiss Republic.

## The Story of the House That Jack Built—Protestant Christianity.

## Religious Notes and Personals—Church Services To-Day.

### THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

Life is one continued battle,
Never ended, never o'er;
And the Christian's path to glory
Is amid the cannon's roar.

Satan ever watches around him,
Seeks to find the weakest part,
And in moments most unheeded
Quickly throws his fiery dart.

If perchance thy heart grows weary
With the struggle and the fight,
And the day seems dark and dreary,
Little sunshine, little light,

Be that light but faint and feeble,
It shall guide thee evermore,
And through every battle leave thee
Stronger than thou wert before.

Christian, buckle on thy armor,
Let the weak points strengthened be;
Fight thy fight—all Heaven will greet thee
In the hour of victory. C. JAY SMITH.

### CURING BY FAITH.

A VIRGINIA MINISTER WHO CURES DISEASES AND PREACHES EVERY NIGHT.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.*

ROCKY MOUNT, Va., Aug. 26.—A Knoxville paper recently contained the following paragraph:

Mr. A. A. Hallifield has just returned from Roanoke Springs, Va., whither he has been to place his father under treatment of Dr. Miller, the Faith Doctor. He is enthusiastic in praise of the Doctor, and has the names of prominent citizens of the vicinity who believe themselves to have been benefited by his treatment. The man is represented to be a person of no education and not unusual appearance, but of countenance expressive of great benevolence. He is an intensely religious man, and attributes his powers to sixteen years of almost constant prayer. He is also a preacher as well as a doctor, and holds forth to a large audience every night. He is visited by hundreds daily, afflicted with every imaginable disease. Most of the patients declare themselves benefited, but some incredulous persons, or those who come with "lies in their mouths," are not affected by the Faith Doctor's treatment. Some very susceptible individuals do not hesitate to say that they "feel better" as they approach the neighborhood of Roanoke Springs, the very air in the vicinity being seemingly permeated with healing properties.

One Sabbath, in company with a young lady and two young gentlemen, I drove out six miles west of this village, Rocky Mount, to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Gogginsville, where, as per notice published in the village paper, the *Gazette*, he was to preach. Within a half mile of the church the crowds of footmen and others, in all kinds of vehicles and a-horseback, of both colors, indicated the interest in hearing him. On reaching the church all that was wanting in finding myself at an old-fashioned valley camp-meeting was the absence of tents. The church, a neat brick edifice capable of seating 300 people, with a gallery filled with colored people, was packed. The kindness of a friend secured me a most eligible seat hard by the pulpit, to the speaker's right. He was accompanied by a plain-looking brother of the Tunker sect. Dr. Miller, the Faith Doctor, stood before us, for the first time, five feet eight inches in hight, plainly dressed, with a heavy suit of hair, dark and short cropped, and a heavy sandy beard, stiff mustache, clipped short, blue eyes, and very defective teeth, affecting articulation, and a countenance expressive of meekness and benevolence. He was singing a hymn, with the words indistinctly uttered, and which, with the tune, were unfamiliar to every one, as no one joined in it. Before speaking of his sermon let me say of the congregation that I seldom have seen one of the size that contained more handsome faces. The several leading sects, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Tunkers, with a few Mormons, made up the congregation. The Tunkers, by their neat and peculiar head-gear for the numbers, bore off the palm of beauty. One face, a fair maiden, tall and commanding in size, with features that reminded me of the pictures of the "Madonna," would have been singled out anywhere as a beauty. For close and solemn and most respectful attention and behavior, inside and out, where the largest portion of the crowd was, I have never met its equal. As a stranger, it at once gave me a most favorable impression of the population.

The preacher selected as his text the eighth chapter of John, thirtieth, thirty-first, and thirty-second verses, more particularly the last: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." He divided it into five heads, and adhered closely to it, illustrating it mainly with other passages of Scripture, which he has familiarly at fingers' ends. Although his intelligent hearers would easily discover that he is illiterate, he frankly referred to it as one of his deplored wants. His manner was solemn and impressive and at times became animated. The Tunker brother, with a few appropriate remarks, singing a hymn and a short prayer, dismissed the congregation, as is their wont, without a benediction. I was introduced to the preacher outside of the church, and his wife, a plain-looking woman, a Georgian. Holding my hand perhaps a minute or more in his, which was softer than a woman's, I was conscious of the most peculiar and indescribable sensation that impressed me at once with the belief that here was the source of his admitted and indisputable power over many diseases, his system being a galvanic or magnetic reservoir.

The Doctor does not claim or assert that he can cure anybody, but modestly says he thinks he can give relief. That he is disinterested let these few incidents, from a volume of facts I might adduce, suffice. Two months ago I was traveling from Lynchburg to Charlottesville, on the Virginia Midland. When passing Montreal Station I got into conversation with a young man, who told me his name was Howell, in charge of a man I took to be 80 years old, and of Washington County, Pennsylvania. He said he had come with Mr. Craven, and visited the Roanoke Red to see Dr. Miller, and had spent a week there. I asked if Mr. C. was benefited, his disease being palsy. He replied that he thought he was. "But," said he, "did you see a man get off at Montreal, of name of Wood, with his wife?" I said no. "Well," said he, "when he went to see Dr. M. he was on his crutches and could just touch the left toe to the ground, and you ought to have seen him walk away from the cars without his crutches." What did Mr. Craven pay Miller? I asked. "A half dollar," said he, "was all he would take." Mr. C. is wealthy and was anxious to have paid him liberally, but he would not receive anything more. I was present when a lady of Philadelphia offered him a $50 note, saying: "Dr. M., you are visited by crowds of people who are unable to pay you anything, and I insist on you receiving this." He positively refused. I learn from a source I regard perfectly reliable that a gentleman from your city, whose name can be had, urged Dr. M. to travel with him and he would give him $40,000, which he indignantly spurned. A gentleman near Salem, aware that Dr. Miller was going to Christiansburg on an errand, put his little son on the cars in care of a friend and asked him to call Dr. M.'s attention to the lad for some malady he had, handing his son a dollar to give to Dr. M. The gentleman, my informant, said he watched them. After being treated, the boy handed him the dollar, which he made the boy put back in his pocket, and at the same time took from his own pocket a quarter. "Here, my son, take this and get some candy." On remarking to my informant that I thought from the sensation to my hand that here was the source of Dr. Miller's power over disease, he replied: "Please don't tell him so, as it will offend him, as he implicitly believes 'tis the gift of God.'" I did intend to have said that of the thousands who have visited him three-fourths regard themselves as relieved, I will not say cured, as he does not aspire to do more than to afford relief.

### CHURCH AND STATE.

A STRANGE HISTORY OF RELIGION IN THE SWISS REPUBLIC.

*Correspondence New York Sun.*

GENEVA, Aug. 18.—The organization of the National Protestant Church of Geneva, and the evolutions that have brought it to its present state, and that have made many of its members favorable to a separation of Church from State, are worth consideration.

After the Reformation of 1535 the Church of Geneva became a national Genevese institution. Each citizen was per force a Protestant, and ipso facto a member of the Church founded by Calvin. The State was in duty bound to support this Church. The magistrates paid for the support of the Church, and, believing it to be a public institution, did not fail to exercise a general control over it. On many occasions ministers were summoned before the councils of the Republic for preaching or teaching in a manner not approved by the authorities. They were obliged to comply with the wishes of the magistrates. In fact, the State was ruling over the Church. At the same time the Church enjoyed very important prerogatives, and the "Compagnie des Pasteurs," or College of Pastors, was invested with a high jurisdiction. It was its duty to enforce the discipline or moral rules of the Church, and see that dissolute sinners did not trespass upon them. It had a tribunal of its own, where penalties were pronounced, including imprisonment and excommunication. Whenever there was a vacant parish the "Compagnie des Pasteurs" chose among the members of the clergy a "ministre," or unengaged clergyman, to fill it. The nomination had to be ratified by the Government.

As years passed the College of Pastors lost much of its importance and ceased to exercise a general control over the morals of citizens. It retained the right of appointing pastors, and was all-powerful in doctrinal matters. The liturgies of the Church were prepared by this body. In 1725 the "Compagnie" suppressed the Confession of Faith, obligatory upon all, but the confession was preserved in the liturgies, as embodied in the prayers, and candidates for the clergy were examined as to their orthodoxy.

Thirty-four years ago a great change took place in our ecclesiastical organizations. A radical revolution broke out, and a new constitution came out of the movement. The Church itself underwent a great modification. The "Compagnie des Pasteurs" was deprived of its right to determine its doctrine and no longer appointed ministers to vacant places. The institution became a public establishment, open to every belief. Even pastors were no longer required to conform to any particular theological views. The right of choosing ministers was transferred to the electors of the parish. Every Protestant citizen was entitled to a vote in ecclesiastical matters. The management of the Church was left to a consistory composed of twenty-five laymen and six pastors, all elected every fourth year by the Protestant citizens of the canton.

Every thinking mind saw that a church, resting on no special religious basis, was no longer a church; but for a course of years the danger of the new organization was averted. After reorganizing the Church, the radicals did not take any serious interest in it, and for eighteen years, down to 1874, the conservative and affirmative Protestants obtained a large majority in the election of the consistory. They retained orthodox liturgies, and decreed that young candidates for the ministry should accept the Christian doctrines as expressed in the inspired Scriptures. In this way the Church of Geneva retained its foothold. The decisions of the consistory, however, were extra legal, and not in accordance either with the letter or spirit of the Constitution. The situation was not safe.

Although the national Church of Geneva remained in appearance a Christian and believing Church, the spirit of doubt and rationalism made its way into the citadel. For many years some of its pastors had taken side with the liberal or rationalistic branch of Protestantism. They felt uneasy on account of the orthodox creed of the institution, as expressed in the liturgy, and got very angry at some of their doctrinal friends from abroad. The consistory refused to permit Pastor Reville, of Holland, to preach in the pulpit, on the ground that he was an avowed rationalist. The liberals also denied the right of the consistory to make the Church orthodox by requiring candidates to the ministry to believe in the insiration of the Scriptures. The dissatisfied pastors were followed by a number of the members of the Church. They began to think of changing the organization of the national establishment by making it agree with the spirit of the Constitution of 1846. All that was wanted to accomplish a revolution was to obtain the help of the Free-Thinkers and of the irreligious workingmen, and then elect a consistory composed of radical elements. This was done in 1874, after a long and complex struggle in the preceding consistory. The new body enacted a law regulating the organization of the Church according to the principles of the Constitution of 1846. A liberal or rationalistic liturgy was appended to the orthodox prayers, allowing each preacher to choose between the two sets according to his views. An entire liberty of thinking and teaching was left to the pastors, who were free to use any sort of catechism, liberal or orthodox, for the instruction of the young. Candidates for the ministry were in no way questioned as to their doctrines, and ordination was suppressed. The most absolute liberty of doctrine was laid at the basis of the institution, and free discussion was made the only Church tenet.

All the believing part of the Presbyterian Church saw at once what would be the effects of the new ecclesiastical organization, and no doubt the law of 1874 would have been defeated had it not been for the vote of the liberal Catholics. Every constitutional law, although it might concern only a part of the community, was submitted to the ratification of all citizens. The liberal Catholics were eager to adopt the work of their brother radicals of the consistory. The Roman Catholics kept away from the polls on that occasion. Soon after the establishment of the new law, some of the pastors of the Church adopted the liberal liturgies, suppressed the Apostles' Creed in the prayers after the sermon, rejected the faith in the divinity of Christ, and taught the most advanced theories of rationalism. They were at once abandoned by the greater part of the church-going people, and retained around them a very small circle of friends. At the same time the consistory of 1874 evinced strong preference for liberal pastors, and vexed the others in every way, not even authorizing them to use churches before or after the regular hours of worship, in order to preach what they regarded as true Christianity. A very noted clergyman belonging to the orthodox branch was suspended for six months because he would not consent to read a circular laudatory of the new organization.

The effect was natural. A good many earnest Protestants said: "Can we call an institution open to every doctrine, the only tenet of which is to proclaim the virtue of free research, a church? Is a church which favors rationalism and persecutes orthodox faith to be any longer considered as the Church of God?" A party of laymen and about a third of the clergy was formed. It favored a separation of Church from State as the only solution of the crisis.

A single fact will illustrate the strange and alarming condition of the great Church of the Reform. There are in the City of Geneva five places of worship, and I think twelve official pastors, receiving from the State a salary of about 4,500 francs a year. Instead of preaching every second or third Sunday in the same pulpit, each of them preaches in his turn in each of the five churches. The consequence is that a person or a family who attends religious services every Sunday in the same church hears successively pastors of all creeds, and is tossed about on the waters of contradictory theological systems. In such conditions adoration and worship are no longer possible.

### "JACK'S HOUSE."

CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE WELL-KNOWN NURSERY STORY.

*London Congregational Magazine.*

As the occupations and pleasures of childhood produce a powerful impression on the memory, it is probable almost every reader who has passed his infantile day in an English nursery recollects the delight with which he repeated that puerile jingling legend, "The House that Jack Built." Very few, however, are at all aware of the original form of its composition or the particular subject it was designed to illustrate. Fewer still would suspect that it is only an accommodated and altered translation of an ancient parabolical hymn, sung by the Jews at the feast of the Passover, and commemorative of the principal events in the history of that people. Yet such is actually the fact. The original, in the Chaldee language, is now lying before me, and as it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Congregational Magazine*, I will here furnish them with a literal translation of it, and then add the interpretation as given by P. N. Leberecht, Leipsic, 1731. The hymn itself is found in Sepher Haggadah, vol. 23:

1. A kid, a kid, my father bought
For two pieces of money;
A kid, a kid.

2. Then came the cat and ate the kid
That my father bought,
For two pieces of money;
A kid, a kid.

3. Then came the dog, that bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money;
A kid, a kid.

4. Then came the staff, and beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money;
A kid, a kid.

5. Then came the fire, and burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money;
A kid, a kid.

6. Then came the water, and quench'd the fire,
That burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money;
A kid, a kid.

7. Then came the ox, and drank the water,
That quenched the fire,
That burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money;
A kid, a kid.

8. Then came the butcher and slew the ox,
That drank the water,
That quenched the fire,
That burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money;
A kid, a kid.

9. Then came the angel of death and killed the butcher,
That slew the ox,
That drank the water,
That quenched the fire,
That burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money;
A kid, a kid.

10. Then came the Holy One, blessed be He,
And killed the angel of death,
That killed the butcher,
That slew the ox,
That drank the water,
That quenched the fire,
That burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money;
A kid, a kid.

The following is the interpretation:

1. The kid, which is one of the pure animals, denotes the Hebrews. The father by whom it was purchased is Jehovah, who represents Himself as sustaining this relation to the Hebrew nation. The pieces of money signify Moses and Aaron, through whose mediation the Hebrews were brought out of Egypt.
2. The cat denotes the Assyrians, by whom the Ten Tribes were carried into captivity.
3. The dog is symbolical of the Babylonians.
4. The staff signified the Persians.
5. The fire indicates the Grecian Empire under Alexander the Great.
6. The water betokens the Roman or the fourth of the great monarchies to whom the Jews were subjected.
7. The ox is a symbol of the Saracens, who subdued Palestine and brought it under the chaliphate.
8. The butcher that killed the ox denotes the Crusaders by whom the Holy Land was wrested out of the hands of the Saracens.
9. The angel of death signifies the Turkish power by which the land of Palestine was taken from the Franks, to whom it is still subject.
10. The commencement of the tenth stanza is designed to show that God will take signal vengeance on the Turks, immediately after whose overthrow the Jews are to be restored to their own land, and live under the government of their long-expected Messiah.

### PROTESTANT CHRISTIANITY

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—In your last Sunday issue are strictures on my article, "The Rev. Elizabeth Aiken," by "Mary Elenor Anderson," who seems to be "Mrs. Galusha Anderson," author of "Aunt Lizzie Aiken," and, in them, she first defends herself against my charge of having written the book "in perfect unconsciousness of its value as an illustration of what we call Protestant Christianity."

Can it be that I have been mistaken, and that Mrs. Anderson was conscious when writing that book of the story its tells? Did she intend to illustrate sex caste in the church; to show how completely men have usurped all authority in it; how greedily they have appropriated all places of honor or profit in it; how completely Simeon has expelled Anna from the temple, and how effectually he has barred her out? Was she conscious of showing the wide gap between Protestant Christianity to-day and primitive Christianity on the day of Pentecost? Did she know the proof she was furnishing that the preachers of to-day value their own authority above the salvation of souls, and assume to decide for the Lord to whom He shall give the gift of the Holy Ghost, and to prevent unfavorable results to their exclusive dominion, from any mistakes she may make?

If she were conscious of all this, she has concealed that consciousness with wonderful tact. Mrs. Anderson's barnacle metaphor is not clear. If the Church is a ship and has barnacles, it is it, and not "ourselves," which should be rid of them. Barnacles never grow on people; and, if they did, how should we endanger the ship by an attempt to rid ourselves of them? She seems to be tender of barnacles and any effort to rid ourselves of them, and says: "By so doing we break off the timbers of the ship itself, and may end by wrecking our own souls." Barnacles do not grow on those parts of a ship where the timbers can be broken off. They might be pried off or dug off, or something of this kind, but could not be broken off. Then they always put a ship into dry-dock before ridding her of barnacles, and the passengers are supposed to be ashore. Ships are not wrecked in dry-dock, and if they were it would be all right with the passengers. There is no occasion for alarm; for, if our churches are ships, it would be quite safe to sail them all out into mid-ocean of the Sea of Forgetfulness, scuttle, and send them to the bottom. Not a soul would be wrecked by the process; for, as the old craft's decks reached the water's edge, the souls would take to the life-boats, reach land, and build more ships.

God's love and man's consciousness of needing it are not kept under hatches. They fill the universe, and souls will always find ships to carry them into the haven of eternal rest.

Mrs. Anderson thinks her book does not "mildly patronize" the subject, and says "I should as soon think of patronizing saint or angel." Would she write of the Apostle of the Gentiles as Uncle Paul, or of Gabriel as Uncle 'Riel? Could she record the fact that one of these, or any masculine divine, was on the verge of want, in the streets of Chicago, and was sent to a woman whose claims to distinction seem to have been her husband's big D's, to be supplied with bread to eat and work in the Master's vineyard, and not make a sign of the incongruity of the situation?

Mrs. Anderson ridicules my adding "Rev." to Mrs. Aiken's name, and says "dying soldiers first called their friend Aunt Lizzie. Imagine, if you can, an expiring man feebly calling, 'The Rev. Elizabeth Aiken, give, O give me a drink of water.' Imagine, if you can, an expiring man calling, 'Aunt Lizzie Aiken, give, O give me a drink of water!' Expiring men are not given to declamation, and if I heard one address a nurse thus I should set about getting him ready to go to work. Dying men are privileged characters, and may say what they please; but well men, and women, and children—the public in general—have no right to use the epithets perfectly proper on the lips of the dying. "Neither," says Mrs. Anderson, "does Mrs. Aiken consider herself degraded by the title" of Aunt. Of course not. She is too much a subject of church rules to think of rebelling; but the fact remains that the Church of to-day has no better title for her prophetesses than one created by slave-holders for the benefit of negro laundresses, and that those prophetesses have been so degraded in their own sight as to be content with this proud distinction, even as squaws are proud to carry packs for their masters.

Does Mrs. Anderson mean to teach that the titles which the Church confers upon her favorit sons do unfit them for ministering at death-beds? Might not a D. D. give a drink of water to a dying man in an acceptable manner without becoming "Uncle Jack" the remainder of his life? Would a Bishop's office suffer stain by his rendering the most menial service in a hospital, and must he needs be Bob or Bill ever after to the public in general? Mrs. Anderson's own estimate of the title of her heroine is shown in her account, page 21, of "Auntie Cummings, who wove carpets"; also, "A dairy-woman called Aunt Hitty, a precise old maid, whose bonnet-strings were always tied by rule."

Wanting the book to sell is a good reason for giving the title it has, and what I object to is not so much the title of the book, as that of the woman—the low estimate in which the Church holds even Divine gifts if bestowed upon a woman, the masculine arrogance which has made it more necessary to designate such a woman in such a way. It is disgraceful to the Church, not her, that her friends would not have known her under an appropriate name.

I do object to Lizzie, and Sallie, and Mollie, and Judie, and Biddie, and all the other "ies" by which grand old historic names are made contemptible. I object to any respectable girl or woman being spoken to and about as it she was a carriage, bird, or a pet pigeon. Elizabeth Atherton was called at 12 to preach the Gospel to all nations, if she could reach them, baptizing them in the name of the Father. A boy with such a call the Church would have prepared, commissioned, and sent forth in the work of saving sinners. He might have married, and gone West, but this would not have made him a ditch-digger watching a chance to speak for Christ to some other ditch-digger. Why should the Church have left her without preparation for her work or its sanction in it? Were there no need of laborers in the Master's vineyard, that one baked cakes, lo! all those many years? The mortality in her family is proof that the care of the sick was not her vocation, even if she acquired the art by dint of working at it; but when Mrs. Anderson says that it "was because God took them" that her children all died, she is afloat on deep water. Just under her lies the abyss of foreordination and free will, and she had better keep away. God takes the 400 per cent of babies who die in New York tenement-houses before they are 5, yet every baby dies of abuse. Thousands die in luxurious homes from cold and hunger, from poisonous food and foul air, and God takes them; yet some one has blundered, when any one dies of anything but old age. Mrs. Anderson is not open to a charge of presenting her subject unfairly. It is the absolute transparency and truthfulness of her style which makes her story so valuable as an illustration of evils she does not see.

My "parting fling" at the Baptists is undignified, but it is a criticism I have long intended to make, and I threw it in there because it seemed to fit. I have never seen more absorbing interest, more personal vanity displayed about ball costumes, than about baptismal dresses. How I shall look when I am going down into the water, and how my dress will appear when I come up out of the water, do, I think, in most cases take precedence of all thought of the sins I shall take down and the righteousness I shall bring up.

Then the fundamental idea of baptism is washing; not washing clothes, but bodies. In the old Pagan days when one changed his philosophy he was baptized in token of the washing away of the old errors, and from this comes the Christian idea of baptism; yet I have heard Baptists try to overcome objections by explaining that one can be put under water without getting wet; I have been sadly misinformed, if people do not wear oil-cloth caps and water-proof clothes to preserve the person from contact with the water during immersion.

The last ceremony of the kind I ever witnessed was in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in a clear, rushing mountain stream, overhung with majestic pines and bordered with rhododendrons. The subject had probably never been washed, unless that ceremony was performed just after birth; the preacher was in a bifurcated India rubber bag; the subject in a heavy woolen overcoat, worn on purpose to keep out the water, and those who assisted to change his dress assured me that the lining was not wet. Any clothing which prevents the washing of the body converts the baptism into a caricature.

I have no idea that one wetting a man is any material part of the obedience required to the command; "Having your bodies washed with pure water; present your souls a living sacrifice to God." But this is what all baptism is meant to symbolize, and he who sprinkles in baptism might as well cover the face with a napkin and sprinkle that as he who immerses to exclude the water from the body of the subject. In all our churches the substance is lost in the shadow; for not one of them requires baptized people to keep themselves clean.—to wash their bodies in pure water in obedience to their baptismal vow.

This world has a sad accumulation of dirty Christians descended from the old monks, who fancied that haircloth shirts, dirt, and degradation were especially pleasing to the Deity, and forbade the Moors to bathe on pain of death and banishment from Spain. The Baptists, of all other denominations, are bound, in consistency, to teach cleanliness as next to godliness, and should begin by teaching converts that getting wet is not dangerous in baptism.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

### GENERAL NOTES.

There are said to be 300 ministers trout-fishing and summering in the White Mountains.

There are fifteen Methodist missionaries in Japan, and over 600 members and probationers.

An organ is to be placed in the mission church at Sitka, as the Alaska Indians are very fond of singing.

Wealthy Ohio Presbyterians are talking of forming a religious colony on Lake Chautauqua close beside the Baptists.

Within the last eighteen years the Catholics of Ireland expended £1,061,215 on churches, £3,198,627 on convents, and £309,018 on colleges.

One hundred and thirty-two out of the 238 Congregational churches in Connecticut are in debt, owing amounts varying from $10 to $25,000.

An Atheistical society in Paris has a membership of 15,000. They make aggressive war on the churches, much to the disgust of the pastors.

Great pressure is being exercised on the Pope to induce him to reconvoke the Vatican Council next year at Malta. Cardinal Manning, it is reported, was authorized to treat with the British Government, but the negotiations have failed so far, the Pope refusing to make a direct application.

Representatives from the various Presbyterian Sunday-School Missionary Societies of this city convened in the Third Presbyterian Church on Friday evening for the purpose of forming a union organization. After muchdiscussion, a definitbasis of union was arranged and a constitution was adopted.

Intelligence comes from Rome of the formation of a new association for collecting money for the necessities of the Pope, entitled "The Universal Union for Daily Tribute to the Supreme Pontiff," the daily tribute demanded from all Catholics being one centime, or six sous, for the month of thirty days.

Each Baptist church member contributed on an average to foreign missions the past year as follows: In Massachusetts, 77 cents; Rhode Island, 64 cents; Connecticut, 51 cents; New York, 41 cents; New Jersey, 38 cents; Vermont, 35 cents; New Hampshire, 34 cents; Delaware, 33 cents; Pennsylvania, 26 cents; and Maine, 22 cents.

At the Orleans railroad station in Paris, the other day, 8,000 pilgrims were gathered for a trip to Lourdes. A large number were cripples and bedridden. The station was blocked up with stretchers and mattresses, upon which emaciated and helpless forms were reclining. Babies abounded, and their wan and scared faces were pitiable. The incapable numbered one-fourth of the entire band.

A recent observing tourist in Portugal says that he has never been in a Roman Catholic country where there are so few outward signs of religious feeling or even of worship. It is rare to find a service of any kind being celebrated in the churches, which are nearly always shut. A light is seldom burning before the altar, the few shrines and images by the road are neglected and often in ruins, and the monasteries have all been suppressed.

A "mixed and double" marriage occurred in England recently for the first time in many years. A Roman Catholic and a Protestant were married first in a Roman and afterwards in an Anglican Church. Cardinal Manning, who has an intense dislike for "mixed marriages," has taken pains to deny that he either authorized or permitted any such ceremony. He states that, if the fact of a Catholic's acknowledging heretical rites had been known to the priest, no marriage at all would have been permitted. He even charges the couple with a breach of faith. More than that, he has written a circular to all his priests disavowing responsibility and warning them against officiating at such scandalous marriages.

An earnest and final attempt is now being made by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to save the Metropolitan Church in Washington from being lost to the denomination. The building is a large and showy one, erected at a cost of $225,000, in the hope that the Methodists of the United States who visited Washington would see the importance of paying for it. There is no great amount of wealth among the resident members, yet they have contributed liberally. The present trouble is the pressing need of about $40,000 to pay a bonded debt of $30,000 and a floating one of $10,000. The Bishops have issued a circular in which they call upon the whole Methodist Episcopal Church to take collections on or before the second Sunday in October, and to send in the cash with all possible speed.

A point worth noticing in connection with the recent proceedings of the Free Church of Scotland Commission in the case of Prof. Robertson Smith is the wide divergence between the collective views of the clerical and lay members of that assembly. The ministers by a large majority—nearly two to one—determined to resume the prosecution of the heretical Professor; while the Elders, although giving a majority to the motion, were almost evenly divided. The same difference of view was manifest in the debate, as the Elders for the most part spoke against the motion, and in fact seem to have led the opposition to it. One of them made the significant remark "that, if the Free Church went on as she was doing, she would find herself in the same position as the Establishment. The ministers of the Church would be on one side and the laymen on the other."

The seventh Old Catholic Congress of the German Empire will meet at Baden-Baden Sept. 12-14. The invitations say: "Ten years have passed since Rome's most audacious attack on the life-power of the Church, on the sanctuary of God and man, called us to defense and to arms. We were forced to reject energetically the perversion of the Gospel by the pernicious dogma and the actual enslavement of the Church by the despotism of the Vatican decree, and in the face of the collapse of the last remnants of divine order in Catholic Christendom to save and set free the Apostolic Church. Incalculable difficulties had to be met, incomparable hostilities to be endured, innumerable trials to be undergone. We have done that which we could not leave undone, and God was with us. We have organized ourselves and stand forth determined and united. Our communities are developing themselves, our internal union is becoming closer, our cause, in spite of the attacks of opponents, is more highly esteemed."

At a time when some clerical hotheads in England are talking of breaking the law of the land by refusing to perform the burial service over "schismatics," it is pleasant to notice that in one rural parish at least the relations between Church and Dissent appear to be on a most friendly footing. On Monday the Northumberland Presbytery met at the small Village of Embleton, about an equal distance from the seats of Earl Grey and the Duke of Northumberland, for the purpose of ordaining a candidate or postulant, or whatever the right may be, to the ministry of the local Presbyterian church. The Vicar of the parish, a well-known historical writer, attended the service, and after the ceremony was over he dined with the members of the Presbytery at the village inn. The Moderator occupied the chair, supported by the Vicar on his right, and the newly-ordained minister on his left. After dinner the company drank the health, first of the new pastor, and then of the Vicar of the parish, who, in responding, expressed his desire to work as heartily with his new Nonconformist colleague as he had done with his predecessor. It would be a marked epoch in English history if the rural clergy were to model their relations with their Nonconforming neighbors on the Embleton precedent.

THE CENTRAL CHURCH,

after a vacation of nearly three months, resumes its worship this morning in Central Music-Hall, Prof. Swing preaching as usual. It was expected that during the summer vacation the new organ would be put in place, but its magnificent proportions and the unusual size and complexity of the great instrument made it impossible to complete it in time for the opening services, and it will be probably several weeks yet before it is ready for public use. This will be one of the noblest and most perfect instruments ever erected in the West, no money having been spared to secure everything necessary to procure a perfect ensemble and every modern feature that could be properly introduced into an organ to make it effective. The tuning will alone occupy several weeks.

### PERSONALS.

The Rev. Dr. Gollandet, of New York, has sailed for Europe to attend an international conference of the teachers of deaf-mutes.

The Rev. A. A. Waite, a successful camp-meeting revivalist, is delivering lectures in Boston. He uses the blackboard in illustrating his discourses.

The Rev. Charles Morrison, assistant minister of St. James' Church, Philadelphia, has been called to the Associate Rectorship of the American Church in Paris.

The Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., of Bangor Theological Seminary, has just entered his 90th year. He retains both his physical and intellectual vigor to a remarkable degree.

The Rev. A. B. Bruce, D. D., a distinguished Scotch clergyman who is a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterial Council at Philadelphia, which will convene on the 22d inst., is now visiting Cincinnati.

The Rev. A. E. Waffle, of the Remsen Avenue Baptist Church, New Brunswick, N. J., has been invited to the pastorate of the Lewisburg Church and to the Professorship of Rhetoric in the University.

The Rev. N. C. Mallory, of the First Baptist Church of Lynn, Mass., has tendered his resignation to the Church. Mr. Mallory has purchased a farm in the Town of Sherburne, Mass., where he expects to remove with his family at once.

Father Healy, of Marblehead, had a fair in his church the other day. There was a raffle for a picture of himself. A young lady was asked to take a ticket, and on her refusal the priest struck her twice in the face. He was fined only $20. He ought to have received a year's hard labor.

Mrs. Dr. J. P. Newman, of New York, has presented to the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church a check for $1,500, the proceeds from the sale of the "Flowery Orient," a series of little books descriptive of what she had seen in her travels round the world. This gift of Mrs. Newman is to be used in building a home for the outcast women of India.

### SABBATH REVERIES.

The Ark must have had a poker deck from the number of pairs she held.

It is said the horse-railway companies got the idea of salting their tracks from Lot's wife.

The principal use of the camp-meeting is spread the cause of religion and the sale of rheumatic remedies.—*Christian at Work.*

A La Crosse minister prayed for those "who are smitten with illness, and those who have gone a-fishing, and also those too lazy to dress for church."

Could Ezekiel have had one eye to the coming bicycle in that vision where he saw "one wheel with one cherub and another wheel with another cherub?"

The Rev. Mr. McAllister, of the Litchfield (Conn.) Congregational Church, recently spoke in the pulpit of the grand old pines of Maine as reaching up so high towards Heaven that the angels were in the habit of making nests in the branches.

"Dar ain't no use o' tryin' to hide yer sins under fine clo's, fo' de Lawd can see slick froo broadcloth," said the Rev. James Delavan at a Kansas camp-meeting. Dan Kirby, a well-dressed gambler, construed the words as a personal insult, and whipped the preacher after the services.

"Go where there is the most sin, sir," said the old clergyman's coachman, when asked which of two calls the dominie ought to accept. The good man thought it over, and concluded that where there was most money there would be the most sin. So he accepted the call which offered the most substantial salary.

A backwoods preacher once elucidated as follows in connection with the parable of the virgins: In ancient times, my beloved hearers, it was the custom, after a couple had been married, for ten virgins to go out with lighted lamps and meet 'em on the way home, five of these virgins being males and five females.—*Buffalo Express.*

"Mother, do all angels have wings?" "Yes, my dear." "Will I be an angel and have wings when I die?" "Certainly, my love." "Golly, what a big pair Mrs. Thompson must have; I should think they must be as large as the sails of Uncle Tom's yacht." Mrs. Thompson, it may be stated in explanation, is a lady who weighs in the neighborhood of 300 pounds.

A good story was told some years ago of a Galveston colored congregation whose pastor had bucked off the Sunday-school funds at monte. He was duly tried, and the verdict was: "The Rev. Amindab Bledso am acquitted of the sin of gambling, pervided he pays de money back by next Sunday night. I de meantime the members of dis congregashun is warned again playin' keards with Brudder Bledso."

### CHURCH SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral Church SS. Peter and Paul, corner West Washington and Peoria streets. The Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, priest in charge. Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Choral morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion, 10:30 a. m. Choral evening prayer, 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Frederick Courtney will preach in St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. R. A. Holland will preach in Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—There will be no service in St. Andrew's Church.

—The Rev. John Hedman will preach in St. Ansgarius' Church, Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will preach in Grace Church, Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will officiate in the Church of the Ascension, North La Salle and Elm streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Stanley Lester will preach in St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park avenue, near Fiftieth street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood will preach in St. Mark's Church, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. D. Cowan will preach in St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will preach in Calvary Church, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie will preach in the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

—The Rev. James E. Thompson will preach in St. Thomas' Church, Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—Services will be held in St. Luke's Mission, 987 Polk street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson will preach in the Fourth Church, corner of Rush and Superior streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. H. M. Collisson will preach in Fullerton Avenue Church, near North Clark street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach at the Campbell Park Church, corner of Leavitt street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach in the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets.

—The Rev. Henry T. Miller will preach in the Sixth Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. H. Gill will preach in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 10:30 a. m., and in the Railroad Chapel, 1419 State street, at 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Francis L. Patton will preach in Jefferson Park Church, corner of Throop and Adams street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. S. E. Wishard will preach in the Fifth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. N. Barrett will preach in Westminster Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Bishop Cheney will preach in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Mr. Bosworth will preach in Emmanuel Church, corner of Twenty-eighth and Hanover streets, at 7:45 p. m.

—Bishop Fallows will preach in St. Paul's Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets, morning and evening. Morning subject: "Why Should We Pray for Others?" Evening subject: "Christian Communism."

—The Rev. J. S. Wilson will preach in St. John's Church, Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning subject: "Schism."

—The Rev. F. W. Adams will preach in St. Matthew's Church, corner of North Clark and Centre streets, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Brooke Herford will preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. E. I. Galvin will preach in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. J. L. Jones will preach in Unity Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. G. H. Peeke will preach in Leavitt Street Church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The New Song."

—The Rev. Charles Hall Everest will preach in Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach in the First Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. F. A. Noble will preach in Union Park Church, corner of Ashland avenue and West Washington street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. A. Monroe will preach in Union Tabernacle, corner Ashland avenue and Twentieth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. C. A. Towle will preach in Bethany Church, corner of Paulina and West Huron streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Simeon Gilbert will preach in Lincoln Park Church, corner of Sophia and Mohawk streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Arthur Little will preach in the New England Church, corner of Dearborn street and Delaware place, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach at the church corner of South Drexel boulevard and Fortieth street at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—The Rev. Evarts Kent will preach in Clinton Street Church, corner of Wilson street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Union Park Church, corner of Ashland avenue and Washington street, will preach at 10:30 this morning and 7:30 this evening. His subject to-night will be "Country Lessons for City Life."

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Galusha Anderson will preach in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. G. C. Lorimer will preach in the First Church, corner of Thirty-first street and South Park avenue, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. J. T. Burhoe will preach in University Place Church, corner Douglas place and Rhodes avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. Rowley will preach in the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Services will be held in the Fourth Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. C. Perrin will preach in Western Avenue Church, corner Western and Warren avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. H. Parker will preach in Coventry Street Church, corner of Bloomingdale road.

—The Rev. R. De Baptiste will preach in Olivet Church, Fourth avenue, near Taylor street, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. A. K. Parker will preach in Centennial Church, corner of Lincoln and West Jackson streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. O. Taylor will preach in Central Church, 290 Orchard street, near Sophia, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. A. Broadhurst will preach in Dearborn Street Church, corner of Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry will preach in Evangel Church, Dearborn, corner of Forty-seventh street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. B. Vosburgh will preach in Willard Avenue Church, Lawndale, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Mr. Meyer will preach in the First German Church, corner of Bickerdike and Huron streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—Services will be held in the Halsted Street Church, near Forty-first street, at 11 a. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Kerr B. Tupper will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street, at 11 a. m.

—The Rev. Joseph Rowley has returned from his vacation, and will occupy the pulpit of the North Star Church this morning and evening.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper will preach in the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner Jones and Horan streets, at 11 a. m.

—The Rev. C. G. Trusdell will preach in the State Street Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. George Chase will preach in the Fulton Street Church, corner of Artesian avenue, at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. Frederick W. Porter will preach at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach in the Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. John Williamson will preach in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. R. B. Pope will preach in Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—The Rev. G. R. Van Horne will preach in Michigan Avenue Church, near Thirty-second street, at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. J. E. Bosch will preach at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. R. D. Sheppard will preach in Grace Church, corner of North La Salle and White streets, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. F. A. Hardin will preach in Halsted Street Church, 778 South Halsted, morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. H. Thompson will preach in the Wabash Avenue Church, corner of Fourteenth street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. T. C. Clendenning will preach morning and evening in the Langley Avenue Church, near Egan avenue, at 11 a. m. Praise service in the evening.

—The Rev. W. X. Ninde will preach in Ada Street Church, between Lake and Fulton, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. M. Caldwell will preach in the Western Avenue Church, corner of Monroe street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. W. Phelps will preach morning and evening in St. Paul's Church, corner of Maxwell and Newberry streets.

—The Rev. William Craven will preach morning and evening in Winter Street Church, Forty-second street.

—The Rev. S. T. Shaw will preach morning and evening in Dixon Street Church, near North avenue.

—The Rev. F. Porter will preach in Lincoln Street Church, corner of Ambrose street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. R. Richards will preach in Jackson Street Church, corner of Oglesby, morning and evening.

—The Rev. I. R. Kellogg will preach in Asbury Chapel, Kossuth street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. M. Wheaton will preach in the Northwest Church, Western avenue, near Milwaukee avenue.

—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Thomson preaches this morning and the Rev. T. C. Matlack this evening in the Wabash Avenue Church, corner of Fourteenth street.

—The Rev. W. T. Hobart will preach in Milwaukee Avenue Church, No. 926 Milwaukee avenue.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. J. H. Wright will preach in the Western Avenue Church, near Van Buren street, morning and evening. Evening subject: "The New Birth."

—The Rev. J. H. Fay, of St. Louis, will preach in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Charles H. Caton preaches morning and evening at the Second Church, corner of Oakley and Jackson streets. The morning subject is "The Law and Blessing of Self-Sacrifice," and the evening one "The Bible Doctrine of Regeneration."

—The Rev. Irving A. Searles preaches in the South Side Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Sumner Ellis will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Sangamon and West Washington streets, at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. N. H. Ryder will preach in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street, in the morning at 10:45 and in the evening at 7:30. In the evening will be given the second of the sermons on "The Bible Doctrine of Hell."

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. W. F. Pendleton will preach in Lincoln Park Chapel, near Menominee street, at 11 a. m.

—The Rev. W. F. Pendleton will preach in Union Park Temple, corner of West Washington street and Ogden avenue, at 4 p. m.

ADVENT.

The Rev. Dr. Mathewson will preach in the Advent Church, 91 South Green street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

TEMPERANCE.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will speak this evening in the Grant Place Methodist Church, corner of Larrabee street and Grant place. She will present the interests of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in her customary interesting style.

INDEPENDENT.

The Rev. George C. Needham will preach in the Chicago Avenue Church morning and evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer, Swedenborgian, will preach in Hershey Music Hall at 11 a. m. Subject: "Some Aspects of the New Orthodoxy as Presented in the Scotch Sermons."

—There will be a Liberal Reunion at No. 213 West Madison street at 2:30 p. m.

—A Faith meeting will be held at 3 p. m. at 221 West Madison street.

—Gospel meetings for railroad men will be held as follows: Reading-room corner of Kinzie and Canal streets at 3:15 p. m.; reading-room No. 634 South Canal street at 3:30 p. m.; reading-room at No. 4545 South State street at 3:30 p. m.

—There will be a temperance meeting under the auspices of the Woman's C. T. U. on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, at 4:30 p. m.

—A Spiritualists' and mediums' meeting will be held at 508 West Madison street at 3 p. m.

—Mr. Donald Ross will address the Gospel meeting at Union Park Hall, 517 West Madison street, at 3 p. m. Subject: "Christ Our Burnt Offering."

—The Rev. N. S. Saye will preach in Unity Church, Oak Park, at 11 a. m. Subject: "Divine Rewards and Gifts."

—The Rev. A. Youker will preach in the Washingtonian Home Chapel at 3 p. m.

—The Rev. A. Monroe will preach in Union Tabernacle, corner of Ashland avenue and Twentieth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—Prof. Swing will preach in Central Music-Hall this morning.

—There will be a central meeting of Friends at 10:30 a. m., Athenæum Building, Dearborn street, near Randolph.

—Disciples of Christ meet at 229 West Randolph street at 4 p. m.

—Mr. W. O. Lattimore leads the Gospel to-night at the Pacific Garden Mission, corner Clark and Van Buren streets. Services at 7:30 o'clock.

—The First Society for mediums and Spiritualists will meet at 13 South Halsted street, third floor, at 3 p. m.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Sept. 12—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Sept. 15—Fast—Ember-Day.
Sept. 17—Fast—Ember-Day.
Sept. 18—Fast—Ember-Day.

CATHOLIC.

Sept. 12—Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost; Holy Name of Mary.
Sept. 13—Of the Octave.
Sept. 14—Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
Sept. 15—Octave of the Nativity of the B. V. M.; St. Nicomedes, M.; Ember-Day—Fast.
Sept. 16—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, MM.; SS. Euphemia and others, MM.
Sept. 17—The Stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi, C.; Ember-Day—Fast.
Sept. 18—St. Joseph of Cupertino, C.; Ember-Day—Fast.

### ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 11.—The following were the Supreme Court proceedings to-day:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

26. The People ex rel. Gross vs. Stookey; motion for writ of mandamus allowed and case continued.
23. Kellogg vs. Moore; motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction overruled.
62. Wormley vs. Wormley; motion allowed; appeal dismissed; bond not filed in time.
34. Same vs. Same; motion for supersedeas allowed by fixing bond in the sum of $500 to be approved by the Court.

NEW MOTIONS.

Advisement docket—35. Holbrook vs. Debo; death of appellee suggested, and motion for leave to reply to petition for rehearing.
44. Hartford Fire-Insurance Company vs. Olcott; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs and argument.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

1. Gough vs. The People; motion by Attorney-General for a rule on plaintiff in error to show cause by the next term of this Court why the case should not be dismissed.
2. Dyer vs. The People; dismissed for want of prosecution.
3. Bennett et al. vs. Same and (4) Manger vs. Same; taken on call.
5. Garrey et al. vs. Same; argued orally and taken.
6. Coon vs. the Same, (7) Thompson et al. vs. the Same, and (8) Parker vs. Same; taken on call.

CALL OF THE CIVIL DOCKET.

41. Jefferson vs. Jefferson and (42) N. M. Life-Insurance Company vs. Frear Stone Manufacturing Company et al.; taken on call.
43. Alliance Insurance Company vs. McKnight; argued orally and taken.
44. Hartford Fire-Insurance Company vs. Olcott; cross motion by appellant for time to file briefs and taken.
45. Jenkins, Assignee, etc., vs. Pierce et al.; has been disposed of.
46. Crozier et al. vs. Hoyt et al.; (47) Stettauer et al. vs. Hamlin; (48) Oakley, impleaded, etc., vs. Hurlbert; (49) Otis, Receiver, vs. Gross; and (50) Bohanan vs. Bohanan; taken on call.
51. Fuller vs. Cates; has been disposed of.
52. Ryan vs. Ryan; taken.
53. Spencer vs. Otis, Receiver; argued orally.
54. Gould et al. vs. Henderson.
55. Gould et al. vs. Henderson.
56. Tibbale et al. vs. Libby.
57. Gammon vs. Thuse; (58) Town of Fox vs. Town of Kendall; and (60) Keohane vs. Smith; taken on call.
59. Fawsett vs. The National Life-Insurance Company; argued orally and taken.

### WHAT SHE WANTED.

"What shall I give you, my love, my own?"
Said the enraptured youth to his lady fair;
"Bangles and bracelets for your white arms,
Or jewels to twine in your golden hair?
A shawl from the looms of the fervid East,
Or satins and silks from those of France?
What shall I give you, my love, my own?"
And he turned upon her his tenderest glance.

And the maiden's eyes they brightly shone
With the light of joy and of love and truth,
And her breath came quick as her ear drank in
The honeyed words of this ardent youth.
Round her slender waist he had placed an arm,
As he toyed with the curls on her sunny head.
"What shall I give you?" repeated he.
"Not quite so much taffy!" she archly said.
—*Exchange.*

Mrs. Partington and her son Ike, it is said, both use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for colds.

# THE STAGE.

## A Few Words upon Joshua Whitcomb, the New England Farmer.

## Local Revivals—"The Banker's Daughter," "Sharps and Flats," and "Hobbies."

## A Curious Story About E. A. Sothern, the Comedian.

## Professional Directory—Notes Concerning Plays and Players.

### JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

All the circumstances attending the reappearance of the sturdy, true-hearted, gentle New England farmer, *Joshua Whitcomb*, at McVicker's, have been of the most pleasant character. The size of the receipts has even astonished his manager, and the people—the house has been crowded to the door every night—have given abundant evidence of the unfailing popular interest in the work. Over the fun the people have laughed as heartily as ever, and the sentiment of the piece has touched as many hearts.

When the newspaper commentators allude to the extraordinary popularity of this play of "Joshua Whitcomb" which Manager Hill and Denman Thompson have built out of a variety-hall sketch, those commentators invariably attribute that popularity to the fact that no effort has been spared in the way of advertising. No advertising or bill-posting, however, could give the play the enduring popularity it has unless that play had intrinsic merit of its own. Printers' ink might crowd a theatre during one or two engagements and create a fictitious success, but printers' ink alone could never crowd a theatre during four engagements netting some 170 performances. The secret of the play's popularity lies in the fact that the keynote struck is that of "Home, Sweet Home." Its undertone is sweet, and kind, and gentle. It is domestic. Its scenes and incidents and its characters are of the people, and the people's heart warms toward them. Its representation has a beneficent effect upon human nature. There is no plot worthy of the name, there is no delicate manipulation of incident and situation, and the sentiment to a theatrical habitue is cheap. This we grant; but the public instantly recognize the truth of such characters as the central figure, *Josh*, the delicately exaggerated young Englishman, *Dolby*, the New England spinster *Aunt Matilda*, or the ancient relic nigh on 80, *Cy Prim*.

Of the personation of *Joshua Whitcomb* by Mr. Denman Thompson little can be said that has not been already said. The character itself is a chip from Nature itself, and the art of the actor has so perfected his means of expression that the freedom and spontaneity of his action in this rôle are to the eye the involuntary grace of life itself. He has identified himself with the part thoroughly. The assumption can be compared to nothing else on the American stage to-day; neither can it be put in the same plane with the Yankee character familiar to the stage in the past. It is completely original. Perhaps the only figure we could compare *Whitcomb* to would be *Solon Shingle*. Yet Owens gave in that assumption a Dickensonian carricature rather than a character, whereas *Joshua* is sketched with a fidelity as truthful as it is human.

Apart from the acting of Thompson himself, the play is full of interesting points and every part is adequately filled. The people have worked together for a long time and the performance runs like clock work. It is full of specialties and the specialists are unusually clever. In voices the organization is particularly rich. Miss Alice Stewart Logan, a soprano infinitly superior to what we ever find on the dramatic stage, who personates the part of *Susie Martin*, has made a most decided hit. Her voice is pure, and round, and sweet, and her Scotch ballads are rendered with fine expression. Little Julia Wilson is another singer of a superior order. She is the *Tot* of the piece. The *Cy Prim* of Mr. George Bean is well known. It is a clever sketch, and Mr. Walter Gale, for his unexaggerated English character, is to be commended. The other female parts afford little opportunity for acting. They are filled by Miss Isabell Coe, Miss Emma Lathrop, Miss Florence Roberts, and Miss E. Rogers. These young ladies are all beauties, and exhibit toilets that might ravish the heart of the most fashionable dressmaker.

### PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

The following combinations and stars will be at the places named during the ensuing week. Managers and agents will please forward route before Friday of each week:

| *Attraction.* | *Location.* | *Sept.* |
|---|---|---|
| "All the Rage" | Cincinnati, O. | 13-18 |
| Anderson, Mary | Utica, N. Y. | 13 |
| | Oswego, N. Y. | 14 |
| | Syracuse, N. Y. | 15-16 |
| | Troy, N. Y. | 17-18 |
| Aberle's Minstrels | Providence, R. I. | 13-15 |
| | Brockton, Mass. | 16 |
| | New Bedford, Mass. | 17 |
| | Fall River, Mass. | 18 |
| Abbott, Emma | Milwaukee | 16-18 |
| Big Four Minstrels | Columbia, S. C. | 13 |
| | Charleston, S. C. | 14-15 |
| | Savannah, Ga. | 16-17 |
| | Augusta, Ga. | 18 |
| Buffalo Bill | Chicago (Olympic) | 13-18 |
| Barrett, Lawrence | Detroit, Mich. | 13-18 |
| Bijou Comic Opera | Toronto, Can. | 20 |
| Cavendish, Ada | New York | 13-18 |
| "Child of the State" | Madison, Wis. | 13 |
| | St. Paul, Minn. | 17-18 |
| Criterion Comedy Co. | Galesburg, Ill. | 13 |
| | Davenport, Ia. | 14 |
| | Sterling, Ill. | 15-16 |
| | Cincinnati, O. | 20-25 |
| Denier, Tony | St. Paul, Minn. | 13-14 |
| | Mankato, Minn. | 15 |
| | Rochester, Minn. | 16 |
| | Winona, Minn. | 18 |
| "D'yCrockett" (Tannehill) | Frankfort, Ind. | 13 |
| | Shelbyville, Ind. | 14 |
| | New Albany, Ind. | 15 |
| | Elizabethtown, Ky. | 16 |
| "Edgwood Folks" | New York (Park) | 13-25 |
| Forbes Dramatic Company | Oshkosh, Wis. | 13-18 |
| Gray, Ada | Cincinnati | 6-18 |
| "Galley Slave" | Rochester, N. Y. | 13-15 |
| | Buffalo, N. Y. | 16-18 |
| Gulick & Blaisdell— No. 1—John Dillon | Marshalltown, Ia. | 13 |
| | Cedar Rapids, Ia. | 14 |
| | Iowa City, Ia. | 15 |
| | Davenport, Ia. | 16 |
| | Rock Island, Ill. | 17 |
| | Muscatine, Ia. | 18 |
| No. 2—"Nip and Tuck" | Red Oak, Ia. | 13 |
| | Atchison, Kan. | 14 |
| | Leavenworth, Kan. | 15 |
| | Sedalia, Mo. | 16 |
| | Boonville, Mo. | 17 |
| | Quincy, Ill. | 18 |
| No. 3—"Hop Scotch" | Lincoln, Neb. | 13 |
| | Seward, Neb. | 14 |
| | Crete, Neb. | 15 |
| | Plattsmouth, Neb. | 16 |
| | Creston, Ia. | 17 |
| | Council Bluffs | 18 |
| "Gent'man from Nevada" | Springtown, O. | 13 |
| | Canton, O. | 14 |
| | Akron, O. | 15 |
| | Newark, O. | 16 |
| Goodwin, Nat. | Chicago (Grand O.-H.) | 13-21 |
| Herbert Florence | Rockford, Ill. | 13-18 |
| Haverly's Col'd Minstrels | Toledo, O. | 13-20 |
| Hunkley's Dramatic Co. | Fayetteville, Tenn. | 13-18 |
| Harrison's ("Photos") | Louisville, Ky. | 13-18 |
| "Joshua Whitcomb" | Chicago (McVicker's) | 13-30 |
| Jefferson, Joe | Philadelphia | 13 |
| Knight, Mr. and Mrs. | Newport, R. I. | 15-20 |
| Leonard, Agnes | Brooklyn | 13-18 |
| Leavitt's Burlesque | New York (Haverly's) | 13-30 |
| Macauley, B. | Dayton, O. | 13 |
| | Columbus, O. | 14-15 |
| | Canton, O. | 16 |
| | Akron, O. | 17 |
| | Youngstown, O. | 18 |
| Murphy, Joe | Kingston, Can. | 13 |
| | Montreal, Can. | 14-18 |
| "My Partner" | Boston | 13-18 |
| McCullough, John | Detroit, Mich. | 13 |
| "Our Candidate" | Mansfield, O. | 13 |
| | Akron, O. | 14 |
| | Massillon, O. | 15 |
| | Youngstown, O. | 16 |
| | New Brighton, O. | 17 |
| | Steubenville, O. | 18 |
| "O Be Joyful" | Albany, N. Y. | 13-18 |
| Oates, Alice | Albany, N. Y. | 13-16 |
| | Trenton, N. J. | 17 |
| | Lancaster, Pa. | 18 |
| | Pittsburg, Pa. | 20-25 |
| Robertson, Agnes | Philadelphia | 13-18 |
| Roberts' "Humpty D'pty" | Terre Haute, Ind. | 13 |
| | Mattoon, Ill. | 14 |
| | Springfield, Ill. | 15 |
| | Jacksonville, Ill. | 16 |
| | Peoria, Ill. | 17 |
| | Bloomington, Ill. | 18 |
| Robson & Crane | Chicago (Hooley's) | 13-25 |
| Rial's "Humpty-Dumpty" | Meadville, Pa. | 13 |
| | Newcastle, Pa. | 14 |
| | Erie, Pa. | 15-16 |
| "Tourists" | Philadelphia | 13-25 |
| Union Square Co. | Chicago (Haverly's) | 13-18 |
| Wallace-Villa Co. | Newcastle, Ind. | 13 |
| | Anderson, Ind. | 14 |
| | Muncie, Ind. | 15-17 |
| | Union City, Ind. | 18 |
| Williams, Gus | Canton, O. | 13 |
| | Wooster, O. | 14 |
| | Mansfield, O. | 15 |
| | Fort Wayne, Ind. | 16 |
| | Lafayette, Ind. | 17 |
| | Terre Haute, Ind. | 18 |
| | St. Louis | 20-25 |
| Wildman & Fox | Reed City, Mich. | 13-14 |
| | Big Rapids, Mich. | 15-16 |
| "Widow Bedott" | Nevada City, Cal. | 13 |
| | Grass Valley | 14 |
| | Reno, Nev. | 15 |
| | Carson City, Nev. | 16 |
| | Virginia City, Nev. | 17-18 |

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music will be reopened to-morrow evening. Since the termination of last season this house has been completly redecorated, and when we say that the appearance of the interior has been improved some idea can be formed of what Manager Emmett has done for the comfort of his patrons. It will be the policy of the management to play stars who will be supported by the stock company, comprising the following people: Mr. George Learock, formerly of McVicker's, leading business; John C. Morrison, old men; W. T. Melville, comedian; Mr. T. J. Langdon, character; Mr. Frank Foster, juvenile; Mr. John C. Leach, comedian; Mr. S. Marble, J. H. Browne, R. McNair; Miss Georgia Tyler, late of the Boston Museum, leading lady; Miss Katie Howard, soubret; Miss Ollie Forbes, juvenile; Miss Mary Booth, Miss Ivy Vine, Miss Ethel Brooks, and Miss Clara Cleveland. As formerly, the performances will begin with a variety olio. The drama for the coming week will be "The Boy Detective," and the star will be Mr. N. S. Wood.

### DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Affie Weaver travels this season with Frank Mayo.

Lester Wallack will appear in Philadelphia within a few days.

Rice's Surprise Party open their season at Haverly's, in this city, on the 20th.

The new Lingard burlesque company are booked for the Olympic on the 20th.

An actress traveling in the English provinces claims to be a daughter of Edwin Forrest.

Maggie Mitchell closed her engagement at Hooley's last night. Business has been good.

At the Olympic during the past week Tony Pastor has turned people away every night. This evening the last performance will be given.

Miss Clara Morris will begin her Boston engagement at the Park Theatre on the 20th inst. She will then appear in "Alixe" and "Article 47."

The dramatic season in Chicago has opened better than it has in years, notwithstanding the fact that a President of the United States is going to be elected in a couple of months.

The season of Mary Anderson will be commenced to-morrow at Utica, N. Y. Among her support will be Milnes Levick, Atkins Lawrence, Robert Downing, H. B. Norman, Miss Emma Maddern.

Manager McVicker contemplates a libel suit with the *Clipper*. That sheet has a villainous carricature of the gentleman on the front page of its last issue. His personal appearance is a tender spot.

The opening week of the Grand Opera House has been a profitable one. To-night the last performance of "A Child of the State" will be given, and to-morrow evening Nat Goodwin in "Hobbies" will appear.

Buffalo Bill, or, as he is known in private life, the Hon. W. F. Cody, will appear at the Olympic in a border drama, expressly written for the display of this gentleman's peculiarities. The piece is called "The Prairie Waif."

The philanthropic and evangelical Manager Abbey, telling a reporter his reasons for the production of the Passion Play, in New York, said the other day, "Money is not all I live for, and I believe this play will do good."

The New York train last night carried off Mr. Lewis Sharpe, the able stage manager of McVicker's. Mr. Sharpe will be absent two or three weeks, and during that time will visit New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. He hasn't had a vacation in eight years.

W. R. Hayden, the manager of the Tom Keene party, will reach the city from California on Wednesday next. By the way, the trouble between the management of that organization and Mr. Fred Bock, who threw up his contract, is likely to result in an injunction restraining the latter from playing with Barrett.

"Hazel Kirke" will take the road with, it is said, a distribution of parts as follows: *Hazel Kirke*, Miss Jeffreys Lewis; *Dolly*, Miss Sydney Cowell; *Lady Travers*, Mrs. Agnes Booth; *Mercy Kirke*, Mrs. Wilkins; *Clara*, Maude Stuart; *Lord Travers*, George Clarke; *Pittacus Green*, W. J. Ferguson; *Aaron Rodney*, Dominick Murray.

Robson and Crane will be with us to-morrow evening at Hooley's. They will present "Sharps and Flats," a comedy, by Clay M. Green and Slason Thompson, which had a successful run at the Randolph-street house last season. The engagement of these popular comedians will cover two weeks. The second week will be devoted to "Our Bachelors."

The managers of the Grand Opera-House have established a branch ticket-office at No. 152 State street, in the Chicago Music Company's store, for the accommodation of the South Side public. As good seats will be on sale there as at the theatre, and at no advance in price. This will prove quite acceptable to the State street people generally.

At Haverly's Theatre, New York City, the Leavitt burlesque troupe will appear to-morrow evening. The troupe, it is said, includes about 100 people, and is said to be much better and stronger than any company that has been seen in this country for several years. Mme. Selina Dolaro, whose reputation as a singer and as an actress is enviable in England, will be at the head of the company. Miss Marie Williams will be the *seconda donna*.

Olive Logan says that the audiences in Her Majesty's Opera-House in London, where the Mastodons are performing, are a sight. "In the grand tiers and stalls there is very much the same jolly family appearance we see at Christmas time at the pantomimes,—papas and mammas, spinster aunts, correct governesses, and children of all sizes crowded in together and all delighted beyond measure. In the terrifically high and deep galleries mankind is so numerous it loses its outlines and becomes a mere swaying mass of blackness."

John Habberton's new play, "Deacon Crankett," has been produced at Albaugh's Theatre, Baltimore, by the Mead and McGinly combination. The play is said to be clean and heathful. The plot turns on the pursuit of the heiress by a scoundrel who seeks her fortune, and the true love of a sailor who leaves her in pique with the notion that she prefers his rival. During the lover's absence the chief action takes place at the New England home of *Deacon Crankett*, who is the means of exposing the mercenary city fellow, and fetching things around to a happy issue.

This evening the performances at Haverly's Theatre will be for the benefit of Mr. Harry Pearson, an actor well known in this city, of Charles T. Van Sicklin and of George T. Irish, the advertisers of the house. A program has been selected which should prove popular. The performance will open with the drama, "Eviction," and will be followed with a variety olio, the specialists in it being Harry and John Kernell, Edith M. Ellis, Florence Chapman, J. Winston Murray, George Wilson, Ella Horsman, Etta Brown, Lawrence Marston, Julius Kenny, Lou M. Raymond, Charles Collins, and Edgar Loraine.

Mr. Charles Warner is to essay a series of legitimate and classic rôles at Sadler's Wells, London. Mrs. Bateman has, indeed, proposed to him to open there with a strong English company the night Booth opens at the Princess'. Warner has declined the offer. "I will not compete with Mr. Booth," he said to me, "nor will I in any way be put up as running against him. It would not become me to show jealousy of Booth. He is a tried and great actor, and I am only now winning my spurs. I do not blame him that he declined to share the lead with me at the Princess', nor, I am sure, does he blame me for refusing to be subordinate to him."

The engagement of the Union Square company at Haverly's Theatre will come to an end next Saturday night. It is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Haverly has made considerable money out of the season. His audiences have been large with the exception of one week,—the third of "The False Friend." "Led Astray" has done well. It will be succeeded to-morrow night by "The Banker's Daughter." The cast will be as follows: *John Strebelow*, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.; *Mr. Babbage*, Mr. J. W. Stoddart; *Laurence Westbrook*, Mr. H. F. Daly; *Count Carojac*, Mr. J. H. Whiting; *Harold Routledge*, Mr. Walden Ramsay; *M. Montvillais*, Mr. Owen Fawcett; *G. W. Phipps*, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne; *Mr. Browne*, Mr. T. E. Morris; *Dr. Watson*, Mr. C. Collins; *Footman*, Mr. H. Quigley; *Usher*, Mr. Morse; *Lillian*, Miss Ellie Wilton; *Florence St. Vincent Browne*, Miss Maud Harrison; *Aunt Fanny*, Mrs. E. J. Phillips; *Lisette*, Miss Sarah Cowell.

It is now settled that an English company will support the Italian tragedian Salvini while in this country. The names of some of the members of the company have already been printed in THE TRIBUNE. The *Courier des Etats Unis* draws a picture of the sort of work which may be expected, taking a page at random from "Othello" as an illustration: *Otello*—"Ella si desta." *Desdemona*—"Who's there, Othello?" *Otello*—"Desdemona, diceste in questa sera la vostra prece?" *Desdemona*—"Ay, my Lord." *Otello*—"Se alcun delitto pur vi ricordi, che dal Ciel non ebbe perdono, or l'invocate?" *Desdemona*—"Alas, my Lord, what may you mean by that?" The same newspaper suggests that it might be well to engage a Frenchman for the part of *Iago* and a German for that of *Emilia*. Why not, says the *Evening Post*, also play the piece backward, and to vary matters give one or two scenes with Salvini talking, or trying to talk, in English, and the rest of the characters going through it in Italian?

The Conquest party appeared for the last time in this country at Wallack's Theatre, New York, last night. During the performances last Wednesday evening Miss Conquest, who was performing the part of the *Flying Fairy* under the name of Mlle. Etheria, fell to the stage and was injured. It was in the last act and almost at the close of the entertainment that the young lady fell, but she presented herself to the audience afterward to show that her injuries were not fatal. Her mouth was covered with blood, and her arm looked as if it had been torn; but with the exception of a small cut under the chin, and the loss of a few teeth in the lower row, and the shock, she received no more serious damage. She had been sent up several times, and was descending when the wire broke, and she fell on Mr. Manly, who was standing ready to catch her. She came so rapidly, however, that she dashed through his hands and struck the stage head foremost and in a lump. She uttered a low, sharp cry as she came in collision with the stage, and startled the audience.

A writer in the London *Figaro* tells a curious story about Sothern. He says: "I went down to Brighton the other day by that delightful Pullman train from Victoria, partly with the intention of visiting Mr. Sothern, who has been reported very ill at London-super-Mare. I was just on the point of taking a fly to Hove when an open carriage drove up to the Old Ship, and a ruddy-faced gentleman with white hair and mustache alighted. I recognized the ruddy-faced gentleman as an intimate friend of Mr. Sothern, and from him I learned the truth concerning the eminent comedian's rumored illness. It seems that Mr. Sothern is still in America, actively rehearsing the new piece written for him by Mr. Gilbert, and shortly to be produced in New York. In order to excite public interest and obtain a huge gratuitous advertisement, it was arranged that the ruddy-faced gentleman should come over to England, impersonate Sothern as well as he could, feign alarming illness, and go to some watering-place to be doctored, while sensational telegrams were sent backward and forward across the ocean. This program has been carried out to the letter, and the ruddy-faced gentleman actually had the cool audacity to laugh over the trick that Sothern, Florence, and other trusty friends in the secret had concocted to hoodwink the American public. Of course, there is no Sothern at Brighton, and his representative looks far too well to represent a sick man much longer. There he was, chatting at the Old Ship, giving a capital imitation (though only an imitation) of the erratic Dundreary himself in the best of good humor, and at times quite forgetting the rôle of invalid he should have maintained in order to keep up the deception. After spending half an hour in conversation with me, the pseudo Sothern jumped into his carriage and drove away with a wave of the hand almost worthy of the genuine original." Sothern's friends only wish this story was true.

# THAT MATCH.

## Bartlett and His Prospective Bride.

*Olive Logan's London Letter.*

*Tout est perdu, fors l'honneur!* So sighs—or else Dame Rumor is a lying jade—the cast-off Earl of Dublin, no longer the affianced of the lovely and pecunious Miss Vanderbilt. *Que voulez-vous?* Nice looking young fellow, nobleman, and all that, but still papa is not converted to the theory that a reformed rake makes the best husband, and so enacts the rôle of Capulet to the new Juliet and her Romeo. But let the lady not despair. All these Government bonds will buy any sort of husband in the European market, even a virtuous one. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett is a virtuous man, and in his case has not virtue proved its rich reward? I saw the young ex-American and his aged dulcinea driving together a day or two ago. What a contrast! He, a fresh, blooming youth of eight-and-twenty, erect, gay, the full sap of life bounding freely through his veins, attested by his sparkling eye, his peachy cheek, his moist and ruby lip; she, shriveled unto decrepitude, dressed sensibly, as befits her age, in a black poke bonnet, beside whose sombre lack of style the headgear of some Quakeresses is gay and extravagant in form and color; her shoulders enwrapped in a dark woolen shawl. Who would think, to look at her, that Burdett-Coutts is the mass of money she is? She is the fairy godmother, and this sharp young fellow has been like the girl at the fountain, clever enough to speak to her in such a way that she has tapped him with her wand and decreed that diamonds and rubies shall henceforth fall from his lips. Do you know what a certain set in society are saying? That after the marriage they will cut Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and leave him, like Sir John Moore in paraphrase, alone with his money. Some strict religionists contend that the marriage should be legally interfered with, as the injunction against a man marrying his grandmother does not exclusively refer to the ties of blood.

The person who, next to Mr. Bartlett, will benefit most by the marriage is the Baroness' sister, whose name, oddly enough, is Mrs. Money. It is Mrs. Money who, when her elder sister becomes the wife of an alien, will occupy that grandiose home in Piccadilly which we residents always point out to our American visitors as an object of interest. Lady Coutts' home has not, except for its size, a striking exterior. The entrance door is far from imposing, being up a side street and not on the great thoroughfare. But how shall I describe its interior? The whole Piccadilly frontage of four or five stories curves outward, in horseshoe shape, and from basement to top floor the rooms are loaded with everything that art can offer or money buy. Part of the house is kept closed, being expressly arranged for entertaining large companies, while the mingled coziness and luxury of the rest is something really enchanting. It is the surrender of the house far more than the enforced abandonment of her interest in Coutts' bank that pains the aged Baroness. When one has passed forty years in a home, however humble, one grows to think it the dearest place on earth. What, then, must be the feeling of a woman of 66 forced to depart from a mansion filled almost to overflowing with exquisite works of art, every one of which is associated with some interesting souvenir?

# THE HANCOCK CAMPAIGN.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive: these are the same principles for which they fought four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life-blood on Virginia soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket." —*Wade Hampton at Staunton, Va., July 26, 1880.*

Has the War been a failure? Have thousands been slain
And have millions of money been squandered in vain?
Is the cause that has triumphed, at last to be lost,
That we won for our children at terrible cost?
Are the laurels of many a desperate fray
To be taken by terror and shotgun away?

Though we raised the Old Flag over Sumter again;
Though we tramped to the sea through the Rebel domain;
Though we marched into Richmond, with victory crowned,
Where the foul flag of Treason was brought to the ground;
And though millions of bondmen were freed from their chains,
All the old Rebel spirit unconquered remains.

In each proud Southern heart the old hatred still lives—
O how mean is the spirit that never forgives!
All the laws of our country the Southrons defy;
Unrepentant they live, and ungrateful they die.
They returned to our threshold—we opened the door,
And we pardoned their crime. Now they hate us still more.

Unforgiving they live, and unthankful they strive
Yet to keep the old flame of Secession alive;
And they nourish the hatred, they foster the scorn,
They have felt for the North from the time each was born.
They now sit in their sackcloth—they pout and they plan—
They all watch, they all wait, with the Copperhead clan,
Till by terror and fraud they can sweep like a blast
O'er our prosperous times, and destroy them at last.

All the embers of Treason are smoldering still,
And the Rebels, unpunished, yet murder and kill.
While a *freeman* must fight for his ballot or fall,
*Where, O where, are the rights we have promised to all?*

O brave soldiers who fought that this land might be free!
O bold sailors who toiled on the billowy sea!
Will you yield now to traitors, or triumph anew?
Will you give up the ship to the Copperhead crew?
Shall the Stripes and the Stars be dishonored at last?
Will you strike the bright colors you nailed to the mast?
Shall your labor be lost? Has the blood of the slain
On the soil of Virginia been wasted in vain?

The conflict is raging, and blood is still spilled;
The serpent was crushed, but it never was killed;
And traitors are rising—a battle is near—
The sounds of the skirmish already we hear.

Though rivers run red with the blood of the slain,
We'll save at all hazards our country again!
Down into the dust shall Secession be buried,
*And swept by a whirlwind of scorn from the world!*

LAWNDALE, Chicago. EUGENE J. HALL.

# IN THE OUTSKIRTS.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

"Dang these streets."—*Old Song.*

He was wand'ring alone on a murky back street,
Where the loam it was sandy and greasy;
And he lifted each foot with a popgun-like snap,
For the walking you couldn't call easy,

It is sad to remark that the citizen swore,
Though he said that he only was quoting,
As stumbling and blund'ring he wandered along
In that street dark enough for garroting.

John Chinaman, dressed in a pig-tail and shirt,
Stood gazing at this, his dilema,
While holding a sweet hieroglyphical note,
In Chinese, addressed to his "Gian'ma."

The stranger was sinking, deep, deep in the mire;
His knees, then his hips, then his breast went
Down, down; only one trembling hand now in sight,
No longer his voice can distress vent.

"My likee," says John—"allee samee savee stamp—
Good 'Melican man takee letter;
You go pletty soon—beatee steamer, my guess—
You gettee my countly all better."

But, ere he could reach him, that lone hand was played,
Down on that back street of our city,
And John had his postage to pay allee same,
For that male it was like my ditty.

NEW-MAN.

## A Dog Story.

The following story was told by the mistress of the dog herself. The event occurred in a small village in Essex, England, some years ago: "A little black and white King Charles, beloved by its mistress, but not by its master, was one day lying on a rug in the drawing-room when the master came in, having just paid its tax. He said: 'I have just paid that dog's tax,' and, looking at it with a severe expression, added, 'and he's not worth his tax.' The little dog immediately got up, and with a crestfallen appearance, put its tail between its legs and left the room. It was never seen afterwards, nor was it ever heard of again, although inquiries were made at the time in every direction."

# MUSIC.

## Emma Abbott's Season at the Grand Opera-House.

## Some Comments on "Sieber's Art of Singing,"

## Details of the New York May Festival of 1881.

## Theodore Thomas' Chorus—Marie Roze's Contract.

There is no special news of importance in the local musical department, except the announcement of the opening of Emma Abbott's opera season at the Grand Opera-House on the 20th inst. No details, however, have been received later than those which were printed last Sunday.

### THE "ART OF SINGING."

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—In your notice last Sunday of Mr. Dohn's translation of Sieber's "Art of Singing," the decadence of the vocal art is remarked. A recent number of the *Nation* alludes to the same thing in an article comparing the progress of vocal and instrumental music. But the two writers view the subject from widely different standpoints. One says that "singing is not a mechanical accomplishment, but an art," while the other proceeds to show what prodigious mechanical studies were undertaken by the great masters of singing in the golden age of the Italian school. Now, no one will deny that singing may be an art, nay, must be an art to be acceptable to an elevated taste; but is it not equally true that the artist-power cannot be attained but through "mechanical accomplishment"? I, for one, agree with the *Nation* in believing that great mechanical acquirements were the principal source of the remarkable art-growth of the seventeenth century, rather than with Mr. Dohn in a contemptuous coupling of the subsequent decadence with efforts towards systematizing technical study. Is true art-expression possible through a bungling mechanism? If not, where are our efforts toward perfecting this mechanism to end? Certainly Prof. Sieber's admirable little work says nothing to discredit such effort. In writing these few words, I am not under the impression that any sane critic is recommending us to do away with "mechanical accomplishment" in music; but there is in these days a deplorable tendency toward standards of criticism which assume that the physical, or, let us say, the mechanical basis of musical interpretation is beneath the notice of connoisseurs. The body of art must be perfect that the soul of art may exist. We invoke the muse in learned phrase and with an air of familiarity; but few obtain a revelation from her for she disdains aught but a temple befitting her wondrous charms and sacred character,—a temple builded with loving care in every detail. Would we not do well, therefore, to adjust standards of criticism to this view of the subject and to cease belittling the importance of that mechanism which is the only possible continent of the subtle art essence? WHISZT.

### LOCAL MISCELLANY.

An Ole Bull memorial concert is talked of by our local Scandinavians, to take place some time this fall.

Mr. C. H. Brittan has returned from his summer vacation and may be addressed for lessons at No. 126 State street.

Frederic Boscovitz, the new Hungarian pianist, who has recently come here, gave a private recital on Friday last at the Park Institute.

Mrs. L. M. Dunn, the vocal teacher, has returned from her Eastern vacation, and will be found at her residence, No. 528 Monroe street.

Miss Ella Schworke, a recent graduate from the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, has returned to the city, and will engage in teaching the piano at No. 131 North Sangamon street.

Mr. Frank T. Baird has returned from his vacation at Bellows Falls, Vt. Mr. Baird appeared as pianist at the festival of the Connecticut River Valley Musical Association during his absence, and we are glad to learn of his success.

Mr. H. C. Slayton has engaged Mlle. Litta to a New York manager for a season of eight weeks in Italian opera, commencing Sept. 20. Mlle. Litta will take the leading rôles. The Litta concerts will therefore be postponed until Nov. 16.

An entertainment will be given for the benefit of the library fund of the Chicago Press Club at the Central Music Hall on Thursday evening, the 30th inst., under the personal management of Mr. George B. Carpenter, reference to the details of which will be made hereafter.

Liesegang's orchestra, which furnishes the music for the Exposition, will give the first of a series of concerts at Hooley's Theatre Sunday evening, Sept. 19, under the direction of Mr. Liesegang, and will be assisted by Liberati, the cornetist; Lefevre, saxophone soloist; and A. R. Carrington, drum soloist. A select program will be offered.

The rehearsals of the Beethoven Society for the coming season will begin Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of Julius Bauer & Co.'s piano house, Nos. 182 and 184 Wabash avenue. We are requested to say that a prompt and full attendance is desired, and that all persons wishing to become members of the chorus are invited to be present at that time.

The Slayton Lyceum Bureau has issued its prospectus for the season of 1880-'81 in a very beautiful shape. The musical attractions announced are, the Albion Glee Club, the Chicago Quartet, the Swedish Lady Quartet, Donnavan's Tennesseans, Helen Potter Pleiades, the Litta concert company, the Remenyi troupe, the Liesegang-Heimendahl string quartet, and the Liesegang orchestra.

Mr. S. G. Pratt, having severed his connection with the Park Institute, has accepted an engagement at the Chicago Ladies' Seminary, Sheldon street, at which institution, with the exception of his private class, he will give piano instruction exclusively. The musical department of the seminary has been much strengthened by the engagement of the tenor Charles H. Clark as voice teacher in addition to the former well-known instructors, Mr. Frank T. Baird, Mrs. O. L. Fox, and Miss H. I. Roberts.

The seventh musical by the pupils of Mrs. C. A. Beecher was given Thursday evening, Sept. 2, at the residence of Mr. W. E. Mortimer, No. 11 Bryan place. The pupils who took part were Misses Eva and Ida Mortimer, Miss Lizzie Hildebrand, Miss Carrie Squires, and Miss Belle Beecher. Of these Miss Eva Mortimer, Miss Lizzie Hildebrand, and Carrie Squires, a little miss of 11, played solos. The vocal numbers were given by Miss Ida Mortimer, Miss Zelma Fanning, and Miss Helen M. Bassett.

The usual Sunday concert will be given at the South Park this afternoon by the Hand orchestra, with the following program: March, "Awaking of the Lion," Kontski; overture, "Dedo," Mercadante; waltz, "Verdicte," E. Strauss; selections, "Fatinitza," Suppe; overture, "Egmont," Beethoven; fantasia, "Lohengrin," Wagner; waltz, "Summer Floth," Risch; selections, "Chimes of Normandy," Planquette; "Musette," Offenbach; "Turkish Patrol," Michaelis; galop, "Anita," J. A. Hand.

A testimonial concert will be given on the 23d inst. at the Central Music-Hall for the benefit of the very talented young vocalist, Miss Scanlan, who contemplates going to Europe in October to pursue her studies. She will have the assistance on this occasion of Mr. C. E. R. Müller, Mr. James Gill, Mr. Adolph Liesegang, the Liesegang Quartet, Mr. Heimendahl, the Chicago Quartet, and others. The young lady deserves to have a crowded house upon this occasion. Tickets for this concert may be procured at Smith's book store, 122 Dearborn street, and at the principal music stores.

### THE NEW YORK MAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following interesting details of the May festival next year in that city: The Committee of Arrangements for the festival which is to be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory next May, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, have issued a circular giving the leading features of the scheme. The chorus will comprise 1,000 voices; the orchestra will exceed 200 in number; there will be four evening and three afternoon performances; and the principal choral works will be the following: Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum"; Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel"; Berlioz's Grand Requiem; Handel's "Messiah"; Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

Three of these compositions—the "Te Deum," "The Messiah," and the Ninth Symphony—are so obviously appropriate to such a celebration that their appearance on the program might have been anticipated almost as a matter of course.

The two novelties proposed are "The Tower of Babel" and the Requiem. Rubinstein's work was rehearsed for the Cincinnati Festival last spring, but it was laid aside when the schedule were recast so as to permit a second performance of the Beethoven Mass. It is a composition not of large dimensions, but of great interest, and its first performance in America will be awaited with curiosity. The magnum opus of the Festival will be the grand Requiem Mass of Berlioz, a production of colossal form, requiring the use in certain passages of four accessory wind-bands stationed at the four corners, while the orchestra proper accompanies the chorus in the middle. It is one of those stupendous works destined for occasions of exceptional solemnity, and demanding exceptional resources, works to which the term "architectural music" has sometimes been applied, apparently with the approval of Berlioz himself. The interest of the week may be expected to culminate in the pomp of the Mass for the Dead, and the general character of the Festival will be clearly determined by it, just as the character of the last Cincinnati Festival was determined by the gigantic and inspired mass of Beethoven.

### THEODORE THOMAS' CHORUS.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The announcement is made this morning that Theodore Thomas has undertaken the formation of a new choral society under his personal direction, and all properly qualified persons who wish to join it are invited to communicate with him at Steinway Hall. There is little reason to doubt that a large number of recruits will promptly present themselves. The immediate purpose of the new scheme is to secure a body of well-trained singers, not to interfere with existing choirs, but to coöperate with the Philharmonic orchestra in the production of important works in the oratorio and cantata form; the two organizations will be independent, although both will be under Thomas' command. The plan is not a new one; it has been in contemplation for several years; and it would have been undertaken before Thomas' removal to Cincinnati if his annual musical tours had not filled so much of his time. He will now have an opportunity to conduct the rehearsals and give whatever other attention may be required for the new society."

### MARIE RÔZE'S CONTRACT.

The following contract of Mme. Rôze with Strakosch gives a fair idea of the modest requirements of a prima donna: Mme. Marie Rôze undertakes to accept the position of prima donna assoluta in the Strakosch & Hess opera company for a tour in the United States and Canada, commencing on Monday, Nov. 1, 1880, and terminating April 30, 1881, Strakosch & Hess having the privilege of extending said contract one, two, or three months longer upon giving Mme. Marie Rôze notice on or before March 1, 1881. Mme. Marie Rôze undertakes to perform in English only the following operas: *Margaret* in "Faust," "Mignon," *Elsa* in "Lohengrin," *Margaret* in "Mefistofele," *Valentine* in "Les Huguenots," "Carmen," "Aida," *Leonore* in "Il Trovatore," "Lalla Rookh." Mme. Marie Rôze is to sing three times per week at a salary of $1,000 per week, she receiving in addition 25 per cent of the net receipts on the nights and matinées in which she sings. Should Mme. Marie Rôze be requested to sing at a fourth performance within the week she is to receive $333.33 (the pro rata of three in $1,000) plus 25 per cent of the net receipts. Mme. Marie Rôze is also to have the use of a private carriage at the expense of Messrs. Strakosch & Hess while she is in New York, all expenses are to be paid by the managers for three persons (the prima donna, her husband, and the maid). All baggage is to be paid for by Messrs. Strakosch & Hess, and while traveling the prima donna is to have a Pullman drawing-room car reserved for her exclusive use.

### MUSICAL NOTES.

Herr Joseffy is reported to be quite sick at his Connecticut summer residence,—the result of the recent severe hot weather.

M. Charles Gounod has accepted a commission to write an oratorio, to be entitled "Redemption," for the Birmingham Festival of 1882.

Miss Adelaide Phillips sailed on the City of Brussels last Tuesday for New York, where she will join the "Ideal" company for rehearsals.

Max Goldstein, who is well known in New York musical circles, is engaged as editor-in-chief of a new *Musik Zeitung* to be brought out in Berlin in October.

Mr. William Steinway was recently married in Dresden to Miss Ranft, the daughter of an American family who have lived for some years in that city.

It is reported from London that Clara Louise Kellogg and Carl Rosa are seriously discussing the feasibility of a grand English opera combination for an American tour, to begin October, 1881.

Max Bruch's cantata, "The Lay of the Bell," was given for the first time in this country at the Detroit Music Festival last week.—*New York Times*. No it wasn't. It has been given in Chicago twice.

Sir Jules Benedict is writing, and has by this time nearly completed, the "Life of Carl Maria v. Weber," whose favorite pupil he was; and he has added a most valuable condensed catalog of Weber's works.

Upon being accused of having taken to a raw beef diet to get up a sufficiently savage expression "to be a Pirate King," Mr. M. W. Whitney denied such to be the case, and said he had "selected black bass instead—sealy"—see?

Miss Rose Hersee will not be a member of the Strakosch and Hess company. Mr. Strakosch declined to deposit a guarantee for her salary unless she would deposit a guarantee to fulfill all the terms of the contract on her side.

The spoliator of the Schumann monument has been discovered. He is a young man of Erfurth studying at the Leipsic University. He excuses himself on the grounds that, being an intense admirer of the maestro's works, he wished to have his image constantly before him.

A report has been started by a weekly paper that Theodore Thomas has returned from his European trip in extreme ill health, and that he will be obliged to withdraw from professional activity for at least two months. This is not true; and it is equally untrue that, as the same paper informs its readers, Thomas was coldly received by Wagner, who, "in almost a literal sense, shut his door in the face of his visitor." Wagner has been spending the summer at a villa near Naples, and Thomas has not been within 700 or 800 miles of him.—*New York Tribune*.

### NEW MUSIC.

Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.; Chicago: Lyon & Healy—"Gavotte in Marquise," for piano, by Emile Tavan; "Mountaineer March," by E. Boettger; "The Turkish Reveille," arranged for piano, by D. Krug, for piano and violin; arrangement from Schumann's "Manfred," for violin and piano, by T. Adamowski; "Have You Seen My Flora?" four-part song, by John B. Grant; "Margaret's Cradle Song," by Edward Grieg; "Venetian Boat-Song," by Jacques Blumenthal; "Peggy Blane," song, by W. Clark Russell; "Sighs and Kisses," song, by G. M. C.; "Because Thy Loving Kindness," duet for tenor and bass, by H. E. Parkhurst.

New York: R. A. Saalfield—"Ring the Bells for Hancock," by H. P. Danks; "Dance Me on Your Knee, Darling," serio-comic song, by R. Sylvani; "I Am a Western Union Telegraph Boy," song, by Herbert Spencer; "They Say I Am Nobody's Darling," ballad, by Henry Tucker; "When First I Saw My Darling's Face," song, by H. P. Danks.

Chicago: Chicago Music Company, 152 State street—"Ethelena," a parlor ballad operetta in three acts, containing solos, duets, and choruses, with dialogs in verse, composed and arranged for the pianoforte, by Mme. F. Glyckherr Tanner, of St. Louis, Mo.

Among the new music just issued or about to be issued are the following: A new opera by J. Strauss, words by Genée, in three acts, entitled "Das Spitzentuch"; "Nisida," in three acts, music by Genée, words by F. Zell; "Donna Juanita," music by Suppé, words by Genée, and "Der Portraitdame," music by Wolf. Schuberth & Co., of Union Square, have just published Verdi's latest composition—an Ave Maria for soprano, with Latin and Italian words.

# MALONIE AND MURPHY.

*An Improved and Modernized Version of a Passage in Scott's "Marmion."*

Malonie stood at Murphy's bar
And quaffed his beer and murmured: "Ah!
'Twas good! And now, most noble friend,
To labor I my way must wend;
And, for the beer that I have drank,
You, sir, most heartily I thank."
The Murphy gave his hair a poke,
Folded his arms, and thus he spoke:
"You can't work no such racket here;
I want five cents, surr, for that beer!"
Malonie answered straight:
"I thought I drank at your expense,
But I won't kick about five cents—
Just put it on the slate!"
Murphy replied: "Not much, ye know!
I want five cents before ye go!"
Then turned Malonie's cheek like fire,
And shook his very frame for ire:
"An' this to me!" he said;
"And, 'twere not for thy hoary beard,
Bedad, Malonie had not spared
To punch the Murphy's head!
And, Murphy, more I'll tell thee, here,
E'en in thy pitch of pride,
If thou assert'st I'm not the peer
Of any man in this ward here,
And can't be trusted for a beer,
Then, Murphy, thou hast lied!"
On Murphy's face an angry flush
Deepened the rum-created blush—
Fierce he burst forth: "An' dar'st thou then
To beard the lion in his den,
The Murphy in his mill?
And hop'st thou hence unlicked to go?
No! by old Moses' piper, no!
Bartender, close the door, an' O
This bla'guard I will kill!"
Malonie turned. He had full need
Of all his noted powers of speed.
Over the threshold quick he sprang
Just as the door closed with a bang.
So little time he had to clear,
A brick hurled at him grazed his ear.
But, when the Murphy reached the door,
He'd gone, and there was seen no more.
—*Boston Post.*

## The Fortune-Teller and the Judge.

A fortune-teller was arrested in Paris and carried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. "You know how to read fortunes?" said a man of great wit, but rather fond of a joke for a magistrate. "I do, sir," said the sorcerer. "In this case," said the President, "you know the judgment we intend to pronounce?" "Certainly." "What will happen to you?" "Nothing!" "You are sure of that?" "Yes; you will acquit me." "Acquit you?" "There is no doubt about it." "Why?" "Because, sir, if it had been your intention to condemn me, you would not have added irony to misfortune." The President, disconcerted, turned to his brother Judges, and the sorcerer was discharged.

## Jersey Cattle.

Now that Jerseys are all the fashion with dairymen, these facts about the cattle in their native island will be of interest. The number of cattle on the Island of Jersey, according to official agricultural returns, and the number exported, according to the Veterinary Inspector's registry, have been as follows for the last four years:

| | *Total no.* | *No. exported.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1876 | 11,302 | 1,893 |
| 1877 | 11,006 | 1,8[illegible]3 |
| 1878 | 10,750 | 2,011 |
| 1879 | 11,074 | 1,634 |

In these and previous years covered by other tables, the exports have annually ranged from 16 up to nearly 20 per cent of the entire number of cattle on the island. The establishment of the island herd-book was opposed as being quite unnecessary, as there is no other breed on the island, and no question of the purity of blood can thus arise. In 1879 only about 300 animals were entered. The majority of cows kept on the island are unnamed, and the bulls also, unless they happen to be prize or herd-book animals. In many cases the same names are continued for generations in succession, one instance of which is given—the breeder, a man of considerable position and long standing, calling all his bulls Nelson, and all his cows Beauty.

# THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

## Whom Shall I Ask?

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

STOCKBRIDGE, Wis., Sept. 9.—Will you please inform a subscriber through your paper to whom and where to make complaints for letters abstracted by some of the Post-Office subordinates? The letters in question were probably abstracted en route on the train. By giving full direction how to proceed, you will greatly oblige a SUBSCRIBER.

[The matter referred to should be reported to David B. Parker, Chief Post-Office Inspector, Washington, D. C.; also a report sent to J. E. Stuart, Post-Office Inspector, Chicago, with full statement of the facts in the case.]

## The Washington Street Tunnel.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Allow me through your columns to advocate the cause of the maligned West Side tunnel versus the bridges. Dirty and uncomfortable as it is, the Washington street tunnel enables many a West Sider to keep his appointments which would otherwise be broken. For one, a residence west of the river would be intolerable to me if this method of transit no longer existed. But it behooves the authorities to make the convenience more reliable than it is. It happens not infrequently that one travels far out of his way for a presumably certain route only to find the tunnel mouths barred of ingress, and this for trivial causes. It would serve us far better if the sweeping and cleansing process were accomplished at night, and if the tunnels were never closed except by order of the Commissioner of Public Works. PHYSICIAN.

## John Enright's License.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—I notice the morning papers give the fact that application has been made to his Honor Mayor Harrison to revoke the license of John Enright, saloonkeeper at No. 173 West Sixteenth street, because of the brutal and fiendish assault made by him upon the agent of the Citizens' League, Mr. A. Paxton; and I am sure every respectable person in the city will join in that request, for however people may differ on the subject of drinking and intemperance, there can only be one opinion about saving the young men and girls from ruin. And the Citizens' League, for what it has done in this direction, ought to and does receive the hearty thanks of every decent man and woman in our community. I have the honor to belong to and be acquainted with most of the Swedish population in this city, and I know of no man that has gained more approbation and respect of the Swedes in Chicago than Mr. Paxton in his noble efforts for the saving of the youth of our city. We have looked upon him as a moral hero. And I can say to his Honor the Mayor that if he refuses to revoke this man's license he will lose the friendship of the many respectable Swedes of Chicago. C. M. ALBENSON.

## Silver and Shermanism.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—What is the cause of all this disturbance and confusion about the non-circulation of the silver dollar, and the same old whine kept up by the Eastern sages as to its being a drug on the market, when in fact the demand for silver in all denominations is greater than the supply and is constantly increasing? A call at the banks and other depositories will verify this statement.

When will the "gold syndicate," headed by the Secretary of the Treasury and backed by the European Shylocks, see the error and folly of their ways and cease their untiring efforts to "bear" silver, and, if possible, eradicate it from our coinage system? Probably we need not hope for this until we have a true American citizen at the head of the Treasury Department,—a man with the *American* welfare at heart.

We got the silver dollar restored to its rightful position in the face of the bitterest antagonism of Secretary Sherman and the money-lenders. We made resumption possible by means of it, and we are now entering upon an era of unprecedented prosperity as a result of bimetalism, and the universal prayer of this great Western country is, "God save us from another four years of Shermanism." F. P. W.

## Licensing Street-Cars in Chicago.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—In an interview with Mayor Harrison in Monday's TRIBUNE, he is asked as to whether, in his opinion, an ordinance imposing a license-fee upon street-cars would not be a proper ordinance to be enacted, and whether or not he would favor such a measure. His reply seems to indicate his approval of such an ordinance as being just and equitable, inasmuch as the owners of hacks, omnibuses, and other vehicles used for the same kind of business done by street railways are required to pay a license-tax; and, also, inasmuch as in other of the large cities of the country a license-tax is imposed upon and collected from the companies making use of the public streets for the operation of lines of street-railways thereon. These statements lead one to the conclusion that no such ordinance has been passed by the City Council of Chicago. My impression is—and I am sure I am correct in that impression—that such an ordinance was passed by an almost unanimous vote of the City Council during Mayor Heath's term of office, in 1877 or '78, and that by some method—I don't understand how—the companies got an injunction from the Judge of the United States Court restraining the city from the collection of the license-fee imposed by the ordinance. What has become of that ordinance? Has the case ever been argued? If so, has a decision ever been rendered, and what was it? As a citizen and taxpayer, I should like to know something about this matter. The question is one of great interest to taxpayers, and the public generally, and I hope you will furnish your readers with the facts of the case. CITIZEN.

[The ordinance was passed and its validity contested by the railways. The matter was argued before Judges Drummond and Blodgett in November, 1878. No decision has yet been made, but it is believed that one soon will be.]

## Thomas Corwin.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Your Cleveland correspondent of the 31st ult., relating his interesting conversation with Gen. Garfield in 1877 in regard to Gov. Corwin, has recalled to the writer—an Ohio man—many interesting anecdotes of that remarkable man, whose ability on the hustings has never been equaled. It was not alone his wit and humor that gave him the hold upon the popular mind, but the power of his oratory to excite the deepest feelings of the human heart. His bitterest political opponents were fascinated by his speeches, and tears were brought to eyes, "albeit unused to the melting mood." In ranking Corwin amongst the greatest lawyers of the country Gen. Garfield has given him a higher position than he merited. Corwin's power was not shown in the discussion of legal questions, but in dealing with a jury he was irresistible.

Corwin used to relate with infinit humor a story upon himself that has not appeared in print. Shortly after his inauguration as Governor of Ohio, after that memorable campaign of 1838 which gave it a National interest, he was called upon by Hocking Hunter, the great lawyer of Lancaster, O., to assist in conducting a lawsuit of great importance. At that time the duties of the Governorship were very light, and did not prevent the incumbent from following his business or profession. Corwin was indisposed to go with Hunter, and intimated that it did not comport with the dignity of his office to be trying cases throughout the State. "Now, Corwin," said Hunter, "you don't intend to let this little office interfere with the pursuit of your profession?" "But," said Corwin, "it is not necessary to have me. You are as good a lawyer as I." "As good a lawyer as you!" exclaimed Hunter; "yes, I know that, and a better one, too. It was not to help me in the law I wanted you for, but merely to humbug the jury."

Corwin was a statesman in every sense of the term, and, were it not for the unfortunate reputation which he acquired in his early political life as a "funny man," there was not one of his contemporaries—and "there were giants in those days"—would have exercised greater influence upon the history of our country. BUCKEYE.

## "Wine-Rooms."

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—My attention was called this morning by several acquaintances, whom I met on the street, asking me how long since I had been in the variety business, etc., etc. In answer to my inquiries as to what it meant, I was shown an article in this morning's TRIBUNE headed "Wine-Rooms" also attempting to connect me with the variety show in Dallas, Tex., as its agent in Chicago. I have never yet been in the variety business, and did not know until I read it in your paper that I was acting as agent for any. I have resided in Chicago twenty years, and have been in the railroad business twelve years, and for the past seven years was proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel. I know nothing about the theatre in Dallas, only that Mr. J. W. Thompson often stopped at my hotel. It appears that Mr. Thompson has advertised for a number of actresses, and, being in the hotel simply as a visitor, the clerk, Mr. Crank, called my attention to a woman who came to answer Mr. Thompson's advertisement. I told this woman, who it seems is your reporter, that I had nothing to do with it, but that I had received a letter from Mr. Thompson stating he would not be able to reach Chicago, as he had intended, and requesting me to attend the matter for him. I told her I had no time, but that if she saw fit to engage him some help she could do so. She inquired of me how much Thompson paid. I showed her the letter from Thompson, and it stated from $10 to $15 and board per week to good, first-class actresses. She claimed to fill the bill, and would go upon those terms, and also secure the full complement required. I told her any further information she wanted to write to Mr. Thompson. This conversation did not last over three minutes, and took place in front of the hotel-counter, and in the presence of the clerk and several guests, who saw and heard all that was said and done. What object your reporter had in scandalizing me by saying that I told her there were other ways of making money, I cannot imagine, as it is an absolute lie. I would not be able to use such language to an entire stranger and in the presence of the number that were present. Hoping you will give the above space in your next issue, I am yours, etc., WILLIAM L. NEWMAN.

I know the above statement, signed by Mr. Newman, to be true, as I was a witness to the whole transaction. F. J. CRANK, Clerk.

## Corner-Loafers—Ladies Insulted.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—I take the liberty of addressing you the following communication on a subject the importance of which and the number of people whom it concerns will, I believe, engage the interest of your readers. I do not know if the matter has ever been spoken of to any extent in the city papers, but I earnestly hope it may be given that attention by the authorities which its grave and grievous nature demands, and that my communication may at least have suggestive value is my excuse for its presentation.

It is our proud boast to live in a country where women are more justly treated than in any other part of the world; and when we thus pride ourselves, it is not for that fact only, but because we know it to be an indication of the highest moral civilization. With what terms of disgust we are wont to utter our contempt for the immoral condition that prevails in many cities of Europe, notably in Paris, which renders it an exposure to probable insult for any lady to walk on the street unaccompanied. With what swelling patriotism does the American who has to guard his wife from insult in Paris think of his own home city, where she is safe from rudeness, though she go alone through the most public streets! Why, in Paris, a mere schoolgirl, scarcely into her teens, has to be escorted to and from school to guard her from improper advances of strangers! Now, this condition of affairs is not wholly due to the low average of morals in Paris. There are other large cities in Europe—there are some in this country—where the aggregate of vice is, in proportion to the population, about as great and the danger of insult to an unaccompanied lady on the street very much less than in Paris. In the latter city this outrage is tolerated. Ladies have to conform to its necessities, inconvenient as these are.

With this introduction, and after the last remark, I wish to ask my fellow-citizens if we too are going to allow this audacious daring of vicious men to usurp the most frequented parts of our city, until Chicago, like Paris, comes to be spoken of as a place where a lady on the street is in constant danger of insult unless accompanied by some one. I do not know if this nuisance is worse than it has been for some years past, but that it is worse in proportion to proper standards of comparison I believe. That we have enough of it to make every husband, brother, and father fire with manly rage is certain, but the nature of the grievance is such that it is in each individual case silenced or not mentioned at all. With a number of friends and acquaintances among our best people, I know but few ladies (of those who are fortunate or unfortunate enough to be at all good looking) who when presented with the subject cannot tell of one or more exasperating intrusions by such men as we see ogling and loitering about our streets in the vicinities where ladies have most occasion to go. Of course these advances are usually intended for a very different class of individuals, but we cannot trust our ladies to the very poor discrimination of these low-lived men.

I happened to hear of two cases to-day, one of which occurred just in front of the drug-store corner of State and Madison streets, the steps of which, by the way, much to the annoyance of the proprietors, I suppose, are much resorted to by these superfluous fops, who look down on the passers-by with provoking insinuation and barefaced impudence. The woman—a perfect lady, though strikingly fair-looking, modest, and careful in her demeanor—was first grinned at by one of these fellows, and then deliberately struck in the stomach; after which action his look of angry contempt was answered by another smirk. A policeman standing by was told of it, and the offender was pointed out to him. He was requested to attend to him, to which he indifferently replied, "He's only a loafer," and he continued to enjoy the chew of tobacco which he had deliberately taken while the lady was addressing him. If Mayor Harrison or some one in authority wishes to inquire into this or reprimand the officer—it was at five minutes past 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 31, and the officer was not the one who was stationed at that corner to attend to wagons and people crossing the streets.

This is but one of many insults which ladies receive in our streets every day; and it is but one of many kinds of insults which would be greatly lessened if the police were instructed (and made to follow their instructions) to pay prompt and due attention to the matter, and if these cowardly vagabonds were severely dealt with. No lady wishes to appear in public court to give testimony in such a case, nor to associate her name publicly with the unpleasant notoriety that such a matter would assume were the steps taken which are now necessary to punish the men who commit these acts. She would rather let it go; and in three cases out of four will not tell her husband or father, well knowing how uselessly exasperated he would be. Thus this annoyance is its own protection, and, unless we take the measures requisit to stop it, it will go on increasing until we too, like the people of Paris, will have to comply with its requirements and bear its inconvenience and disgrace.

I had a man pointed out to me a few days ago by a lady, who told me he had once addressed her as she came out of Matson's jewelry store. He was a man of about 40, dressed much like a clergyman, and I have no doubt but that every intelligent policeman in the neighborhood of State street knows his occupation to be of the most villainous character.

It is very easy for the policeman who has a faculty of letting troublesome matters alone, or his superior, or our friend who has that happy-go-lucky idea that all evils right themselves to say "better not mind it." But it is a very difficult thing for the husband or father who values above all in life the sweet purity of his wife or daughter to hear with this cowardly philosophy the accounts that come to him of these dastardly approaches of low-lived vagabonds.

Of course, some evils must exist, and intelligence and purity in the individual must be trusted to avoid them. But, while we should not be overscrupulous, we should draw an extreme limit of tolerance, and I think if the extent of the evil in question were fully known it would be found that we are far beyond where our extreme limit should be.

There is one thing which I think our phlegmatic opponent, whoever he will be, with his self-esteemed coolness of judgment and politician's manner of dealing with things that are more conveniently let alone, will not—cannot, perhaps, from the composition of his nature—understand. It is an injury to ourselves, it is blunting to our sense of right, and to our enthusiasm and ardor for its vindication, and for the protection of innocence and purity, to tolerate an evil of this kind, which transpires before our very eyes, and which can and should be remedied. What is needed is the assurance from our authorities that the police will be instructed and required to give proper and prompt attention to insults that may be reported to them, and that they will take into custody the individuals offering them. Then ladies should not be required to appear personally, or have their names mentioned publicly, in connection with these arrests, and neither of these things would be necessary. The identification to the policeman would be sufficient, and any testimony needed could be given privately.

I believe if the Mayor or Chief of Police were to issue an order to this effect there would be much less of this annoyance, and such an order would, I am sure, meet with the approval and win the gratitude of every lady in the city, besides of many a father, husband, and brother. Respectfully yours, O. G.

# BALLAD OF A BIVALVE.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

He went into a restaurant—
From State street 'twas not far;
He had not tasted oysters in
The months without an "r."

His appetite was keen of edge—
He called a waiter-man—
Quoth he, "Bring me a dozen stewed,
And make all haste you can!"

The waiter hasted him full well,
And soon conveyed a dish
Within whose depths, supposably,
Was the jolly boneless fish.

But this man knew a chemist near,
And one exceeding wise;
And to him then he took that stew,
That he might analyze.

He found some water and some chalk,
Also a little milk,
Some pepper, salt, and butter too,
Etceteras of that ilk.

The chemist's night-clerk woke towards morn,
Shiv'ring, and cold as toast;
Beside his bed a horrid sight—
A murdered oyster's ghost! X.

## A Street-Car Conversation.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* vouches for the following incident as occurring on a street-railway car in that city: Old gentleman from the country waiting on crossing for car to pass him. Driver looking for passengers nods to him. O. G. returns salute. Car stops. O. G. enters, passes directly through the car, opens front door, and thus addresses driver: "What's your name?" Driver—"My name's John Smith." O. G.—"Where do you live?" Driver—"I live on Rhode Island street." O. G.—"Why, I don't know you." Driver—"Who in — said you did?" O. G.—"Well, what did you bow to me for, then?" Driver—"G'lang."

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

## Business Increasingly Active—New York Exchange Flat.

## The Produce Markets Quiet and Mostly Steadier—Lard Firm.

### Wheat Easier—Corn Lower—Oats Weak—Barley Firm—Movement of Produce for the Week.

## FINANCIAL.

At the Chicago banks business is decidedly improving. Both city and country customers have more paper to offer, and, sympathizing with the bright skies, business is becoming more and more active in all departments of trade. To one not accustomed to stand for an hour at the elbows of our cashiers, the rapidity with which they decide knotty questions and dispose of enormous offerings is truly amazing. It seems almost beyond human ability; but they do it, and that is the best evidence that they are equal to the task.

The past week was one of increasing activity to the close. Rates of discount worked gradually closer; but still the range to customers remained almost the same. Large offerings were still taken at 6@8 per cent on time paper, about 7 being the usual figure. For small favors 8 per cent was required. Call and short time loans could still be had of some of the banks at 4@5 per cent. The mercantile banks generally refused to concede so low figures.

New York exchange became gradually stronger through the week till 60c per $1,000 was paid between banks on Friday. The more active demand for currency on Saturday knocked down the price, and sellers were glad to accept $1.00 off. The market closed weak.

The banks of Great Britain deal in enormous figures. By a recent return to the House of Commons in response to a motion by Prof. Rogers, a list of chartered banks is given that have a right to issue bills, with their average present issue: Bank of England, £27,304,000; Bank of Ireland, £5,707,800; Bank of Scotland, £900,257; British Linen Company, £706,631; Commercial Bank of Scotland, £862,829; National Bank of Scotland, £707,093; Royal Bank of Scotland, £861,519,—total, £34,050,129. The £15,000,000 of the Bank of England is an old disadvantage, and could be converted into consols as a debt due by the Government to the bank, against which it is privileged to issue notes not based on bullion. The unlimited banks have over £800,000 of notes in circulation in England; the unlimited banks in Scotland have an average note issue of £2,166,731, and the same class of banks in Ireland issue to the extent of £3,324,579. The limited banks in England issue £643,221. A host of private banks with privilege of issuing notes avail themselves of it to the extent of £1,505,997.

According to foreign dispatches Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Prime Minister, has succeeded in forming a syndicate in London who are to finish and operate the Canadian Pacific Railway. In order to accomplish this the Dominion has to give away the road already built and in process of construction, costing some $30,000,000, a score or more of millions of acres of excellent wheat lands, and she must also be responsible for a number of millions of pounds sterling besides. A pretty expensive job that; but it is at best a huge elephant of doubtful value and utility at best, and the syndicate may find in a generation or two that they have made a very bad bargain. They certainly will if they build the road and operate it through the thousand miles of desolate Arctic country north of Lake Superior.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The day and week ends with a much stronger and hopeful feeling than has been perceptible since Wednesday. Various onslaughts upon different stocks have not produced the effect that was expected, and at the close of business to-day the market was generally strong. All the same, there is evidence of want of faith on the part of many of the bulls, and next week may tell a very different story. Our bank statement is no longer regarded as a trustworthy exponent of the actual condition of our finance. To-day's statement shows a small gain. But this is not sufficient to affect the market, even if it were not understood that the methods followed in the preparation of the statements are faulty, and tend to deceive those who rely on them.

The Secretary of the Little Chief Mining Company takes to heart certain statements concerning Mr. George Daly, telegraphed from Leadville to the *Tribune*, of this city, and writes to say that Mr. Daly was removed for cause, and did not resign; that his statements have been unwarranted; and that the latter are now preparing a true statement of the condition of the mine, which will shortly be published.

The report that John Herrick, late Superintendent of the Little Pittsburg, had been made Superintendent of the Little Chief appears to be at least premature.

It should not surprise any one if next week the stock market should be marked by a disposition to sell rather than to buy. A careful review of the situation will lead any one to the conclusion that prices are now very high. When one is asked why they should go higher a satisfactory answer is not forthcoming.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Governments quiet but firm.

Railroad bonds irregular.

State securities steady.

The stock market opened weak, but in the early dealings prices advanced ½@1 per cent, the latter Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo. Subsequently there was a fall of ¼@1¼ per cent, Manhattan Elevated leading the decline. During the afternoon speculation became firmer, and, under good buying, prices advanced ¼@2⅛, Lake Erie & Western, Lake Shore, and the Grangers leading the upward movement. At the close there was a fractional reaction in some cases.

Transactions, 190,000 shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. C. & I. C. | 1,004 | New Jersey Central | 10,000 |
| Lackawanna | 14,000 | New York Central | 2,300 |
| Erie | 21,000 | Northern Pacific | 2,000 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 8,000 | Ohios | 3,000 |
| Iron Mountain | 3,300 | Pacific Mail | 9,400 |
| Kansas & Texas | 4,500 | Reading | 11,000 |
| Lake Shore | 10,000 | St. Paul | 17,000 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 2,800 | St. Paul & Omaha | 3,000 |
| Michigan Central | 2,300 | Union Pacific | 1,400 |
| Manhattan Elevated | 11,000 | Wabash Pacific | 18,000 |
| Northwestern | 11,000 | Western Union | 5,400 |

Money market easy at 2@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, dull at 481; demand, 48⅛.

The earnings of the Lake Shore show an increase of $103,000 for the first week in September, and St. Paul gains $48,000 in the same period.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-House to-day, shows the following changes:

Loans, increase, $1,773,400; specie, increase, $995,600; legal-tender, decrease, $593,200; deposits, increase, $1,163,700; circulation, increase, $11,300; reserve, increase, $21,475.

The banks now held $5,700,875 in excess of legal requirements.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 1881s | 104⅛ | New 4s | 110⅜ |
| New 5s | 102⅜ | Pacific 6s of '95 | 125 |
| New 4½s | 110⅜ | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana | 49 | Virginia 6s, old | 23 |
| Missouri 6s | 109 | Virginia 6s, new | 25 |
| St. Joseph | 106 | Virginia 6s, consols | 90 |
| Tennessee 6s, old | 39 | Virginia 6s, deferred | 10⅞ |
| Tennessee 6s, new | 32 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. P. bonds | 111⅞ | Ontario & Western | 24⅛ |
| U. P. firsts | 112⅞ | B., C. R. & N. | 65 |
| U. P. land grants | 116 | Alton & T. H. | 22⅜ |
| U. P. sinking fund | 116 | Do preferred | 79 |
| Lehigh & Wilkesbarre | 120 | W., St. L. & P. | 38 |
| St. Paul & S. C. 1sts | 105⅛ | Do preferred | 68⅜ |
| Erie seconds | 89 | H. & St. Joe | 40⅜ |
| Rock Island | 119 | Do preferred | 88 |
| Panama | 198 | Iron Mountain | 51⅞ |
| Fort Wayne | 124⅜ | St. Louis & San F. | 34 |
| Clev. & Pittsburg | 121 | Do preferred | 46⅜ |
| Illinois Central | 114⅜ | Do firsts, preferred | 77 |
| C., B. & Q. | 137⅜ | C., St. L. & N. O. | 40⅜ |
| C. & Alton | 117⅞ | Kansas & Texas | 35⅛ |
| Do preferred | 135 | U. P. stock | 94⅜ |
| N. Y. Central | 133⅜ | Central Pacific | 74⅞ |
| Harlem | 200 | Northern Pacific | 30⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 106⅜ | Do preferred | 54⅛ |
| Canada Southern | 60 | Louisville & N. | 143 |
| Michigan Central | 96⅛ | Nashville & C. | 68⅜ |
| Erie | 38⅜ | L., N. A. & C. | 100 |
| Do preferred | 68⅜ | Houston & Texas | 64 |
| Northwestern | 104⅜ | D. & R. G. | 73 |
| Do preferred | 125 | Western Union | 104 |
| St. Paul | 92⅛ | Atlantic & P. Tel. | 43 |
| Do preferred | 112⅜ | Pacific Mail | 41⅜ |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 43⅜ | Adams Express | 117 |
| Do preferred | 84 | Fargo | 110 |
| Del., L. & Western | 91⅜ | American | 58⅜ |
| Morris & Essex | 111⅜ | United States | 49 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 87 | Quicksilver | 13 |
| N. J. Central | 78⅜ | Do preferred | 54⅜ |
| Reading | 31⅛ | Caribou | 1⅞ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 35⅜ | Leadville | 1⅞ |
| Do preferred | 76 | Central Arizona | 7⅜ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 19⅜ | Homestake | 32 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 24 | Standard | 27⅜ |
| Clevel'd & Columbus | 71⅛ | Excelsior | 12 |
| C. C. & I. C. | 19⅜ | Little Pittsburg | 3 |
| Ohio Central | 22⅜ | Ontario | 31 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 34⅞ | | |

### BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The Boston stock market sympathizes with the New York market, and is dull and barely steady. Boston Land Company sold at 6 11-16, and Boston Water-Power at 9¼.

In railroad bonds, New Mexico Southern Pacific 7s sold at 111¼@111, New York & New England 7s at 110⅜, Hartford & Erie 7s at 42@41⅜, Sandusky & Cleveland 7s at 97, Union Pacific 6s at 111¾, do land-grant 7s at 113, Atchison & Topeka first 7s at 118⅜.

In railroad stocks, sub-Atlantic & Pacific sold at 18¼, Atchison & Topeka at 123@122⅞, Wisconsin Central preferred at 23⅞@24, Chicago & West Michigan at 68, Boston & Lowell at 91, Burlington & Quincy at 138, Connecticut River 148, Michigan Central at 96⅛, Northern at 100⅜, Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain consolidated at 21⅞, Rutland preferred at 28⅛, Union Pacific at 94⅛@94¼, Republican Valley at 75, Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern at 91@92, Eastern at 34. Bell Telephone sold at 90.

In mining stocks, Blue Hill sold at 4¼, Antimony at 25¼, Calumet & Heckla at 239@238¼, Catalpa at 1⅝, Copper Falls at 16⅛@16¼, Harshaw at 29, Huron at 6¾, National at 2½@1¼, Osceola at 39, Quincy at 29, do fractions at 2⅜, Silver Islet at 51¼@51, Empire at 37⅛.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison & T. 1st 7s | 118 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 137¼ |
| Do land grant 7s | 113 | Cin., San. & Cleve. | 14⅛ |
| Do second 7s | 110 | Eastern Railroad | 34 |
| Do land grant 8s | 124 | Flint & Pere Marq. | 26⅜ |
| Bos on, H. & Erie 7s | 42⅛ | Little Rock & Ft. S. | 56 |
| Eastern R. R. 4½s | 99⅜ | N. Y. & N. England | 37 |
| Kas. City & Law'e 4s | 93⅜ | Ogd'b'g & L. C. pfd. | 78 |
| K.C., St. Joe & C. B. 7s | 118⅜ | Do common | 24 |
| Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s | 102 | Old Colony | 116 |
| N. Y. & N. England 7s | 110⅛ | Rutland preferred | 29 |
| Atchison & T. R. R. | 122⅜ | Do common | 7¼ |

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Consols, 97 11-16; account, 97 13-16.

American securities—New 5s, 106; 4½s, 114½; 4s, 114; Illinois Central, 118; Pennsylvania Central, 62⅜; New York Central, 136⅛; Erie, 39⅜; seconds, 91; Reading, 15¼.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was £25,000.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Rentes, 86f 82½c.

HAVRE, Sept. 11.—The steamship Frisia, from Hamburg to New York, took $360,000 in gold on board here, making the total amount of specie carried by her to America $1,160,000.

## MINING NEWS.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 5⅛ | Mexican | 11⅜ |
| Alta | 2⅜ | Mono | 2⅛ |
| Belcher | 2 | Noonday | 2⅛ |
| Belvidere | 1 | N. Belle | 12⅜ |
| Best & Belcher | 10⅜ | Ophir | 7⅛ |
| Bodie | 5⅛ | Oro | 1⅛ |
| Bullion | 1¼ | Overman | 1 |
| Bulwer | 1⅛ | Potosi | 2⅜ |
| California | 2⅛ | Savage | 2⅜ |
| Chollar | 3⅜ | Sierra Nevada | 12⅜ |
| Consolidated Virginia | 5⅜ | Silver King | 8¼ |
| Crown Point | 2⅛ | Tip-Top | 6¼ |
| Exchequer | 2⅛ | Union Consolidated | 20⅜ |
| Gould & Curry | 4¼ | Wales | 1⅛ |
| Grand Prize | 2⅜ | Yellow Jacket | 6 |
| Hale & Norcross | 5⅛ | Goodshaw | 1 |
| Mammoth | 1¼ | Jupiter | 13-32 |
| Martin White | ¾ | Dudley | 5-16 |

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Mining stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allonez, new | 8⅛ | Madison Copper | 3 |
| Calumet & Hecla | 238 | Pewabic | 18 |
| Catalpa | 1⅝ | Quincy | 28⅜ |
| Copper Falls | 18 | Ridge | 5⅜ |
| Franklin | 14 | Silver Islet | 50⅜ |

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

| | Receipts. 1880. | Receipts. 1879. | Shipments. 1880. | Shipments. 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls. | 5,475 | 8,964 | 5,920 | 6,118 |
| Wheat, bu. | 50,251 | 227,089 | 151,013 | 162,138 |
| Corn, bu. | 324,515 | 218,684 | 236,254 | 280,100 |
| Oats, bu. | 101,875 | 50,029 | 49,821 | 26,497 |
| Rye, bu. | 6,551 | 20,464 | 4,139 | 26,490 |
| Barley, bu. | 17,200 | 35,909 | 14,649 | 20,116 |
| Grass-seed, lbs. | 123,790 | 436,530 | 265,250 | 308,481 |
| Flax-seed, lbs. | 1,437,240 | 1,931,998 | 672,991 | 2,703,400 |
| Broom-corn, lbs. | 30,000 | 30,000 | 7,129 | 1,670 |
| Cured meats, lbs. | 549,700 | 111,350 | 3,422,992 | 1,977,009 |
| Beef, tcs. | | | | 16 |
| Beef, brls. | | | 204 | 247 |
| Pork, brls. | 186 | | 2,427 | 589 |
| Lard, lbs. | 100,000 | 46,000 | 617,271 | 454,773 |
| Tallow, lbs. | 74,570 | 24,683 | 23,400 | 139,400 |
| Butter, lbs. | 425,678 | 224,686 | 278,490 | 314,822 |
| Live hogs, No. | 16,354 | 12,452 | 3,381 | 5,125 |
| Cattle, No. | 3,472 | 3,729 | 2,800 | 3,006 |
| Sheep, No. | 1,835 | 1,035 | | |
| Hides, lbs. | 176,298 | 227,449 | 291,961 | 164,520 |
| Highwines, brls. | 230 | 100 | | 50 |
| Wool, lbs. | 60,609 | 29,209 | 89,229 | 58,870 |
| Potatoes, bu. | 606 | 800 | 400 | 45 |
| Coal, tons | 4,750 | 5,153 | 1,546 | 1,733 |
| Hay, tons | 110 | 68 | 20 | 60 |
| Lumber, m. | 4,423 | 6,646 | 4,094 | 3,503 |
| Shingles, m. | 1,140 | 3,710 | 915 | 950 |
| Salt, brls. | 1,195 | | 3,555 | 2,218 |

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 412 bu wheat, 1,060 bu corn, 535 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 75 cars red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 2 winter, 21 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 61 cars No. 2 spring, 14 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (182 wheat); 581 cars No. 2 corn, 150 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed, 46 cars rejected (777 corn); 76 cars white oats, 20 cars No. 2 mixed, 45 cars rejected (141 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 16 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars No. 4 do, 1 car No. 5 do (32 barley). Total (1,139 cars), 567,000 bu. Inspected out: 117,508 bu wheat, 216,530 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 1,356 bu rye, 465 bu barley.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during the past week:

| | Sept. 11, 1880. | Sept. 4, 1880. | Sept. 13, 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls. | 47,004 | 51,317 | 46,310 |
| Wheat, bu. | 366,797 | 446,681 | 1,221,428 |
| Corn, bu. | 1,788,437 | 2,377,123 | 1,519,795 |
| Oats, bu. | 401,034 | 418,503 | 206,414 |
| Rye, bu. | 37,282 | 34,121 | 112,908 |
| Barley, bu. | 115,610 | 132,668 | 112,655 |

The corresponding shipments were:

| | Sept. 11, 1880. | Sept. 4, 1880. | Sept. 13, 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls. | 40,007 | 42,531 | 37,220 |
| Wheat, bu. | 571,009 | 840,491 | 1,007,349 |
| Corn, bu. | 1,885,170 | 2,630,180 | 1,478,388 |
| Oats, bu. | 475,206 | 600,179 | 223,676 |
| Rye, bu. | 45,806 | 68,386 | 137,126 |
| Barley, bu. | 67,944 | 52,311 | 104,489 |

The leading produce markets were generally quiet Saturday, and steadier than usual. There was very little change in provisions, but lard was somewhat firmer, with a steadier hog market. Wheat was slow and rather firm, considering that Liverpool lost part of Friday's advance. Corn weakened with warmer weather, and oats were decidedly lower, while rye and barley were firmer. Mess pork was steadier, closing at $17.85 for September, $17.65 for October, and $13.00@13.02½ for November. Lard closed 5c higher, at $7.95@7.97½ seller September and $8.00@8.02½ for October. Short ribs closed firm at $8.30 for September. Spring wheat closed ⅛c lower, at 93⅛c for September and 92⅛@92⅛c for October. Red winter closed at 92c cash or seller September. Corn closed ⅜c lower, at 39⅛c for September and 40⅛c for October. Oats closed 1¼c lower, at 28⅛c for October and 28⅛@28⅛c for September. Rye closed at 83⅛c cash and 82½@83c for next month. Barley closed easy at 75¾@76c for October and 75c cash. Hogs were quiet and unchanged, closing steady at $4.70@5.15 for light and at $4.70@5.55 for poor to choice heavy. Cattle were steady at $2.00@5.50.

Jobbers of dry goods were fairly busy. Some departments of the market displayed real activity, and the general movement was of more than ordinarily generous proportions for the time of year. Prices ruled steady. Boots and shoes begin to receive some attention, but the season has not yet fairly opened. Hats, caps, and millinery were reported active. In the grocery market the position of affairs was unchanged. Trade fully met general expectations, and former quotations were uniformly well supported. The dried fruit trade remained quiet, with prices leaning in buyers' favor. Fish were quoted as before. There was a firm market for butter, but business was to some extent restricted by the ruling high prices. Cheese remained quiet and unchanged. There was a good demand for oils at sustained prices. Coal and pig-iron were unchanged.

The yard lumber market continues active, and the quoted prices are generally followed in billing stuff. The shipments are heavier than in any previous fall. The cargo offerings were light Saturday, and probably will be for a day or two. Common bricks are advancing. Dealers are asking $7.50@8.00 per 1,000. The late bad weather interfered with work at the brickyards, and the supply of brick that has not already been contracted for is said to be not very large. If the weather is fine the yards will turn out a good many brick this month and next. Wool and broom-corn were quiet and unchanged. Hides were firm. Hay was in only fair request, the upper grades being steady. Poultry was stronger. Green fruits were not so plentiful, and firmer.

Lake freights were steady at 3⅜c for corn and 4@4¼c for wheat to Buffalo. Carriers wanted more for corn, and few charters were made. Room was taken, principally on steamers, for 100,000 bu wheat, 265,000 bu corn, and 36,000 bu flaxseed.

The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade of wheat inspected into store in this city from Sept. 1 to date for five years:

| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. | 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 hard | .... | .... | 13 | 713 | 16 |
| No. 2 hard | 15 | 80 | 3 | 462 | 59 |
| No. 1 | 17 | 41 | 215 | 283 | 82 |
| No. 2 | 1,026 | 3,108 | 3,042 | 1,872 | 819 |
| No. 3 | 309 | 2,283 | 1,720 | 314 | 337 |
| Rejected | 165 | 745 | 635 | 86 | 171 |
| Unmerchantable | 19 | 54 | 40 | 6 | 24 |
| Total, cars | 1,561 | 6,263 | 5,668 | 3,536 | 1,508 |

Of the 1,561 cars inspected so far this month 949 cars were winter, which graded as follows: No. 1, 10 cars; No. 2, 606 cars; No. 3, 264 cars; rejected, 64 cars; no grade, 5 cars.

The receipts of wheat in this city during last week were just about 30 per cent of those for the corresponding week a year ago. Very small! We have hitherto accounted for the falling off on the theory that the farmers, or many of them, are looking for something like the experience of last year, when those who sold latest got the best price. A gentleman from the frontier yesterday stated another fact which partially accounts for it. He says that the farmers in Northwestern Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota are finding profitable employment for selves and teams in working on the numerous railroads that are now being built or improved in that section of the country. They are getting nearly as much for their day's labor as they would if teaming their wheat and counting the grain as worth nothing on the farm. It pays them to stack their wheat now and market it later. Advices received by Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, from numerous points in Minnesota, state, however, that thrashing is proceeding more freely than heretofore; whence larger receipts may be expected shortly. At one or two points the wheat is too damp to be thrashed.

Cowles & Dunkley's circular says of provisions:

The future of the market is now attracting very great attention, not only here in Chicago, but at all other points in this country and Europe. It is well understood that at the present time the stocks of provisions in hand in America are not large, and that these are very largely held here in Chicago, and mainly owned by one firm. It is also quite well understood that pork for September and October delivery is much higher than the more distant options, due to the fact that the market is largely oversold. Under the rules of the Board of Trade mess pork to be "regular" for delivery on option contracts must be manufactured in the months of November, December, January, or February, hence, inasmuch as at least thirty days is required to cure the product, it is difficult to see any good reason (except that the market is largely oversold) why mess pork for November should be selling $4.50@4.75 per brl under the September or October options, inasmuch as very little if any can be made of the new crop in time for delivery on November contracts. There is not such a wide variance in prices current for other descriptions of product between the near and deferred dealings except in the case of short ribs, and they are in much the same condition as pork. It argues, therefore, that the September and October options on both pork and short ribs are, to some extent, artificially high, else the deferred options are too low. It is true that prices of the deferred options are much higher than last year at this time, but at the same time product cannot be called very dear at $13.00 for pork, 7⅞c per lb for lard, 6⅜c for short ribs, and 6⅜c for longs and shorts, and the indications are that there will be a good demand on consumptive account at prices in this neighborhood. Everybody is well aware that last year was an exceptional one in values of nearly all commodities, for everything got down below a proper level, due very largely to poor business in nearly all branches of trade. People were generally poor on account of this, and were compelled to retrench. But for some months now business has been steadily improving, and on every hand we have favorable reports. Everybody is busy in all departments, and nearly everybody is making money. For the reason the world is better able to buy, and for this reason an increased consumption has been and is being experienced, hence there is very good grounds for arguing that prices should average some higher than last season.

### PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet and unusually steady. Liverpool reported 1s advance in pork, and the local hog market was steady. The pork shorts were less anxious to sell, some holding back, thinking that possibly there may be a reaction, due to certain legal proceedings instituted the previous day. There was a relatively fair inquiry for new. Lard was not much wanted, but strongly held, and buyers were obliged to pay an advance. Meats were steady on local futures, and the shipping business was apparently inactive; possibly some orders were filled privately. The summer packing foots up 2,350,000 hogs, against 1,481,000 to same date in 1879, and 1,543,000 do in 1878.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* shows the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

| *To Sept. 8—* | 1880. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 2,815,000 | 1,470,000 |
| Cincinnati | 81,000 | 110,000 |
| St. Louis | 300,000 | 228,000 |
| Indianapolis | 300,000 | 187,000 |
| Cedar Rapids | 205,274 | 91,9[illegible]2 |
| Atchison | 194,977 | 140,170 |
| Kansas City | 19,377 | 82,347 |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| Other places, approximately | 501,000 | 894,000 |
| Total since March 1 | 4,100,128 | 2,715,419 |
| Winter packing | 6,950,000 | 7,480,000 |
| Total since Nov. 1 | 11,055,000 | 10,195,000 |
| *Exports since Nov. 1—* | | |
| Meats, lbs | 760,000,000 | 747,600,000 |
| Lard, lbs | 322,900,000 | 297,500,000 |
| Total product, lbs | 1,082,900,000 | 1,045,100,000 |

MESS PORK—Advanced 5c per brl, except for this month, and closed nearly the same as Friday afternoon, at $17.85@17.87½ for round lots, spot or seller the month, $17.65 seller October; $13.00 bid seller November; and $12.95@12.97½ seller January. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls seller September at $17.87½; 250 brls do at $17.80; 5,750 brls seller October at $17.65@17.70; 4,000 brls seller November at 13.00@13.05; 7,000 brls seller the year at $12.50@12.60; and 5,500 brls seller January at $12.95@13.05. Total, 24,000 brls.

LARD—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Friday, at $7.95@7.97½ spot or seller the month, $8.00@8.02½ seller October, and $7.90@7.92½ for November. Sales were reported of 100 tcs spot at $7.95; 5,000 tcs seller October at $7.98¾@8.05; 1,000 tcs seller November at $7.90@7.92½; and 1,750 tcs seller January at $7.82½@7.85. Total, 7,850 tcs.

MEATS—Exhibited little change, and little animation. Sales were reported of 700,000 lbs short ribs at $8.35 spot, $8.30 seller September, $8.12½@8.15 seller October, $7.50 seller November, and $6.65@6.70 seller January. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

| | Short ribs. | Shoulders. | L. & S. clears. | Short clears. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loose | $8.35 | $5.25 | $8.15 | $8.50 |
| Spot, boxed | 8.55 | 5.45 | 8.35 | 8.70 |
| September, boxed | 8.50 | 5.45 | 8.35 | 8.70 |
| October, boxed | 8.40 | 5.45 | 8.30 | 8.65 |

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $8.30 and do seller January at $6.65@6.67½. Long clears quoted at $8.00 loose and $8.30 boxed; Cumberlands, 8@8⅜c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9⅛c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8⅛@9⅛c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 7⅜@8c; do seller December, 7c bid.

Bacon quoted at 6⅜@6⅝c for shoulders, 9@9⅛c for short ribs, 9⅛@9⅜c for short clears, 11@11⅛c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@6c and yellow at 4@4⅛c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@7.25 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $16.00@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5⅜@6⅛c for city and 5⅜@5⅝c for country.

### BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and nominally unchanged. The demand was only local, as is usual Saturdays, and the feeling was tame in sympathy with an easier wheat market. Sales were reported of 475 brls winters, mostly at $4.50@4.60; 550 brls double extras at $7.00@7.25 for patents; 150 brls low grades at $3.60; 126 brls do at $2.60. Total, 1,300 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice extra.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in better demand and firm. Sales were 16 cars bran at $10.50@11.25; 1 car shorts at $12.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at $6.00@6.25. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $14.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and steady; the market for next month sold ⅛c higher, declined ⅛c, and closed ⅛c below the latest quotation of Friday. The Liverpool advices noted a somewhat easier feeling, with cargo-buyers holding off for concessions. New York was quiet, and our receipts were larger, but the aggregated statement indicates a decrease of more than 200,000 bu in our stocks in store during the past week. The expectation of a further increase in receipts was the leading feature of the market, and it operated most on the deferred futures. This month was sustained by a demand to fill shorts, which are numerous enough to require all the wheat that is likely to arrive during September; and next month was held up by some apprehension of a squeeze, not a few believing that a prominent capitalist is going to make wheat keep company with pork "up among the clouds." There was not much other demand. Seller October opened at 92⅛c, sold at 92⅛c, advanced to 92⅜c, and fell back to 92⅛c bid at the close. Seller November sold at 92⅛@92⅜c, the year at 91⅛@91⅜c, and September at 93⅛@94⅛c, the latter closing at 93⅛c. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 93⅛c; they were generally ⅛c below the price for the month, being only wanted to make up round lots for delivery on contracts. Spot sales were reported of 46,000 bu No. 2 at 93⅛@94⅛c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 81⅛c; 400 bu new rejected at 65c; 800 bu old do at 63c; 6,000 bu by sample at 70@88c. Total, 55,200 bu. Also 2,000 bu No. 2 to arrive at 93⅛c.

WINTER WHEAT—Was only in moderate request, and declined ⅛c, closing at 92c for No. 2 red in good houses. Receipts for red in N. W. elevators were offered at 92c and not wanted. The receipts at other points are not large, but slightly increasing, and the British markets not so strong as hoped for. Spot sales were reported of 20,600 bu No. 2 red at 92@92⅛c; 3,200 bu long berried at 96c; 16,400 bu No. 3 at 88⅛@88⅜c; 2,400 bu rejected at 84c; and 4,400 bu by sample at 87@98c. Total, 47,000 bu.

CORN—Was less active, and again easier, declining ⅜@⅛c from the latest prices of Friday, and closing steady. The Liverpool market was quoted slow at the decline of the previous day, and our receipts were again rather large, with only moderate shipments; but the stocks in store appear to have been lessened about 200,000 bu during the week. Shippers took about all that was offered, though they did not seem very anxious to buy. The offerings for future exceeded the demand, the number of selling orders from the country being larger than expected. Seller October sold early at 40⅜c, then at 40⅛c, up to 40⅜c, and fell back to 40⅛c at the close. Seller November sold at 40⅜@41¼c, May at 40⅜@44c, and the month at 39⅜@40c. Spot sales were reported of 286,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 39⅜@40c; 3,000 bu white at 40⅛c; 600 bu new high-mixed at 39⅛c; 18,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 39c; 10,000 bu by sample at 39¼@40c on track; 2,000 bu do at 39@40⅛c free on board cars; and 600 bu ears at 39⅛c. Total, 320,200 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and weak. The market broke early under the large receipts, the inspection returns giving 141 cars. Futures were excited and fell off 1@1⅛c under heavy offerings, with a fair inquiry from shorts who wanted to pocket their profits. New York was reported lower, and free receipts are expected here the present week. Seller October opened at 29⅛c, and fell off rapidly to 28⅛c, closing at the inside. November sold early at 29⅛c, off to 28⅛c, then at 29c, and afterwards fell to 28⅛c. May was more freely traded in than heretofore, selling at 33⅛c early, and closing with sellers at 32⅛c. No. 2 oats were scarce and firm early at 28⅛@29c, closing at 28⅛@28¼c. Samples were moderately active and lower. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 28⅛@29c; 11,700 bu by sample at 22⅛@31¼c on track; and 61,100 bu at 25@29⅛c for mixed, and 29@31⅛c for white, all free on board. Total, 74,700 bu.

RYE—Was fairly active, the longer futures declining about 1c under free offerings, and in sympathy with other grain. The receipts were light, and No. 2 sold at 83⅛c, and September at 83⅛c in settlement. October opened slow at 82c and advanced to 83⅛c, selling late at 83c. November brought 84c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 83⅛c; 800 bu rejected at 76c; 2,000 bu by sample at 77½@86c on track; and 1,600 bu at 85c free on board. Total, 5,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was in moderate demand and stronger early, but closed slow and easier, in sympathy with Milwaukee. Samples were in fair local demand, at 55@80c. Seller October sold early at 75⅜@76c and September at 75⅛c. November was quoted at 76c. Cash No. 2 in N. W. brought 77c, and was quoted at 75@76c in other houses. Cash sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 2 at 75@77c; 23,500 bu by sample at 55@80c on track; and 3,000 bu at 56@74c delivered. Total, 28,000 bu.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOREIGN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 8s; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 2d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 10½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 70s. Lard, 43s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—COTTON—Firm at 7¼@7 3-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

PRIME MESS PORK—70s.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—LINSEED OIL—27s 9d@27s 10d.

TURPENTINE—25s 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 11.—PETROLEUM—20¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—Wheat in fair demand and steady; red winter, 8s 3d; No. 2 spring, 8s 2d; No. 3 do, 8s 3d. Corn—Dull at 4s 10½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn dull. Arrived—Wheat and corn quiet and steady. To arrive—Wheat rather dull; red winter (at London) declined 6d@9d. Corn—Buyers contend for a decline, but have not yet succeeded. Pork firmer and is higher, at 70s. Lard, 43s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 48s; short clear, 46s. Tallow, 35s 6d. Cheese, 63s. Beef, 62s.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—LIVERPOOL — Wheat in fair demand and steady. Corn slow at 4s 10½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Buyers are holding for concessions. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 46s 6d.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—COTTON—Steady at 11 11-16@11 13-16c; better grades of new cotton offered to arrive at lower rates; futures firm; September, 11.22c; October, 10.87c; November, 10.76c; December, 10.77c, January, 10.88c; February, 11.01c; March, 11.14c; April, 11.28c.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady; receipts, 16,000 brls; exports, 10,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.40@4.00; common to good extra, $3.75@4.25; good to choice, $4.30@6.25; white wheat extra, $4.15@4.60; extra Ohio, $4.00@5.75; St. Louis, $4.10@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipts, 238,000 bu; exports, 183,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, new, $1.03¼; No. 2 spring, $1.03¼@1.05; ungraded red, 95c@$1.06; No. 3 do, $1.03@1.03¼; No. 2 do, $1.05@1.05⅜; steamer do, 98c; ungraded white, $1.01½@1.04⅜; No. 3 do, 98c; No. 2 do, $1.00⅜@1.01; No. 1 do, $1.03½@1.04; extra do, $1.06; No. 2 red, September, $1.05½@1.05⅜; October, $1.05⅞@1.07; November, $1.07⅞@1.08. Corn moderately active; receipts, 295,000 bu; exports, 134,000 bu; ungraded, 50⅛@53⅛c; No. 2, 50⅜c; No. 2 white, 54@54⅛c; yellow, 51⅛c; No. 2, September, 50⅜@50⅝c; October, 52@52⅛c; November, 53⅛c. Oats heavy; receipts, 37,000 bu; mixed Western, 40@41⅛c; white Western, 40@43⅛c.

HAY—Strong at 75@80c.

HOPS—Dull; yearlings, choice, 23@25c; Eastern and Western, 25@30c; New York State, 25@35c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, 13¾@17c; job lots, 14⅛@18c. Sugar quiet and nominal. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice in fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 94⅛c; refined, 9⅛c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6⅛@6 3-16c.

RESIN—Quiet but firm at $1.52½@1.57½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 35⅛c.

EGGS—Quiet but steady; Western, 17@18⅛c.

LEATHER—Strong; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand light, middle, and heavy weight, 23½@26c.

WOOL—Dull; domestic fleece, 30@48c; pulled, 20@45c; unwashed, 15@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $16.00. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, $8.85; short clear, $9.37½. Lard steady; prime steam, $8.30@8.40.

BUTTER—Strong; Western, 15½@31c.

CHEESE—Dull; Western, 10@12c.

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged; new sheathing, 25c; ingot lake dull at 18⅜c; pig iron dull; Scotch, $21.50@25.50; American, $21.50@26.00. Russia sheeting, $13.00@15.00.

NAILS—Cut, $3.15@3.25; clinch, $4.65@5.80.

# OUR SOCIETY.

## CHICAGO.

### MATRIMONIAL EVENTS.

Miss Ada May Butler, daughter of A. B. Butler, Esq., of the Stock-Yards, and Mr. Louis Swift, of the firm of Swift Bros. & Co., were married at 5 p. m. Thursday at the residence of the bride's parents, on Forty-seventh street, the Rev. William Craven officiating. Miss Anna Swift, sister of the groom, and Mr. F. S. Bunker attended the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Swift will reside on Emerald avenue.

Miss Mary A. Leonard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Leonard, and Mr. Peter E. Masterson, were married Wednesday evening at the Cathedral of the Holy Name by the Rev. Father Delaney. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Anna Kelligher and Mr. James Leonard. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 127 Sedgwick street. A number of valuable presents were received by the young couple.

A quiet wedding was celebrated Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. Frank Beaubien, No. 204 Aberdeen street, the parties being Miss Ida Beaubien, youngest daughter of Mark Beaubien, Esq., and Mr. Alfred Pallisard, of Kankakee, Ill. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Anna Danforth and Mr. Fred Brewer, of Englewood. Mr. and Mrs. Pallisard will reside in Kankakee.

A very pleasant and select wedding occurred Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. C. H. Sturgis, No. 218 South Leavitt street, the contracting parties being Miss Hattie M. Hoag, of this city, and Mr. Charles Kohlman, Jr., of the Springfield *Monitor*. The Rev. H. W. Thomas performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Kohlman will make Springfield their future home.

A very pleasant social event occurred Thursday evening in the marriage of Miss Mary B. Howell and Mr. Fred B. Carter. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson at the residence of the bride's parents No. 2216 Prairie avenue. After a trip to the Dells of Wisconsin, Mr. and Mrs. Carter will reside on Prairie avenue, near Twenty-second street.

The wedding of Miss Lily Prentiss, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. N. A. Prentiss, of Aurora, and Mr. Edward B. Case, of Chicago, was celebrated Wednesday, Sept. 1, at the First Congregational Church, Aurora, the bride's father officiating. After a bridal trip the young couple will reside at No. 454 West Adams street, in this city.

Miss Anna G. Tucker, daughter of William F. Tucker, Esq., and Mr. T. E. Wilder, were united in marriage Thursday evening by the Rev. Brooke Herford, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2140 Prairie avenue. The newly-married couple left for their new home in Oak Park after the ceremony. No cards.

Miss Florence Robinson and Dr. J. S. Kauffman, of Blue Island, were married Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The young couple were attended by Miss Jessie Robinson and Mr. A. E. Kauffman, and Miss Nellie Fuller and Mr. W. N. Kauffman. The Rev. T. N. Goodspeed performed the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss May J. Breckenridge to Mr. Charles J. Moore, of this city, occurred at the residence of the bride's parents, at Joilet, Tuesday noon, Aug. 31. The Rev. N. H. Axtell performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Moore left for their new home, in Denver, Colo., followed by the best wishes of their friends.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Pardridge, daughter of E. Partridge, Esq., and Mr. Russell C. Price, son of Dr. V. C. Price, was celebrated at high noon Wednesday at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1618 Indiana avenue, the Rev. Charles M. Gilbert officiating. The wedding was a very quiet one.

The marriage of Miss Helen Foot, daughter of Mark S. Foot, Esq., of Burlington, Ia., and Mr. Harold V. Hayes, of this city, was celebrated Wednesday at 6 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. Father McLaughlin officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes will make Chicago their home.

The wedding of Miss Maggie A. Day, of Lake City, to the Rev. Dusten Kemble, occurred Tuesday at the house of Mr. Moses Cross. The Rev. Dr. Hatfield officiated. Dr. Kemble graduated with the class of 1880, Northwestern University, and is regarded as a young clergyman of good promise.

On the evening of Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock, in the parlors of the Centenary Church parsonage, No. 409 West Monroe street, Miss Mary A. Thomas, of this city, and Mr. George W. Rigby, of the Redwood (Minn.) *Gazette*, were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

Miss Cornelia M. Davis, daughter of J. C. Davis, Esq., of Santa Fé, New Mexico, and Mr. William H. Street, formerly of Chicago, were married last week at the residence of the bride's parents, in Santa Fé, by the Rev. G. W. Riggle, of the Presbyterian Church.

Miss Abbie Scott, daughter of Ira Scott, Esq., formerly of Chicago, and Dr. Howard Longyear, of Detroit, were united in marriage Tuesday, at the residence of the Hon. James M. Turner, Lansing, Mich., the Rev. Dr. Duffield officiating.

At No. 55 North Ann street, Saturday evening, Sept. 4, Miss Fannie E. Hurford, of Brownsville, Pa., was united in marriage to John T. Kuhns, of Streator, Ill., the Rev. Dr. Thomas performing the ceremony.

Saturday evening, Sept. 4, at 7 o'clock, Miss Louisa C. Clark, of Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. Charles N. George, of this city, were joined together in holy matrimony at No. 409 West Monroe street, the Rev. B. W. Thomas officiating. No cards.

Mr. Robert Martin, of this city, and Miss Lilly P. Babcock, of Kalamazoo, were married yesterday at high noon.

Miss Netta May Barney, of Toledo, and Mr. Edward F. Getchell, of this city, were married in grand style Wednesday evening in the First Congregational Church, Toledo. They will reside in Chicago.

Married, Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 97 Loomis street, Miss Maria Shaw, daughter of A. K. Shaw, Esq., and Mr. Vrooman, the Rev. H. W. Thomas officiating.

### PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

The marriage of Miss Victoria C. Adams, daughter of Mr. Charles H. Adams, to Mr. John O. Barber, bookkeeper of the Corn Exchange Bank, will take place about the middle of November.

Miss Julia McKee, daughter of Capt. Charles McKee, is about to be married to Mr. Hamilton Crary, of this city. The wedding will take place Sept. 16.

The marriage of Miss Terhune and Mr. Douglas will be solemnized Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock at St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Miss Bertha Hirsch will be married at Martine's West Side Hall on the evening of Sept. 21 to Mr. Jacob Powell, of this city.

Miss Minnie Lee, daughter of Dr. Lee, and Mr. Henry Merrill will be married at No. 349 West Jackson street Thursday evening.

Miss Rose Miller, daughter of L. Miller, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Deimel will be married at Standard Hall Sept. 21.

Mis Belle Hunt and Mr. C. E. Bayley will be united in marriage Wednesday evening, Sept. 15, at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

### SOCIAL AND CLUB NOTES.

Thursday evening last, at the residence of H. G. Bird, Esq., of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, a few friends and relatives gathered unexpectedly to tender congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, parents of Mrs. Bird, upon the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. No formal reception was intended, as the majority of the old couple's friends reside in England, but the ladies and gentlemen present thought that an event so rare in human life should not pass unnoticed. Both the aged and the young passed a very enjoyable evening.

The Rev. George B. Vosburgh, of the Millard Avenue Church, Lawndale, was tendered a reception Tuesday evening on his return from the East, where he has been spending his vacation. Mr. Albro kindly offered the use of his house for the occasion, and a large number of the Doctor's friends were present and they accorded him a hearty greeting.

The Leslie Archery Club closed a season of outdoor enjoyment last Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Tracy, of No. 545 West Jackson street. Supper was served during the evening by the ladies, and a very pleasant time was had.

The Talisman Club held a reunion Friday evening at the residence of Miss Dayton, No. 841 Monroe street. There was a large attendance, and music, dancing, and social converse were the features of the evening.

A very delightful reception was given Thursday evening by Mrs. Henry Waller to Miss Belle W. Marshall prior to her departure for her home in Louisville. Dancing formed a pleasant feature of the occasion.

A pleasant party was given Thursday evening at the residence of J. R. Murphy, Esq., No. 406 Marshfield avenue, in honor of Miss Purcell, of Augusta, Ga., previous to her departure for home.

Tuesday evening Mrs. F. W. S. Brawley, of No. 3130 Indiana avenue, entertained a select company of friends. The piano selections of Prof. Angelo de Prosse were a feature of the evening.

Mr. John Lathrop, of No. 142 North Wood street, was tendered a surprise-party Tuesday evening by a number of his friends. All present passed a very pleasant evening.

The Apollo Quadrille Club will inaugurate a series of semi-monthly parties Saturday evening, Sept. 25.

Prof. Martine's several dancing academies will open Sept. 25.

Notices for the society column should be sent in by 12 m. on Saturday.

### PERSONAL.

A. B. Pullman, Esq., returned home from the Thousand Islands Thursday, after an absence of two weeks. The party, including Mrs. A. B. Pullman, Miss Alice Pullman, Miss Grace Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Marsh, and Mr. L. D. Powers, arrived home last night.

Misses Etta and Julia Ellison, of Galesburg, Ill., have been visiting their brother, Thomas H. Ellison, Jr., of this city, en route home from an extended trip East.

Miss Stella Easton, of Decorah, Ia., is visiting Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, of No. 108 Cass street.

Miss Florence Rockwell, of No. 2358 Indiana avenue, has gone to New York City to visit friends for two weeks.

Miss Mamie B. Rawleigh has returned from the East after spending several weeks among friends.

Mrs. P. E. Kingman, Jr., and son, of Washington Heights, Ill., and Miss Kittie Taylor, of 123 Drexel boulevard, have returned from a two weeks' visit at Elkhart, Ind.

Mrs. George Burnett and Miss Marion Willcox, of Manitowoc, Wis., are the guests of Mrs. P. E. Kingman, Jr., of Washington Heights, Ill.

Miss Cara Higgins, of 2135 Prairie avenue, who has been traveling in Europe for the past three months, sailed for home on the Scythia yesterday.

Miss E. B. Hoops returned home last week after a six weeks' stay in Kansas, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. I. Hunt.

Mrs. Ira Tomblin and Mrs. James L. Clark have returned home from Martha's Vineyard.

The Rev. O. B. Barker left for New England last evening. He will rusticate in the White Mountains and other Eastern resorts.

Mrs. T. C. Hayes, of this city, has returned from a pleasure tour in the East.

Mrs. Eugene S. Tomblin, née Shipman, of Emerson, Ia., is visiting her family friends at No. 269 Warren avenue.

Miss Cornelia Shipman, of No. 269 Warren avenue, has returned from an extended visit to friends in the West.

Mr. Robert Barry, Inspector of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, is at the Grand Pacific.

Miss Fannie Stebbins, of Springfield, Mass., is visiting Mrs. Tingey, of No. 11 Fortieth street.

Mr. Harry E. Felton is rusticating on his farm, near Milwaukee, and will be absent until Oct. 1.

Mrs. H. V. Coffman, née Rose Devoteo, of Notre Dame, Ind., is on a visit here from Omaha, the guest of Mrs. L. S. Decker, of No. 2820 Wabash avenue.

Miss Mamie Walpole and grandmother are stopping a short while with her mother, Mrs. J. Walpole, No. 201 Dearborn street.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Bliss and family left the city Tuesday evening for St. Paul, where they will stay for a few weeks.

Prof. and Mrs. Martine and daughter have returned home from an extended trip to the Adirondacks, Saratoga, and other resorts.

Mrs. Henry L. Hatch, of 310 East Indiana street, with her daughter, Miss Kittie Hatch, have arrived home from the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Octavius Badger, of Louisville, who have been visiting Chicago for several weeks, returned home Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. George R. Blodgett, after spending a fortnight at Marquette, Lake Superior, returned home last Monday.

The Misses Kittie and Alice Haven, who have been spending the summer among the White Mountains, have returned to the city.

A. H. Haskins, of the Grand Pacific, left Thurday for New York and other Eastern cities on a two-weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Knickerbocker, who have been spending the summer at Waukegan, returned to the city Friday.

The Rev. Dr. R. M. Hatfield, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Evanston, has returned from a northern fishing trip.

Mr. A. S. Appleton, of the *Journal*, left Wednesday for Long Branch and Saratoga and other Eastern resorts.

Dr. V. L. Hurlbut left last night for the seashore, where he will remain several weeks, in quest of health.

Mr. Will H. Burton, of Lebanon, N. H., accompanied by his friend, Mr. Gus Charleston, is visiting friends on the North Side.

Miss Hattie F. Lay, of Buffalo, who has been visiting Mrs. Blaine, of Hyde Park, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Falk have returned from their vacation and are at home at No. 36 West Washington street.

Mr. John Jenkins returned Thursday after a two-weeks' trip to the St. Lawrence, Saratoga, and other points.

Miss Harrie Byrne, a Louisville belle, is the guest of Miss Harrison, of Ashland avenue.

Mrs. A. N. Kellogg and daughters, of this city, will spend the winter in New York at the Glenham Hotel.

Miss Maud M. Rice has returned from Brooklyn, where she has been visiting during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy returned home Friday, after an absence of several months in Europe.

Miss Lottie Ticknor, of Rockford, Ill., is the guest of Miss Clara M. Squires, 3024 Wabash avenue.

Mrs. Furlong and daughter, Miss Hattie Furlong, returned last week from an extended trip East.

Mr. George L. Otis, of New York, is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

The Misses Snell, of West Washington street, have returned from Michigan.

Miss Beck, daughter of Judge Beck, of Iowa, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Minnie Conkling has returned from a six-weeks' visit in Ohio.

Mr. E. B. Jennings is spending a few weeks at Waukesha, Wis.

Prof. Orin E. Locke has returned to Evanston from Boston.

Miss Stevens, of Rochester, N. Y., is visiting friends in Chicago.

L. Z. Leiter, Esq., was at Nantasket Beach a few days ago.

H. M. Kinsley, Esq., left last night for New York.

Potter Palmer and family are at Saratoga.

Messrs. Elliot S. West and L. Judson West, of Rockford, Ill., are in the city for a few days.

Charles Reissig, Esq., who has been in Europe several months, returned home Thursday.

Mrs. J. C. Thompson and Master Harry Thompson, who have been spending the summer in Canada and the East, are expected to return this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Plimley, of New York, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Squiers last week.

Miss Annie Carter, Miss Hattie Freeman, and Mrs. D. Rogers have left the city to visit Milwaukee, Oconomowoc, and St. Paul.

Mr. Roger W. Cooley, of Decorah, Ia., is spending a few days in the city before his departure for Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. Thomas Myers and Mrs. E. J. Hepburn, of Williamsport, Pa., who have been visiting with friends in this city for several weeks, have returned home, accompanied by Miss Sadie Myers, who goes East for the winter in search of health among the Alleghenies.

Mrs. W. H. Ford and son are spending a few weeks with friends at Watertown, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cummings are visiting friends in Wisconsin.

Mr. William Hepburn, of Williamsport, Pa., has been spending a few weeks in Chicago preparatory to starting for the West.

Mrs. G. W. Oakley, née Gates, returned Friday evening from a sojourn in Wisconsin.

Mr. Al Laflin returned last week from a sojourn in Waukesha and other Wisconsin watering-places.

Mrs. Simmons and daughter, Miss Edith Simmons, of Detroit, are making a short stay in this city. The former is stopping with friends on the West Side, and the latter is the guest of Mrs. Fred Richardson, of No. 330 Michigan avenue. Miss Simmons intends making Chicago her home.

Mr. Walter M. Wheeler, of Joliet, Ill., is stopping at the residence of Dr. A. M. Read, No. 45 Honoré street.

Mr. L. Lebensberger is enjoying a vacation by visiting relatives and friends in Piqua, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsden, from Manchester, England, arrived in the city Monday, and are stopping at No. 1336 Wabash avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dudley, of Prairie avenue, have returned from their Western trip.

Prof. D. S. Wentworth, of the State Normal School, and Dr. A. M. Read, of this city, have returned from a two-months' trip to Colorado.

Prof. Samuel Kayser, the elocutionist, has returned from Highland Park, where he has been spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McNeill, Miss Florence McNeill, and Miss Cora Davis, of Michigan avenue, returned Sunday morning from an enjoyable Eastern trip.

## SOCIETY TOPICS.

A Nevada ball report says: "Miss Honora X. was full of éclat—in fact, the éclatest lady present."

"How does the Empress Eugénie dress?" inquired an inquisitive female of a bachelor friend just returned from Paris. "Like a woman," was the brusque reply. "Of course," continued the inquirer; "but I wish to know whether she wears costly dresses." "I understand you, madame," was the ungallant response: "she dresses like a woman—wearing the most costly garments she can procure."

A popular theme of table-talk among the ladies is the extent and beauty of the collection of pottery wares now offered by Messrs. Burley & Tyrrell, Nos. 83 and 85 State street. The general opinion is that never before have such desirable goods been shown in our city.

Autumn colors are rich and beautiful. Instead of old gold the yellows are bright and canary, and the blues still retain the peacock shades. Dull cinnamon red, olive, bronze, and moss-green are prominent, and dashes of bright poppy-red illuminate all neutral tints. The new browns are of the old-fashioned ashes-of-rose shades, and the new purples have considerable of red in them.

Early fall styles in Parisian millinery, personally selected and brought to this country by Mr. Jules Ballenberg, who has just returned from Paris, will be exhibited at 147 State street—the advance early styles in English round hats and Parisian bonnets, on and after next Thursday, and the evening dress and reception hats and bonnets at his "opening," the date of which will soon be announced in these columns. Mr. B., while abroad, engaged the services of a celebrated modiste to assist him here. Our society ladies are on tip-toe of expectation.

A Celt who was induced, after much persuasion, to try some canned meat, brought it back, showing the marks of his teeth on the tin, and indignantly denying that it was good to eat.

Ladies who appreciate artistically made and perfect fitting boots should leave their measure with Keller, Monroe street, Palmer House. He has an accumulated stock of his own superb make constantly on hand.

"What do you do for sleeplessness?" a nervous man asked his physician. "Set the alarm for 5 o'clock," replied the medicine man. And the stupid patient couldn't imagine what that had to do with it.

For reliable homeopathic remedies go to Boericke & Tafel's pharmacy, No. 35 Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Business established in 1835.

Large hats partaking in style with the hat that Gainsborough placed on the portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, with hats after the style of those painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, have place in popular fancy beside the Wagner and the Leonardo da Vinci shapes and the magnified Oxford hat.

The "Lola Montez" and "Esmerelda" walking boots, new fall styles, with the celebrated Spanish arch instep are perfect beauties, at M. Wheeler & Co.'s., 74 Madison street.

Somebody says "the national air of Iceland is the same as the national air of England." Twenty degrees below zero is the popular national air of Iceland.

George W. Mathews, corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, has just returned from London, England, with a choice assortment of goods specially selected by himself in person.

The most celebrated specimen of antique glass is the Portland vase found in the tomb of Alexander Severus. The vase is of deep-blue glass; the figures, in bas-relief, are of opaque white, and exquisitly cut.

New arrivals of elegant fall styles in millinery are attracting throngs of ladies to Hagedon's, 42 and 44 Madison street.

Heliotrope and gold beads are new for garniture of dresses.

Roman colors are revived in new ribbons, sashes, and hosiery.

Derby felt hats are again fashionable for misses and young ladies.

The fall styles of ladies' dresses are elegant. The most unique are those just received at Mme. Morse's pattern parlors, 125 State street.

The number of brides who have visited Niagara Falls this year is 428, and all but one tried to look as if they had been wives for fourteen years.

The Exhibition can display no finer sets of parlor and chamber furniture than is found at Wirts & Scholle's, 222 Wabash.

Making love is a lost 'art—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Unfortunate for authors: Only men who can't write make their mark.

The large attendance at the opening of Bryant's Business College shows the popularity and appreciation of this school.

The betrothal bracelet now takes the place of the engagement ring, and is worn on the left arm.

Great nails of gilt or silver are thrust through the crowns of poke bonnets as if to hold them on.

Natural curly waves are very natural when they come from E. Burnham's Central Music-Hall hair-store, 71 State street.

It saves time to fill a kerosene lamp while burning, even if it is pretty certain to bring about a fire and a funeral.

Summer is gone, and the matrimonially inclined are looking for desirable furniture. J. A. Colby & Co., 217 State st., have it.

Prairie-chickens are game to the last.

'Tis easier to set an example than a speckled hen.

Stocking the fire department—purchasing hose.

The prudent housekeeper will now call on Hatch & Breeze, 50 State street, and decide on a Western Empire furnace.

Effective Wagner and Leonardo da Vinci hats are made of tigre and gold threaded plushes, trimmed with short curling ostrich-tips.

We again call special attention to a well-selected large stock of ladies' walking-hats and long plumes at Meyer's, 135 State.

In England a young woman who wears a gown with three skirts—one brown, one orange, and one yellow—is admired. In America the little dogs would laugh to see such craft.

Materials for lace-making and lace-making taught. Miss O'Mera, 157 State.

Lots of pretty girls at Richfield Springs, and any quantity of sulphur water.—*New York Express.* The sulphur water will, doubtless, attract lots of young men to Richfield.—*Boston Post.* And afford the girls' mothers an opportunity to make a few matches.—*Albany Argus.*

It strains a young man more to have a 140-pound girl sit on his knee fifteen minutes than it does to load hay all day, but he is perfectly willing to be strained.

Raidant Home parlor heaters, handsome coal vases, wire fenders for grates, Highland and French ranges. Harbeson, 88 North Clark.

The New Haven *Register* has come to the conclusion that the moon's greatest mission is to bring about marriage engagements and give the asparagus crop a start.

A house making a specialty of all kinds gossamer waterproof garments has just opened at 39 Monroe street.

Bandana handkerchief plaids are used for upholstering rattan furniture.

English fashions in dress are becoming as popular with ladies as they are with gentlemen.

Waves—Ladies, do not be inveigled into the purchase of an article so glaringly false that you will be unable to wear it. For something natural and becoming go to Fetherley's, 189 Wabash avenue.

The picturesque broad-brimmed hats now worn with loose feather-tips on the front are copies of those worn a century ago.

Interior decorations and finest work to order by Mrs. Anthony, 2103 Wabash.

A man born at sea cannot be proud of his native land.

"Home, sweet home," as the bee hummed upon returning to his hive.

The prettiest child's cap in the city, "The Darling." Mrs. Hodges, 151 22d st.

Carriage riding is now the correct thing, and people who ride their horses must take a back seat.

"The sun shines for all," while the moon looks placidly down on a few spooney couples.

For your kitchen outfit go to Merwin Church's, Wabash avenue and Van Buren st.

Oriental cashmere is the new silk-and-wool goods with designs like the colors and figures seen in cashmere shawls.

Mme. Soulé robes et manteaux. Wedding trosseaux a specialty. 19 East 16th st., N. Y.

America has tens of thousands of shop-girls whose good looks would make a professional English beauty turn green with envy. English tourists are the ones who make the assertion.

The finest imported novelties in French and English chinaware. Gay's, 23 Washington street.

Some people are such inveterate borrowers that they will borrow trouble rather than not have any loan on hand.

Elegance and taste are the characteristics of Lovejoy's frames, 88 State street.

A pair was married at Newport, R. I., recently, after an unbroken courtship of thirty-five years. That is what the Boston *Post* calls a "slow match."

The greatest lover of the human race is a Toledo man. When he slips down he prefers to have a crowd see him, so they can have the fun of laughing.

Mesdames Howser & Fitch, under Gardner House, Parisian modistes. Lace renovated.

Statuary and panel photos are superb finished in Gehrig's style, at 335 West Madison.


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And will prove at once the most potent and harmless **System Renovator** and **Cleanser** that has yet been brought to public notice. For **Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles,** *and all disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system,* it is incomparably the *best curative extant.*

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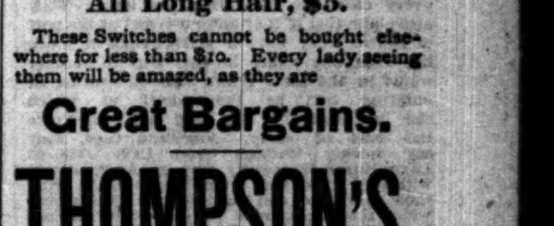


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# MARINE NEWS.

## Grain and Coarse Freights Unchanged, but Carriers Look for an Advance.

## A Lively Southerly Breeze Blowing on Lake Michigan.

## The Grand Haven Shipbuilders Preparing to Build a Large Steam-barge and Tug.

## A Batch of Local and General Notes that Constitute Interesting Reading.

### HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

Rates on grain remained unchanged yesterday. There was, however, a noticeable disinclination on the part of carriers to make engagements at the figures. They argue that the increased receipts must soon give the market an upward turn, and for this reason prefer to make one or more short trips in order to catch the turn of the tide. The charters were: To Buffalo—Propellers Montana and Idaho, corn on through rate; propellers Dean Richmond and Scotia, wheat at 4¼ cents; schooner C. C. Barnes, flax-seed at 4¾ cents. To Erie—Propellers Juniata and Lycoming, corn on through rates. To Kingston—Schooners L. Ross and Hercules and propeller Ocean, corn at 7 cents. To Sarnia—Propellers Nashua and New York, corn on through rate. Capacity, 100,000 bushels wheat, 265,000 bushels corn, and 36,000 bushels flax-seed.

Coarse freights are scarce, but rates remain unchanged. Quotations on lumber are as follows: From Muskegon, $2; Ludington, $2.12½; White Lake, $2.12½; Manistee, $2.25; Menominee, $3.12½; Cheboygan, $2.25; Point St. Ignace, $2.25. Engagements: Scow Green Bay, cedar posts from Menominee at 7½ cents apiece; schooner American, ice from Sturgeon Bay to Chicago at $5.75 lump freight; schooner Pensaukee, lumber from Menominee to Chicago at $2.12½; schooner G. C. Trumpff, iron ore from Escanaba at 90 cents per gross ton; schooner City of Chicago, lumber from Menominee at $3.12½.

A BREEZE FROM THE SOUTH.

The southerly breeze of Friday freshened during the night into a moderate gale, which continued up to the hour of going to press this morning. The storm-signal was hoisted at noon yesterday, some hours later, but it was barely enough to serve any purpose, as vessels bound down the lake ordinarily pay no heed to it. The steam-barges Annie Laurie and George Dunbar, with their consorts Content and Mahoney, left Muskegon at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon and were due here early yesterday morning. On account of the wind and sea, however, they did not arrive until noon, and it required work of the liveliest kind to discharge their cargoes so that they could leave again last night. Vessels bound up the lake are making slow progress, while those downward bound fairly fly before the breeze. It is altogether probable that several vessels bound this way will be compelled to seek shelter at various points along the west shore until the wind abates. News of damage need hardly be looked for, as the gale lacks the severity necessary to get vessels into difficulty.

SHIPBUILDING AT GRAND HAVEN.

At Grand Haven the keel is about being laid for a new steam-barge for Kirby, Furlong & Co. This barge is to be employed in carrying iron ore from Escanaba to Fruitport, for which the firm are said to hold a three years' contract. She will be 240 feet long, with about 37 feet beam, and 18 or 20 feet hold. The new craft, like all other large steam-barges now being built, will be a double-decker.

Messrs. Kirby, Furlong & Co. also contemplate building a tug about the size of the propeller New Era, for the engine of the ill-fated propeller Gen. H. E. Paine, which, together with the boiler, has been recovered from the wreck. The new tug is to assist the New Era in towing barges between Grand Haven and Chicago. She will be ready for business by the opening of navigation.

DOCK NOTES.

The storm signal yesterday for a southwester. Most of the tugs that went out on the lake Saturday night and yesterday morning returned before noon without tows.

The schooner Nassau had her mainsail repaired while lying here yesterday.

The new Union Line propeller Rochester took out 75,000 bushels of corn. The New Anchor Line propeller Lycoming takes out 65,000 bushels of the same cereal.

If Wilhiam Kopfer or Thomas Rion, seamen of the barge Argonaut July 1, 1880, will call on board at the earliest opportunity important news will be communicated to them by Capt. R. W. Hayes. Any information as to the whereabouts of Cook and Rion will prove acceptable to Capt. Hayes.

Not a single cargo of lumber on the market yesterday. The Muskegon fleet will be here before Monday morning.

The South Chicago tug Two Brothers has begun towing in our harbor. She belongs to Wilson's line.

There will be no excursion to South Chicago to-day. The steamer Flora is in the hands of the United States Marshal on an accumulation of unpaid claims for supplies. The complication cannot fail to prove very annoying to the South Chicago Transportation Company, which owns the steamer.

Quite a fleet of light and loaded vessels set sail for various points yesterday afternoon and last evening.

Upon her arrival here, the barge Argonaut will be placed in the Chicago Company's West-Side Dry-Dock for examination and calking. Capt. Owen proposes to have her in first-class shape for the fall trade.

The schooner Pensaukee made her last round trip between Chicago and Buffalo in fifteen days, including a detention of two days and eighteen hours while receiving a cargo of lumber at Cheboygan. This is remarkably good time for the season of the year.

On her first trip to Buffalo the new steam-barge Minnesota, owned by the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company, is reported to have wet 1,500 bushels of her cargo of corn. She was overloaded, or, rather, not properly loaded.

The schooner C. H. Burton will take a rest to receive a fresh coat of paint.

The regatta of yachts yesterday, and in several instances attended the North Side primaries in a body. Their votes were invariably cast for Barber delegates.

Another such day as yesterday and the tug-owners will again have reason to complain of losing money. And yet they have lost none thus far the present season.

Yesterday the tug Rebel was under the derrick at Miller Brothers' shipyard to have her stern-bearings repaired, while the tug Satisfaction was also at the same yard being recaiked and ironed for fall and early winter service.

### NOTES FROM ABROAD.

INDIGNANT CANADIANS.

The few Canadian tug-owners of Windsor feel somewhat indignant at the course taken by the Detroit tug-owners in the matter of their petition to the Secretary of the Treasury. All Canadian tugs, they claim, pay 10 cents per ton for the privilege yearly of towing from a Canadian to an American port, besides $1 to $1.50 for every clearance made from the latter. They also claim that if they enter a vessel at the port of Detroit they have a perfect right to move her from one wharf in that port to another wharf in the same limits without clearing or entering her, as the wharf at which she is originally left does not constitute the port of entry. American tugs, they say towing through from Lake Erie to Lake Huron frequently stop at Amherstburg with their tows and from these often bring them to Windsor and leave them at the wharves, while the tug crosses to Detroit to coal up. Nothing had ever been done by the Windsor tug owners in such cases, but it is hinted that if a big dog drives a little dog he will soon do a good deal of nasty biting. All the Windsor tugmen ask is such share of the towing business as they can get, no more, no less, they say.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

CLEARINGS.

Report has it that the Smith Moore did not pay $25 for painting, and is libeled at Cleveland.

The schooner Jane Belle, wrecked near Ashtabula, was insured for $14,000. She had earned about $8,000 during the season.

The keel is being laid at Bailey's shipyard in Toledo has been laid.

The missing mate of the schooner Riverside has not yet been found, but a close watch is being kept for him. So say the latest advices from Duluth.

The schooners Anna Falconer and Atmosphere have been adding to the quick trips of the season. The former made the usual run of five days from Toronto to Toledo and return, and the latter from Buffalo to Toledo in a little less than twenty-four hours.

The Presidency of the Toronto Sailors' Union, vacant by the removal of Mr. S. J. Cochrane, has gone a begging. Two members have been asked to take the office, but have declined.

The schooner Jessie McDonald has been hauled out for repairs at Toronto. About $1,000 will be expended on her.

The barge Murray was at last accounts still on the shoal at Cardinal, Ontario.

The steamer Flora, which will be remembered as taking the place of the ill-fated Bertschy last season, has been placed on the line between this city and Cleveland. She will commence her trips at once, and left Chicago for this port last evening.—*Saginaw Enterprise.* The Flora is still at Chicago, and so firmly held by the inflexible officers of the law that she will in all probability not see Lake Huron this season, certainly not under the auspices of Capt. Jesse Cox, who has been singularly unfortunate in his excursion business venture this season.

The steam-yacht Swan, of Kingston, with a party of excursionists on board, ran aground east of the harbor at Belleville on Thursday and broke her wheel. She was pulled off by the steamer Varuna.

While en route from Geneseo to Toronto, the schooner Marcia A. Hall lost her mainmast head and fore and maintopmasts. The mainmast was defective at the point where it gave out.

Freights are scarce at Port Dalhousie, as some vessels have found to their cost.

Thirty dollars a month was the pay of the Kingston Sailors' Union President.

An Oswego gang of ten men unloaded 160,000 feet of lumber from the Annie Minues in four hours. The same gang on the same day unloading 107,000 feet from the Edward Hanlan in two hours and twenty minutes.

The steamer Rothesay made a short trip out of Toronto Thursday night to exhibit the electric light to her friends. She is now furnished with four, and will have reflectors which will render the light visible at a distance of forty miles.

The schooner Annie Mulvey has changed hands, having been purchased from Messrs. Rathbun by Capt. Hale, of Toronto. She will go into the lumber trade and be sailed by Capt. Osborne.

The steamer Maud made the twenty-two-mile run from Cape Vincent to Kingston, against a head wind and sea, in one hour and forty minutes.

The steamer Empress of India was seized by the Kingston Sheriff the other day for an old claim of $50. A bond was given and she was released.

Complaint continues to be made by masters of vessels concerning annoying shortages where cargoes are discharged at the elevator of the Montreal Transportation Company in Kingston. Cargoes consigned to Messrs. McFee & Co. usually hold out.

Adjutant-General Drum, who is now Acting Chief Signal Officer, has ordered the following changes in the duties of officers connected with the Signal Corps: First-Lieut. H. W. Howgate is relieved from the duties of disbursing officer and placed in charge of the signal stations; First-Lieut. Robert Craig is assigned to duty as disbursing officer, and First-Lieut. W. C. Dunwoody is placed in charge of orders and correspondence.

The steam-barge William Edwards, consigned to Messrs. Whitney & Gibson, Buffalo, with a cargo of rye billed as 51,000 bushels, and discharged at the City Elevator, is reported short 140 bushels.

### LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—Passed up—Propellers L. Shickluna, Dean Richmond and consort; steam-barges Ira H. Owen and consort, Ontonagon and barge, Antelope and barges, Passaic and barges, P. Chamberlain and schooners H. Folger and Senator, Cormorant and consort, and schooner Florida; schooners N. C. West, Helen Theresa, E. Gerlach, G. M. Neelon, S. J. Tilden, J. N. Foster, E. J. McVea, A. B. Norris, J. U. Porter, Annie Vought, P. S. Marsh, A. G. Morey, Home.

Passed down—Propellers Pacific, Fountain City, Rochester, Newburg, Russia, Conestoga; steam-barge Tempest and barges, Michigan and barges, Lincoln and consorts, Salina and barges, V. Swain and consort and schooner F. A. Morse, Fred Kelly and consort and schooners Cobb and Chandler, Alcona and schooners Delaware and J. B. Ketcham; schooners James Couch, Cavalier, E. Jones, Carlingford.

CLEVELAND.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—Arrived—Propeller Pacific, Duluth.

Cleared—Propellers India, Duluth; Chamberlain, Marquette; schooners Sunnyside, Thomas Gawn, Chicago, coal.

Charters—Propeller Egyptian, ore from Escanaba, p. t.; Canfield, Perry and schooners Newcomb and King, grain, Toledo to Erie and Buffalo, p. t.; schooners Kingfisher and Exile, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, $1, and ore from Escanaba, p. t.; J. Bigler and M. Miller, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, $1 free; Thomas Parsons, Nevada, and Mary Copely, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $1; Fred A. Morse and Cortez, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, $1; Reindeer, coal, Black River to Portsage, p. t.; C. J. Magee, ore, Escanaba to Toledo, p. t.; Nellie Rodington, Escanaba to Erie, p. t.; John O'Neil, three trips, Escanaba to Cleveland, p. t.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 11.—Up—Propellers Nebraska, R. Albrecht, J. Shickluna, J. Owen and consort, I. Chaffee and barges, Dean Richmond and consort, Egyptian and consort; schooners S. V. R. Watson, Red White and Blue, Flying Mist, Maria Martin, Craftsman.

Arrived—Ford.

Down—Propellers Newbray, Russia, Fountain City, Conostoga and consort, Fred Kelly with consort and Zach Chandler, Alcona with Delaware; tugs Geyser and barges; schooner A. H. Lafrinier, E. Jones.

Wind—South, gentle; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 11—10:30 p. m.—Passed down—Propellers New York, Potomac, Roanoke, Wissahickon and schooners Nellie Wilder, Helvetia, George Sherman.

Passed up—Propellers Empire, Havana, St. Louis, Music, with Alice B. Norris and barges, Onotagon and barges, Antelope and barges, Passaic and barges; schooners Annie Vought, Samuel J. Tilden, J. N. Foster, E. J. McVey.

Wind south, fresh. Weather clear.

PORT COLBORNE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 11.—Passed up—Propeller California, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; propeller Europe, Montreal to Chicago, salt.

Down—Schooner J. C. Woodruff, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schooner C. T. VanStraubenzie, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schooner A. Muir, Chicago to Kingston, corn; propeller Dominion, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

Arrived—Schooner Two Friends, from Chicago, wheat.

MARQUETTE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 11.—Passed up—Propeller Arizona.

Down—Propellers Duluth and Atlantic.

Arrived—Propeller John Gilddens, schooners Warmington, Sophia Minch, H. J. Webb; propeller Annie Smith; schooners Brightie, E. P. Bealls, Gen. Sigel, Groton.

Cleared — Propeller Hiawatha; schooners Minnehaha, Exile.

ESCANABA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 11.—Arrived—Schooners Mineral State, Fleetwing, A. H. Moss, Itasca, Minnie Slauson, John Shutts, M. L. Higgie, Lottie Cooper, Metropolis, H. H. Howland, Julia Larson, James Piatt.

Cleared—Propellers S. C. Baldwin, A. Everett; schooners M. L. Higgie, John Schuette, Itasca, Fleetwing, C. A. King, Morning Star.

MANITOWOC.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MANITOWOC, Wis., Sept. 11.—The United States revenue cutter Andrew Johnson, rebuilt for the Government by Hanson & Scove, was launched at their yard here this afternoon.

KINGSTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 11.—Arrived—Schooners Erie Belle, from Chicago, 18,500 bushels corn; Bangalore, Chicago, 25,000 bushels wheat; Glenliffer, Chicago, 20,000 bushels wheat.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 11.—Down—Schooners Rising Star, Chicago to Kingston, corn; West Side, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

KINCARDINE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KINCARDINE, Ont., Sept. 11.—Sailed—Schooner Manzanilla, Chicago, sails.

OSWEGO.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Sailed to-day—Schooner Jamaica, Milwaukee, coal.

DULUTH.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DULUTH, Minn, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Propeller Jane.

### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Passenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Trader, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr South Haven, Ludwig's Pier, bark.
Schr Scotia, Milwaukee, light.
Schr L. Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. P. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Ludwig, Ludwig's Pier, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr D. A. Wells, Escanaba.
Schr Nassau, Escanaba.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Muskegon.
Schr Cold Spring, Grand Haven.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Escanaba.
Schr Knight Templar, Black River.
Schr Lena Johnson, Menominee.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon.
Schr Pilgrim, Sutton's Bay.
Schr Erie Belle, Grand Traverse Bay.
Prop Swallow, Montague.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon.
Schr Ciara Parker, Escanaba.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague.
Schr B. Calkins, Cedar River.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Queen City, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, 65,000 bu corn.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 500 brls flour, 16,000 bu wheat, 8,000 bu corn, 1,238 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 16,700 bu corn, 100 brls pork.
Prop H. W. Sage, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn.
Prop Halstead, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop J. S. Worts, Kingston, 22,000 bu corn.
Prop Louis Ross, Kingston, 16,000 bu corn.
Prop Hercules, Kingston, 18,288 bu corn.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.

# INSURANCE.

## The State Superintendents Close Their Deliberations.

## The Wisconsin Law and Its Evils Fully Considered.

## Interviews with Commissioners About the Co-operative Business.

## Their Reasons Why the Public Should Shun Such Companies.

### STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

The National Insurance Convention reassembled at the Palmer House at 10:45 yesterday morning, President McGill in the chair, and all the Commissioners present.

Mr. Whiting, of New York, read a paper on

FIRE RESERVES,

in which he advocated a new basis for the calculation of the liabilities of unexpired fire policies. The present plan of the State Departments was to charge the company 50 per cent of the amount of premiums on unexpired risks. The workings of this plan were absurd and unjust, because a company which charged an orthodox rate, say 1 per cent on a certain risk, was charged with 50 cents reinsurance liability, whereas a wildcat company writing on the same risk, and cutting down the rate one-half, was only charged one-half of what it had charged (25 cents), which constituted a premium upon underwriting and malpractice. The proposed plan was to have the State Departments establish a schedule of rates whereby the liabilities of each company should be determined without any regard whatever to the actual price charged by the companies, upon the theory that a certain $1,000,000 of risk, whether written in one company or another, involved precisely the same liability; and hence the desire was to to arrive at some even scale of charging up these liabilities in order that justice may be done to all.

A long discussion followed, during the course of which Mr. Heald, of New York, said that experience had demonstrated that one-half of all the losses by fire in this country were attributable to design. How could that liability be formulated? If the Legislatures would say to policyholders "You shall have 75 per cent of your loss," the destruction of property would be limited to incendiarism; there would be no arson. Owners should have an interest—5, 10, 15, 20, or 25 per cent—in the preservation of their property. A man who would cheat under the present system, disregard his oath, and forfeit his character for honesty and integrity, would alter his order and blank. The only way to prevent dishonesty and perjury on the part of officers was to make a personal examination of the company's affairs. There were companies which refused to furnish the proposed schedule, since it would be taken advantage of by the non-Board companies, and injure the business of the others.

Mr. Harvey said the great difficulties of making a minimum rate for fire-insurance arose from the jealousy existing among the companies themselves, they being unwilling generally to let their experience be known to other companies or to the State Insurance Departments.

Mr. Clark said a new plan was necessary. The reserve, as now computed, was a fallacy, and injustice was done to both the companies and the policyholders. The subject was of so much importance that it might be referred to a committee for investigation. He made a motion to that effect, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee to whom was referred the matter of foreign companies, reported that the Committee were unable to agree, and therefore referred the subject to the Association in executive session.

THE VALUED POLICY LAW.

Mr. Pillsbury, from the Committee on Legislation, submitted the following report:

*Resolved*, That the Wisconsin valued policy law, so-called, was born of prejudice and has been nursed by the same indefensible influence; that, while aimed specially at insurance companies, it bids in its practical operations to the insuring public by inviting the fraudulent destruction of property that may be overinsured, thus increasing the burdens of insurance to society, since all losses and expenses are, and must, necessarily be, levied upon the insuring public.

*Resolved*, That since the function of insurance companies is to act in the capacity of middlemen in distributing the aggregate of losses on the aggregate property insured, therefore, every attempt to cripple, embarrass, deceive, defraud, or circumvent them in their legitimate operations must result in impairing the security they afford, and in enhancing the cost of insurance to the public.

*Resolved*, That the owner of property is fairly presumed to be the best judge of its actual value; that assent to overinsurance on his part is prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent; that the destruction of such overinsured property strongly confirms this evidence; and while agents in their greed for commissions, and contrary to their instructions, may be, and often are, found to procure insurance the crime, both owner and agent should, instead of being rewarded, suffer a just penalty for their criminality; and that insurance above the real value of the property destroyed never ought to be paid.

*Resolved*, That we deprecate any efforts to procure similar legislation in other States, believing that it leads to temptation, invites fraudulent fires, corrupts public morals, results in the wanton annihilation of property, and thereby diminishes the taxable wealth of the country.

Mr. Row said all the States would seek to remedy overinsurance; and those that didn't adopt a valued policy law would place the companies under an iron policy. The remedy for evils should come from the companies or the Legislatures. It seemed to him that the time was near at hand when the Legislatures were going to put the companies on a uniform policy. He moved to amend by adding that it was the sense of the Convention that the Legislatures of the different States should put into their insurance laws a clause prohibiting any company from paying more than three-fourths of the actual value of the property in any case.

Mr. Harvey said the companies could easily beat that valued policy law by a proper provision in their contracts.

Mr. Finch urged that the Wisconsin law was born of ignorance, and not of prejudice.

A communication was received from J. Stoddard, Secretary of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of Chicago, which has a membership of 8,500, saying he was in favor of legislation which would protect the interests of members of co-operative organizations as well as the interests of the general public, and asking that he be accorded the privilege of presenting his views.

The document was referred to the Executive Committee.

Pending action on the resolutions of Mr. Pillsbury, a motion to adjourn till half-past 2 was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Convention went into executive session at 4 p. m.

The following resolution of Mr. Row was adopted.

*Resolved*, That the Convention does not approve of the laws which have been enacted in Missouri and Ohio making the face value of the policy on buildings the measure of damages in case of total loss, regardless of the true value of the property insured. That it would be wise and more equitable to enact a law that would prevent a company from insuring buildings or paying losses thereon for more than three-fourths of the true value.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, J. A. Clark, of Massachusetts; Vice-President, F. L. Spooner, of Wisconsin; Secretary, Orrin T. Welch, of Kansas; Executive Committee, Samuel H. Row of Michigan, M. Forstall, of Pennsylvania, W. F. Brooks of Connecticut, J. F. Wright of Ohio, and Oliver Pillsbury of New Hampshire.

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

That the constitution of the Convention shall be amended so that its first article shall read as follows: "This Association shall be styled the Annual Conference of the Superintendents and Commissioners of Insurance for the several officers in charge under State authority of insurance affairs in the State, or their deputies, or resident persons employed in their respective departments, regularly authorized by them to attend."

Messrs. Welch, McGill, and Clark were appointed as a Committee to examine foreign fire-insurance companies.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Row tendering the thanks of the Convention to the press of Chicago for their faithful reports.

Reports were then read on the following subjects: "Rates of Mortality and Interest," advising modification of present rates; adopted. "Non-Forfeiture Legislation," no recommendation of particular form of enactment necessary; adopted. "On Industrial Insurance," offering modifications of the present system of computation.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in Detroit, Mich., on call of the President.

### THE CO-OPERATIVE IDIOCY.

DURING A LULL IN THE PROCEEDINGS

of the Convention of Insurance Commissioners at the Palmer House yesterday forenoon—two Committees to whom were referred important papers being in session—a representative of THE TRIBUNE had conversations with several of the Commissioners on the improved condition of life-insurance and its prospects in the future.

COMMISSIONER FINCH,

of Indiana, said: "Judging from the reports which I receive from the managers within my field of duty, it would seem to me that there is a marked improvement in the situation. The morale of the business shows a decided bettering. The people generally are paying more attention to the subject from an economic and provident standpoint."

"Is there the same noticeable improvement in the machinery of the profession?"

"Yes. The agents are men of better business qualifications, better address, and, what is more to the point, they better understand the philosophy of the business."

"Then you think the general outlook for the regular companies that have weathered the financial depression is full of promise?"

"Undoubtedly. The better class of the community—by this I mean the better educated—have given more attention to the responsibilities of the companies, as expressed in the policy-contracts—and in view of the almost unparalleled revival of commerce and abundance of money, evince a disposition to increase the amounts of insurance on which they pay premiums."

"What line of policy has been adopted by the old companies, if any, to inspire public confidence?"

"Many of them have been making satisfactory settlements with those who, from necessity, or other causes, allowed their policies to lapse."

"In what way were these settlements made?"

"On the basis of a paid-up policy for an amount proportionate to the premiums paid and the age of the policyholder; or else by purchasing the policies at their surrender value."

"Has anything else been done by the companies to win the esteem of the public?"

"Yes; several of the companies have powdeclared that all policies issued by them shall be non-forfeitable after three years. This entitles the policyholder to a portion of the reserve fund which has been accumulated from the three annual payments made by him, and is all that he could in all equity ask."

"How do you regard the financial standing of the companies?"

"Better than they have been for years. Their assets are in excellent shape, and are daily improving. The real-estate assets are worth a great deal more than they were two years ago."

"Do you anticipate any failures in the future?"

"No. All the lame ducks are about out of business."

"What do you know about the cooperative snares?"

"Among the poorer and less educated classes the cooperatives are getting some business. In some quarters there is a craze over it; but as soon as the policyholder discovers that his insurance is of the most temporary character, and that it costs more in the end without having anything tangible to show for it, he cuts loose, and casts his fortunes with those companies which can give him an enduring contract."

"Does the cooperative plan furnish any insurance whatever?"

"The cooperatives are not insurance companies. They are voluntary benevolent associations, liable to dissolve at any moment, and the country is strewed with their wrecks. There is nothing behind them. They accumulate nothing, for the reason that what they do get is swallowed up in expenses, and the failure of the managers to collect an assessment necessarily renders them unable to pay the face of the policy in case of a death; then comes the collapse."

"Where do the cooperatives doing business in your State hail from?"

"Many of them come from Ohio, and others from Iowa. The latest cooperative scheme in Iowa is a company for insuring against illness. It proposes to be liable for a certain sum per week for twenty weeks of sickness. The policyholders are divided into three classes. Such an organization as this cannot exist, for the reason that all insurance is based on the law of average. The average expectancy of life is known at all ages, but it is an impossibility for any man living to determine the average of sickness."

"This alleged cheapness, then, is the only attraction?"

"Yes; the cooperatives are cheap, but you know the remainder of the quotation about cheap things."

COMMISSIONER WELCH,

of Kansas, was next seen.

"What is your opinion of the prospects of life-insurance?" was the first query.

"The outlook for any solid business is twice the volume of what it was five years ago. The companies were never more active."

"How do you regard their financial condition?"

"The rotten concerns have all been weeded out, and the companies which weathered the financial gales are every day coming to the front in better condition."

"How do you account for it?"

"The revival of all kinds of business has given a stimulus to real estate, and the mortgages thereon held by the companies are more available, as there is now a wider margin between the face of the mortgage and the value of the land. The real estate held by the companies has largely increased in value. Speaking of my own State, the real-estate securities of the companies are better than ever, as the improvements on the farms and lands much more than make good any depression which may exist."

"Are the cooperatives doing anything in your State?"

"Quite a number of them have come in, and in some instances have done some business, but as their true character becomes known the less they will do, for they are based on neither sense nor reason."

"What is your opinion of them?"

"They furnish at the best but a very temporary form of insurance. The only thing to hold them together is the good will of those who are in them. It is a clear case of mutuality without any binding force. Good will is a poor thing to bank on when thousands of dollars are at stake. Buying the good will of anything is a good deal like buying the wag of a dog's tail."

"What is the rock on which the cooperatives are bound to split?"

"Rapid assessments are bound to break them up in the long run, because the great bulk of members will not stand heavy assessing. After half a dozen have pulled out the others will follow in succession, like rats deserting a sinking ship."

"When you say that the cooperatives furnish temporary insurance, how do you describe it?"

"They can furnish insurance for six months or a single year at apparently a cheaper rate than the old-liners, but after all the insured has to pay more for it than it is worth, according to the true scientific basis on which life-insurance is calculated.

"Then this temporary insurance looks cheap; wherein it is dear?"

"It is very dear in this, that there is no binding force in the contract. When one of the insured refuses to pay any more of the assessments he allows his policy to lapse, which concludes the contract. There is no power to compel him to remain. The companies have no capital to fall back on, and when an increased mortality occurs, in any certain class, the assessments cannot be enforced, and the representatives of the insured will have to take what they can get."

"Suppose that one of these cooperative companies should succeed in existing for thirty-five years, the full life of a generation, what then?"

"Why, in that case the policyholder would have paid over 50 per cent more than would have been required to purchase an old line policy. In buying the latter—face value $1,000—he would pay annually $21.04, or a total of $736.40 at the end of thirty-five years. In his cooperative membership he would be called upon to disburse: Initiation-fee, $10; annual dues, $5 per annum, $70; assessments—these being in the class 1,000 members—$1,000, which is a very reasonable figure, for while the yearly assessments for the first year might be comparatively light, they would increase in geometrical ratio as the years sped on; expenses for notices, etc., $100—total $1,180. You will therefore see that a man has paid $1.180 for his insurance via the cooperative, when for $736 he could have bought it in one of the old line companies. In the latter, should he see fit to allow his policy to lapse, he would still be entitled to the surrender value, about $300. In the former, should he lapse he would get nothing. In other words, the cooperative would be the dearest by over $500."

### THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL UNION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—There has been a correspondence between the countries which belong to the Postal Union looking to fixing the rate on all copies of manuscript made by the various processes now in use the same as printed matter. A circular of inquiry sent from the central office of the Union at Berne developed the fact that eighteen of the countries in the Union now collect only the printed-matter rate on these copies. A second circular was then sent to those still charging the letter-rate proposing the lesser rate, and all the countries were asked to vote on the subject. The United States' vote was forwarded to-day, and was in favor of adopting the rate for printed matter where twenty of these reproductions are sent in the same package.

### CONDENSED MILK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 11.—To-day the Illinois Milk Condensing Company opened their books for milk contracts for the six months, beginning Nov. 1. They offer 12 cents for November, December, January, February, and March, and 10 cents for April. As the farmers demand 18 cents the whole six months it is feared there will be another skirmish between them and the company.

### THANKS.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

Friend, I have read your lecture thrice,
And from my heart pronounce it nice.
I thank you for the cheerful thought
Your Sunday "Curtain-Lecture" brought;
Though it should serve me but an hour,
I freely own its saving power.

It bridged me o'er a chasm where
My heart was sadly cru-shed with care,
And caused a ray of hope to shine
Within this saddened heart of mine.
I will look up and not forget
That God is good, and loves me yet;

And that from out "this dark'ning night"
There yet may dawn a ray of light.
I will "forget this bitter now,"
And strive to make a Soleigh Yow
To look upon the brighter side,
No matter what may here betide.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 1880. P. L. D. THOMSON.

# BOSTON'S BIG DAY.

## How the Quarter-Millennial Will Be Celebrated Next Week.

## A Procession that Threatens to Eclipse Chicago's Knights-Templar Parade.

## The Old and the New Compared—1630 and 1880.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The civic authorities of Boston, backed by the citizens generally, are about to make a grand effort in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the place. The anniversary occurs on the 17th inst. Announcements already made give assurance that the procession which is to move through the principal streets will exceed in magnitude and attractiveness anything of the kind previously witnessed in the city,—even that of 1875, commemorating the anniversary of the Bunker Hill battle, which, on account of its extent and magnificence, roused the jealousy and envy of the Philadelphians, who were even then preparing for a like demonstration in honor of the centennial of Independence, in the following year. The recent Masonic demonstration in Chicago, it is believed, will also on this occasion have its brilliancy eclipsed.

THE ENTIRE MILITIA OF THE STATE

are to be ordered out by the Governor, who will parade at their head in his official capacity of Commander-in-Chief. The presence of the Thirteenth, the Twenty-third, and the Sixty-ninth Regiments of the New York State Militia is certain; and there will be visiting companies of other out-of-the-State regiments,—among them, the Kearney Guard, of the Third Regiment of New Jersey; the Lincoln Guards, of New York City; and Company C and Company H of the Ninth New York Regiment. The Boston High-school Regiment, which numbers nearly 1,000 lads, uniformed and admirably drilled, will be in the line. The various trades will also take part; and many processes of manufacture that can be performed on platforms on wheels will be exhibited as the procession moves. Among other things in this line, the old hand-press used by Benjamin Franklin when he was a printer in Boston will be put in operation upon a vehicle, which will also carry a modern swift-flying rotary press, to strike off showers of hand-bills for scattering among the multitudes on the sidewalks. Organizations of artisans will also join the procession in great numbers; and charitable, literary, and secret societies of various sorts, carriages conveying distinguished guests, and veterans of the Civil War, the Mexican War, and the War of 1812, will

SWELL THE MOVING PAGEANT.

In the evening, the large organizations of German Turners of Boston and vicinity will have a torchlight parade. The inevitable oration comes off at the same time during the day, the orator this time being the Hon. F. O. Prince, who will on the day of the parade unveil the newly-erected bronze statue of John Winthrop, founder of Boston and first Governor of Massachusetts, will be unveiled to public view on its pedestal in the central square of the city, where it is to remain a permanent ornament and memorial.

The 17th of September is the recognized date of settlement, because the first official mention of Boston was made on that day, in 1630, in an entry on the Colonial Records. That entry is simply of a vote which was that day passed by the Magistracy, John Winthrop presiding,

GIVING THE NAME OF BOSTON

to that peninsula, upon the borders of the primitive wilderness, which had previously received the appellation of Trimountain, and which the Indians called Shawmut. The meaning of the Indian name was, according to one authority, "living fountains," and, according to another, "uncultured land." Certain it is, that the Indians did not occupy it, preferring to do their hunting and scalping on the main land. The original settlers of Boston arrived in their ships early in July, but did not immediately decide upon locating at Shawmut; but, prior to September 17, many began to build there, and the majority followed early in the autumn, leaving the minority on the opposit side of the Charles River, at Charlestown. For six or seven years before the ships arrived,

AN ENGLISHMAN NAMED BLACKSTONE

had lived in solitary independence at Shawmut. His hut was situated on the west slope of Beacon Hill, not far from the site of the present State-House. This squatter sovereign appears to have been a placable sort of man, and he welcomed the newcomers, and yielded up to them probably for a consideration—the whole of the Shawmut peninsula excepting fifty acres, which he reserved for a garden-spot. Blackstone was an Episcopalian by education, but was not like the ministers with which church affairs were conducted in England, and said that he came to America to "get rid of the Lords Bishop." The Bostonians who came in the first ships with Winthrop aimed, in their departure from the Old Country, to get rid of the Bishops; added to which they proposed to convert the heathen Indian. But there was no Indian on Shawmut; and so they began—gently enough at first, no doubt—

ON BLACKSTONE.

They wanted him to join their little church, and pay a share towards maintaining the meeting-house which they had set up on what is now State street. Blackstone's placability did not go to this length, and he made up his mind that, inasmuch as he could not escape "the Lords Bishop," he would not come under the dominion of "the Lord's brethren." The brethren probably made it as uncomfortable for him as they could,—for it was a way they had, as the Quakers and the Baptists found out at a later period; at any rate, this quaint Robinson Crusoe of the Peninsula, after four years' experience with the brethren, agreed to sell the remainder of his land, excepting six acres, for £30. In this way

## THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 128 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGAERT, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 89 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 369 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 56 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. W. KRAFT, Druggist, 481 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 183 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

C. SCHLINGMAN & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Oak.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 65 East Division-st., between La Salle and Wells.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, INDUSTRIOUS and strictly temperate, wishes to correspond with a lady not over 30 years of age; must be of good character; object matrimony. Triflers and flirts will not be tolerated. Address, with full confidence, Q. A. LOMER, Muskegon Co., Mich., Box 758.

PERSONAL—A GENT OF $5,000 FAMILY, fine appearance, has some wealth, and making good salary, desires the acquaintance of a good Christian and affectionate young lady or widow, with a portion view to matrimony. Address W 24, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WM. H. SCOVILLE: YOUR LETTER just found in answer to advertisement year ago to P. C. L. W 36, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—"DOLLY," THIS LETTER MUST be there now. "You are not forgotten." LISO.

PERSONAL—THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE WOMAN calling herself Mary Mills, alias Miss Morrison, that she is required at 10 o'clock Monday morning next before Judge Jameson in the Superior Court, corner Adams and La Salle-sts.

PERSONAL—EVERYTHING IS IN MY FAVOR. Will return Thursday next for you. MOZ.

PERSONAL—Y: MONDAY.

PERSONAL—H. TO L.: LETTER AT OFFICE.

PERSONAL—MISS N. V. D.: PLEASE ADDRESS A. L., of Kansas City, through General Delivery Post-Office, to-day to right name.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMEN THAT FORMERLY resided at 80 Sedgwick-st. please call at 74 West Madison-st. MC.

PERSONAL—H. S. BLAUVELT: AM IN THE city; stopping at Atlantic Hotel. Come and see me. DE HAVEN.

PERSONAL—PLEASE WRITE AT ONCE; AM very anxious. GLOVES.

PERSONAL—C. BEN MILLER: LETTER AT THE office.

PERSONAL—WANTED—TO FORM THE ACquaintance of respectable young lady by young gent; object matrimony. Address F 95, Tribune.

PERSONAL—AN ELDERY GENTLEMAN, REfined, good character and habits, affectionate, little means, wants acquaintance with lady of means, with view to matrimony. Y 85, Tribune office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN of articles taken from 10 Bryan-place Aug. 17; and no questions. S. A. SMITH.

FOUND—A PAIR OF EYE-GLASSES; OWNER please call at this office and pay charges.

LOST—SEPT. 6, ON MADISON-ST. CAR OR CORner of State and Madison-st., black pocket-book containing money. Finder please call or address 67 Sedgwick-st. and receive liberal reward.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON NAtional Bank of Illinois, dated Aug. 31, 1880, for $50, No. 1,356. A reward of $10 will be paid for its return or recovery to the bank. THE BANK.

LOST—LARGE RED SCOTCH TERRIER, NAME Jeresy; leather collar; very cross. Liberal reward will be paid for his return to 138 South Wood-st.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM BUGGY on West Side, gentleman's overcoat. Finder will be rewarded on return to 230 Ashland-av.

LOST—A GLAZIER'S DIAMOND, ON RANDOLPH, Lake, or Robey-sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 49 South Halsted-st. or 45 Washington-st.

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS. THE REV. BROOKE Herford will be obliged if the finder will communicate with him. 2402 Prairie-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, BETWEEN UNION and Centre-av. and Humboldt Park, an engraved gold and leather case. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 45 Park-av.

LOST—POCKETBOOK—ON FRIDAY MORNING, on or near Twenty-second-st. Reward paid for return to 2059 Indiana-av.

LOST—SCOTCH TERRIER; $10 REWARD AND no questions asked by returning to 424 State-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN 2 and 4 o'clock on Clark-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts., a package containing papers. A reward of the property the finder will be suitably rewarded. Address X 34, Tribune office.

LOST—A BLUE BROADCLOTH CARRIAGE-robe, on Wabash or Michigan-avs., Saturday, Sept. 11. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to Room 1, 184 Dearborn-st.

STRAYED—A BROWN MARE ABOUT 1,200 pounds, stuff in front. Return to ED BILSTEIN, Stickney, near last sail-gate, and save yard.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM CORNER FORty-seventh-st. and Ashland-av. drug-store, horse, medium night, dark brown color, left hind leg swollen in ankle; $10 reward if returned to said number.

STRAYED—ON FRIDAY EVENING, SMALL bay mare, black mane and tail, hind feet white; had a hemp cord on neck. Reward paid if returned to S. D. LUDDEN & CO., 76 Madison-st.

STRAYED—SEPT. 3, FROM REAR CORN WITH ONE horn partly straight, milks but very little; a reasonable reward will be paid by returning to JOHN SAVAGE, Grand Crossing, Ill.

STOLEN—A BLACK MARE, WITH ONE WHITE hind foot and a small lump on each hind foot, medium mane and tail; a covered three-spring wagon; the top is square and curtains down all around; one rear hind wheel and spring set off considerably. Reward will be given for any information. GEO. A. MARTIN, with W. W. Barcus & Co., 159 State-st.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN—A TEAM OF ROAD horses, one a chestnut, 16 hands high, weight 1,150 pounds, 9 years old, medium heavy long mane and tail, one white hind foot, a few gray hairs, about 8 or 10 years old; the other 15 hands high, weight about 1,050 pounds, a small star in forehead and top of nose white, has a scar on right hind leg caused from barbwire, with hair on, good medium mane and tail, and carries his tail a little to left side, when starting off is a little lame in left hind foot; is 9 years old. The team was in good condition when stolen, and shod by D. Reardon, Polk side-bar, square box, top buggy, new; also, one double set running gear, nearly new wheels, blue cloth cushions and lining, made by Kimball, has name plate on back. Breast collar, ribbon mounted harness, round bridle reins, with S. S. Kane imported in handle. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the rig or for any information that will lead to the same. SIMON O'DONNELL, General Superintendent of Police, Chicago.

$200 REWARD—STOLEN ON THE 9TH inst., from the residence of Mrs. Anna Reed, three miles north of Plainfield, Will County, $20 in United States 4 per cent bonds, $150 in money, and a lot of ladies' underclothing and miscellaneous articles. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the stolen property, and proper persons amount for any part. For particulars inquire of the undersigned, 15 and 16 Metropolitan Block.

## TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS TO EXCHANGE FOR cabinet work. Address V 21, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY in block and 5-acre lot in Evanston, for exchange for Chicago or suburban resident property. A. J. B. ABBEY, P. O., Lakeside Building, Chicago.

EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR FARM PROPERTY, lease of large property near Fifty-third on New York Central; assume or pay cash difference. HALE & SON, 91 Dearborn-st.

PART CASH AND PART GOOD MINING STOCK for vacant property in city or suburbs must be on cash basis and first-class. Address W 26, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN AN established paper for cash or clear real estate worth $3,000, either city or farm property, improved; want a man to take charge of office and manage it; the paper is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, and will bear the closest investigation; the position is worth $2,500 a year; no debts to assume; it's the man I want; old women and deadbeats need not answer; editorial work not necessary; a practical man of good common-sense is all I require. Address X 1, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—UNIMPROVED CITY LOTS clear, for improved property. Will assume or pay cash. E. L. SLOSSON & CO., 159 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 NEW MILCH COW FOR a horse or business pony; corners or founder no objections. Inquire at No. 120 Illinois-st. LANE.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF LAND, PARTLY timber, near county seat of Lawrence County, Ark.; will take good leasehold property, or equity in house and lot. J. G. HUSZAGH, Room 13, 71 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—320 acres Missouri land, 200 acres Illinois land. W. H. STODDARD, 120 Franklin-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIVE ACRES IN THE CITY OF Berlin, Wis., for Chicago property; also half-acre lots for houses on leased ground. G. S. THOMAS, 159 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE — A HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD location on Ashland-av., near Indiana-st., for a cottage and lot in good neighborhood. Will pay difference in cash. Address V 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $9,000 IN IMPROved business property paying 8 per cent net for city or suburban property.

HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE UNINCUMBERED real estate for business. Address Q 25, Tribune.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—120 ACRES UNimproved Nebraska land for house and lot; will pay difference. Address Q 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FLOURING MILL IN EXCHANGE for Western lands. Water power preferred. Address, with description, S. F. BENSON, Union, Ia.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A COW, NEARLY dry and very fat, for new milch cow, at 121 Loomis-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE UPRIGHT piano for nice carriage or phaeton and harness. Address, at once, V 34, Tribune office.

WHAT USEFUL ARTICLES HAVE YOU TO exchange for time dentistry. X 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR BEAUTIFUL residence, lot 122x330, in good town near Chicago, for a small house and lot in Chicago. Will assume incumbrance, or pay cash difference. X 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A PIANO FOR carpenter work. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ORDER ON A first-class dentist for a good suit of clothes or cigars. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fifteen years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

J. G. HAMILTON, Real Estate Agent, 167 Washington-st.

City, Evanston, and other property consecutly on hand for sale.

The care of real estate, and especially of business property, respectfully solicited.

Rents collected and paid over with unfailing promptness.

Commissions invariably refused from mechanics on bills for repairs.

References—present patrons, and a city business acquaintance of more than twenty-five years.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### West Side.

12 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—FURnished hall room; also unfurnished rooms, with board.

26 OGDEN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, pleasant rooms opposite Union Park. References.

45 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., HALF BLOCK FROM Madison-st. cars—Good rooms and board. Also day boarders taken.

42 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Nicely-furnished room with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

17 TROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Jackson—Handsomely furnished room, with board for two; private family. References required and given.

17 HARMON-COURT—FINELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at $4 and $5 per week.

19 HONORE-ST.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, nicely furnished, with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

32 ABERDEEN-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen with breakfast if desired.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

51 ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION PARK—A large front alcove room, also two other rooms, all nicely furnished; best of table-board.

52 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TO RENT, FURNISHED room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

54 SOUTH ANN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

59 ELIZABETH-ST., NEAR MADISON—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in private family. References required.

77 AND 79 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ROOMS AND board; private dining-rooms. Single meals; meal tickets.

90 WARREN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room to rent, with board; also day boarders wanted.

137 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gents. Terms reasonable.

146 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for two; private family; convenient to business centre. Reference.

155 CLARK-AV.—ROOM TO RENT, WITH board. References exchanged.

185 SOUTH HANGAMON-ST., CORNER OF Van Buren—A nice suite of rooms, with bath, etc., for man and wife; first-class board. Also one large room for two single men. Everything first-class.

224 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A LARGE, NICE furnished room, with good board.

302 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT AND rear rooms with board.

323 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—Suites of front south rooms with private bath, with board, to parties willing to pay.

410 WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD BOARD, WITH room; also, furnished or unfurnished alcove, best of table board. Terms reasonable.

423 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board.

443 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms to rent with first-class board.

483 WEST LAKE-ST.—TO RENT—WELL FURnished rooms, with or without board.

607 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board for two gentlemen or man and wife; modern improvements; private family.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, modern improvements, with board.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR TWO gentlemen, within fifteen minutes' walk of Rush Medical College; strictly private family; terms reasonable. Address W 73, Tribune office.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH CLOSET, to a gentleman in a private family. Inquire Curtis-st., near West Madison. Address W 42, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN SECURE board for the winter in private family on the West side at reasonable rates. Q 84, Tribune office.

### South Side.

14 SIXTEENTH-ST.—TO RENT—WELL-FURnished rooms, with modern conveniences; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; board if desired.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ELEGANTLY FURnished large front parlor, with board.

43 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—DESIRABLE FRONT room, with board. Location near steam and street cars.

70 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, south front. Also transients.

180 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms with first-class board.

282 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT—1 LARGE front suite on second floor, and pleasant rooms suitable for gentlemen, with board.

288 WABASH-AV.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS, nicely located, with board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

470 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with board, to two gentlemen. Also, single room.

479 WABASH-AV.—ONE FRONT SUITE OF rooms, fronting south and east; also nice front rooms for families or gentlemen, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; single or en suite, for families or gentlemen. Day boarders taken.

494 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with board, single or en suite, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

560 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with board.

1207 (NEW NUMBER) MICHIGAN-AV.—FURnished or unfurnished rooms with board.

1233 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT FRONT rooms with board, for two or three gentlemen.

1258 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM WITH board for a gentleman.

1328 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board.

1336 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS with board. First-class table.

1353 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED front room on second floor, with board.

1406 WABASH-AV., CORNER FOURTEENTH-st.—Elegant large front room and single room, newly furnished, with first-class board; first-class parties only.

1551 MICHIGAN-AV. (NEW NO.)—HANDSOME furnished double rooms, with or without board.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. References exchanged.

1822 WABASH-AV. — FINELY-FURNISHED or unfurnished front rooms to rent, with or without board. References exchanged.

1827 WABASH-AV. — HANDSOMELY-FURnished room to rent with board.

1914 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE PLEASant rooms, with good board. References exchanged.

1921 CALUMET-AV. — BEAUTIFUL FRONT rooms overlooking lake; modern improvements, with first-class board. References exchanged.

1927 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished, to rent with board; private family.

2001 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, AIRY room, private family, for three young gentlemen. References.

2007 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT AL-cove, and second floor, with board, suitable for family; front suite on third floor; private family. References.

2017 INDIANA-AV.—TO REST, ROOMS WITH board; also day boarders accommodated.

2027 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECond-st.—Front alcove room, with hot and cold water; also small room, with first-class board.

2226 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECond-st.—Newly-furnished alcove and other rooms, with board. References exchanged.

2228 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References required.

2236 WABASH-AV. — TO-RENT, WITH board, front alcove and other rooms, handsomely furnished. Terms reasonable.

2256 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—DESIRABLE rooms with board. References.

2408 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT AL-cove room, also other rooms (east and south front), with board. References required.

2525 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

2534 WABASH-AV. — HANDSOME ROOMS, single or en suite, with first-class board. References.

2406 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT alcove, with board, also other rooms. References exchanged.

2970 INDIANA-AV. — TO RENT — A WELLfurnished front alcove room, with board, in private family to gentleman and wife. References.

3018 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gent and wife. Also table boarders accommodated.

3118 PRAIRIE-AV.—ALCOVE SUITE AND back room; conveniences; chance to learn piano, singing, and French; no other boarders; our own house.

3218 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM to rent in private family, with or without board, unfurnished except carpets.

3405 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD WITH ROOM; well furnished front suite; everything first-class; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Thirty-first, have a suite of unfurnished rooms to rent, with board. Address W 9, Tribune office.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS, also a pleasant single room, with board; modern improvements; near steam and street cars. 25, Tribune office.

ELEGANT FRONT ALCOVE ON SECOND FLOOR, with board; private family; on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st. Z 36, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—One or two gentlemen can secure good board and room in strictly private family. Address Z 91, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board; also one double room, furnished. Q 61, Tribune office.

NEAR DOUGLAS STATION—TWO SUITES OF rooms, with board, unfurnished. Address V 46, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side—Continued.

ONE BLOCK FROM TWENTY-SECOND-ST. STAtion—A front alcove room in a private family, with board. Address V 36, Tribune office.

SOUTHWEST CORNER THIRTY-NINTH-ST. and Michigan-av.—Alcove room, also single room, with board. All modern conveniences.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND CALUMET-AV.—Board for gentleman and wife; also a single gentleman; no others taken. Address Z 2, Tribune.

WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND DEsirable rooms can be obtained by addressing Q 1, Tribune office.

### North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board, with rooms, $5.50 to $6 per week. Day-boarders wanted for breakfast.

28 RUSH-ST.—PLEASANT DOUBLE AND single room, with or without board.

60 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT, FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with board.

85 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARDING, WITH FINEly furnished front parlor, large alcove room, suitable for mass and wife; also smaller rooms.

107½ DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. Also, day board.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen, with good references, can be accommodated with nicely and handsomely furnished rooms and first-class board.

128½ DEARBORN-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board.

153 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, pleasant rooms, suitable for two.

212 EAST OHIO-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a nicely furnished room. References.

241 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN—HANDsomely furnished rooms with first-class table. References.

249 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms, with board; also day boarders.

258 ONTARIO-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED room with board for two. References exchanged.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH board for two.

269 INDIANA-ST., JUST EAST OF STATE—Large south front room for two, also hall room, with board. References.

288 ILLINOIS-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board. Day boarders accommodated.

288 HURON-ST., EAST DOOR—DESIRABLE room, with board; house has all modern conveniences. References exchanged.

451 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—A FRONT ALCOVE room to rent, with board, to parties who will be permanent.

A FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, in a desirable location on the North Side. References exchanged. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

A PLEASANT HOME FOR EIGHT OR TEN SINgle gentlemen or married couples; references exchangeable; single rooms or en suite. 126 Dearborn-av.

DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board, in a private family. V 71, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, IN private family, a very desirable front suite; religious parties preferred. Address V 22, Tribune.

## Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Refitted and refurnished. Permanent boarders will be accommodated at reasonable rates.

BENTON HOUSE—228 AND 230 SOUTH CLARKst., opposite the Custom-House—Elegant marble building, newly furnished. Rooms, 50c, 75c, and $1.00 a day; meals to order. Free coach to and from house.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $5 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

DOUGLAS HOUSE—CORNER COTTAGE GROVEav. and Thirty-first-sts. This house has been placed in thorough order; a few nice rooms, en suite, suitable for families; also single rooms for permanent or transient guests. J. M. PARKS, Proprietor.

FARWELL HOUSE—PERSONS COMING TO THE city to attend the Exposition and persons or families wishing nice rooms as permanent boarders can be accommodated at the above hotel, corner of Halsted and Jackson-sts.; charges reasonable.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 PER DAY. Business men taking dinners down town can't get better meals or better rooms. Try us. Reform.

THOMPSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, NOS. 10 AND 12 Madison-st., Chicago, L. S. Thompson, Manager. Good rooms, and board if desired. You will save money by going to Thompson's.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. (OPPOSITE Palmer House)—$1.50 to $2 per day; $5 to $8 per week; day board $4.

## Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—FOR GOOD AND RESPONSIBLE places inquire of the Boarding-House Agency, 91 Dearborn-st., F. REED.

ONE LARGE WELL FURNISHED SOUTH ROOM on second floor with modern improvements for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with excellent board. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

ROOMS AND BOARD AT THE ESTABLISHED rentinus agency. For free information call on A. J. BURBANK, Room 3 Tribune Building.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS ADJOINING OR near each other on South Side. References given and required. Address P 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMAN D wife, and child, on South Side. Only first-class parties need address W 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A FRENCH LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher, room and board in a family or private house in exchange for lessons. Address MME. RUSSELL, Southern Hotel, Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A LADY BOOKKEEPER, A ROOM D board in small family on south Side. Address, immediately, Box 834, Princeton, Ill.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTS WANT BOARD D and room in a small family, private preferred, on West Side. Will move on or before Monday—Saturday. Must be quiet. No boarding-house need answer. Q 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY IN A NICE FAMily. Catholic preferred. W 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENT AND D wife, front room, pay $45 per month. South or North Sides. Give full particulars. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND GOOD ROOM BY TWO YOUNG D men on the North Side, not over one-half mile from Clark-st. bridge. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH DESIRABLE FURNISHED OR D unfurnished apartments for gentleman and wife. Private (Episcopal) family preferred. West or West Side. Address, stating terms, W 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LARGE BEDROOM, AND NOON D dinners, for gentleman and wife, near Twenty-second-st. and State. Address W 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS FURNISHED OR UND furnished in a private family, by a gentleman, his wife, and daughter, 10 years old. Location east of Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first-sts. Address W 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE (PRIVATE FAMD ily preferred) by gentleman, wife, baby, and nurse. Two connecting rooms with hot and cold water. Should prefer to furnish own rooms. Address T 30, Tribune office.

BOARD—HOME FOR WIFE, GIRL OF 10 YEARS, D and self, at moderate price, with plain, wholesome living. Address, giving particulars, Permanent. Address Q 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS FOR GENT, WIFE, D and two children, age 4 and 8 years. Will pay $50 per month in advance. Address V 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG D lady employed during the day, and where use of piano will be taken in part board. Address Q 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY D a young man who cannot pay high prices; the plain comforts of a plain home desired; can give satisfactory reference to the gentleman with whom he is now staying, where an interview may be had, X 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG, SINGLE GENTLEMAN DE-D sires a room and board in a private family where there are no other boarders, on Michigan-av., not above Twentieth-st. Address X 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR THE D winter by a young man south of Twentieth-st., where there are few or no other boarders; accommodations must be good and terms reasonable. Unexceptionable references. Address, giving full particulars, X 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR WIFE, SON, AND CHILD IN D quiet, private family on West Side, where there are few if any other boarders; references exchanged; can furnish room. Address P 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND WIFE WITHIN ONE D mile of A. & S. Co.'s; state terms; references required. Address X 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY BY A D gentleman and wife; North or South Side; best of references given and required; answers must state location, terms, conveniences, etc., to receive attention. Address X 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A SMALL FAMILY, EAST D of Clark and near Washington square, by a lady and 12-year old daughter; a good price and best of references given. Address X 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY LIVING ALONE D with a room with fire. South Side north of Eighteenth-st. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE FAMILIES D who are willing to board one or more music students will please send their names with address, lowest terms and references, to Mrs. SARA HERSHEY BOYD, Hershey Music Hall.

BOARD—A PUPIL OF THE HERSHEY SCHOOL D of Musical Art would like to board in a private family on North Side where instruction in music will be received in remuneration for board. X 30, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A MARRIED COUPLE; QUIET; D permanent; bottom prices. References. Address Y 27, Tribune office.

BOARD — A LADY ENGAGED IN BUSINESS D wishes room and whole or partial board in small family, South Side. Address Z 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—1ST OCTOBER, A SUITE OF ROOMS, D unfurnished, east of Clark-st., and south of Chicago-av., with board, for man and wife. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS FOR FOUR ADULTS IN D vicinity of Union Park. Y 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY TWO YOUNG GENTS, D on North Side, east of Clark-st., where there are few other boarders. Address X 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH D two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in private family; North side preferred, near business centre. References required and given. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, ON WEST SIDE; D would like hall bed-room or room with lady. Address A 120, Tribune office.

BOARD—THREE OR FOUR NICELY-FURNISHED D rooms, with board, for a family of five, on West Side; must be good. Good references. Address Box 1, care J. I. Wigner, Carrier No. 25, West Side.

BOARD—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE DESIRE D board on South or North Side in strictly private family. Family and accommodations must be of the very best. Address W 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENT D and wife, east of Clark, north of Ohio-st. Give description of room and price. No attention to answers not stating price. Prompt pay and best of reference. Address Q 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR D a physician and wife. West Side, within one-half mile of Rush College. Sunny alcove room. Not to exceed $50 per month. Address D 8, care J. Reed Gould, Rush College.

BOARD—BY A LADY, ON THE SOUTH SIDE D between Eighteenth and Thirty-ninth-sts. Reference exchanged. Address W 60, Tribune office.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR DENTISTRY. B Address X 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND B pleasant front room, either furnished or unfurnished, except carpets; must be north of Twenty-second-st., on South Side; private family preferred, or very few boarders; state terms. Very best references required. Address V 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITH B strictly private family; room must be neat and comfortable; wish permanent, pleasant home. Give most reasonable terms. Address V 95, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND B children; oldest child 7 years; price not to exceed $25 per week; must be first-class; none other need answer. V 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM B with board in strictly private family for gentleman and little boy 5 years old; must be first-class in every respect; terms reasonable. Address Y 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PLEASANT FAMILY B for self and wife between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts., and between State-st. and Indiana-av.; room to be furnished with carpet only. Address V 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WANTS BREAKFAST B and supper, single room with stove, near Twelfth-st. and Blue Island-av.; state terms, which must be very moderate. Address Josh, 1743 A, Tribune.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE OF JOHN A. MITCHELL, 138 and 140 East Washington-st., offers at private sale all kinds of new and second-hand buggies for pleasure and business, carriages, brettes, phaetons, pole phaetons, jump-seat bench-wagons, and A carts, express and delivery wagons, second-hand carriages, lumber wagons, sulkies, and skeleton wagons, new and second-hand harness for one or two horses, fine and heavy, for carriage, saddle, and express use, also fine robes, blankets, whips, and halters. Horses of all kinds, at prices, and all colors and sizes, suitable for the express, boulevard, or riding. As it is the intention of the firm cash advances on nearly all the property here offered, parties can call and get the most unprejudiced low prices, prices that will satisfy any reasonable purchaser. Remember I make no specialties of rubbish, have no leaseholds, no "dog-cart" nor "cheap-jack" prices to "talk," no "decoys," no "clap-traps," but straight, reliable, serviceable, and honest-made goods, sold at a modest profit, and desire the trade of all sensible, thinking people that can discriminate between reality and sham. Cash advances made to any amount, contracted treatment to oft, whether they wish to buy, sell, or borrow. A constantly increasing business is the best evidence of satisfaction given to customers. Call and see us. JOHN MITCHELL, bargain-giver in everything that runs on wheels, horses, and everything worn by them. 138 and 140 East Washington-st.

A RARE CHANCE—$40 CASH WILL BUY A handsome black horse, 7 and 8 years old, nearly 16 hands high, very stylish, have flowing manes and tails to the ground. They can trot to the pole in 3 minutes and much faster single. They are warranted sound and kind. Would sell one for $30 if party don't want both. They must be sold immediately. They cost $1,100 the last year. Owner is leaving the city and has no time to devote to selling horses. Call at any time at stable, 302 Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court.

A BLACK TEAM, 16½ HANDS, 1,320 POUNDS; 5 fine coach teams, 1 pair Hambletonians, several single drivers for business, family, and road; combined and harness horse, all the gaits. 804 West Madison-st.

ALL IN WANT OF GOOD HORSES OR MULES are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere; three carloads to arrive Monday; draft, business, and drivers; satisfactory trial or no sale. 245 and 247 West Twelfth-st.

A VERY NICE SECOND-HAND CLARENCE, newly painted and varnished, glistening bright and clean; price $200. Also, a good second-hand cabdan, $175. Call and see them Monday. JAS. CUNNINGHAM, SON & CO., 218 Wabash-av.

A CASH CUSTOMER WANTED FOR A GOOD family horse, warranted all right. Owner not using it. Call at ROBINSON'S stable, Sangamon-st., at 6 o'clock sharp.

AT F. J. BERRY & CO.'S, NO. 4 MONROE-ST.—A beautiful pair of bays, 15½ hands high, all style; the finest coupe horse in the city; and a large stock of single drivers, workers, and draft.

ATTENTION—FOR SALE—LIVERY STOCK AT A sacrifice; 30 low-priced horses and mares must be sold. 439 Blue Island-av., in saloon.

CHEAP—NEARLY NEW EXPRESS HARNESS, and one horse wagon with hay platform. No. 406 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—1 PAIR MATCHED KENTUCKY horses, 1 Brighton wagon with two seats, new; made for H. Brewster. Also, 1 Concord Brewster buggy; set double harness made by Wood Gibson, New York; 1 single Dunscomb harness, 1 single bridle and reins. Can be seen at stable in rear of 300 Michigan-av. W. S. CARVER, 46 and 48 South Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE — THE FINEST COUPE HORSE in the city (Chicago); sound and a thick can't drive him; afraid of nothing; color, mahogany bay; black mane and tail; all style; 17½ hands high. In sable rear of 210 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG BLACK MARE 6 years old, sound, kind, and good traveler. Union Furniture Company, 503 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—12 GOOD DRAFT, DRIVING, AND business horses and mares that must be sold this week; prices from $50 to $150; one week's trial given; buggies and their harnesses, at 12 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG HORSE AND SIDE-BAR buggy, suitable for a lady; great bargain. Apply at office of Illinois Humane Society, 125

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY GOODS SALESMAN; must be a good trimmer and speak German; good salary paid to the right man. Apply at 2859 Archer-av. H. G. FRANZ.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO CAN WRITE A very good hand and who is also a moderate shorthand writer; position permanent. Address W 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE BOOKkeeper who thoroughly understands bookkeeping, by a retail grocery store. Must have good reference. Address Evanston, Box 725, RHUS.

WANTED—A NO. 1 FURNITURE SALESMAN for a country store in Louisiana; salary $75 per month and board. Address W 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 17 YEARS OLD TO DO office work in a wholesale hardware house; one that can write a good hand and is quick at figures; hours 7 o'clock till 6; salary to be per week to commence with. Address W 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SWEDISH DRYgoods salesman at CAVE BROS., 74 and 76 Archer-av.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN OR BUSINESSman; permanent, profitable situation. Address W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED — A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN and stockkeeper, Hebrew, for a store in Indiana. KAUFMANN & BAUMGARDT, 38 and 40 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IN A STORE, A SMART, ACTIVE young man, not over 19 years of age. Must be a good address, and furnish references. Q 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PRESscription clerk. References required, at 135 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE FOR country bank; one who can talk German preferred. Address, stating age, giving reference and expected wages, Q 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 LOW GERMAN DRYgoods salesman, and one experienced German lady clerk, at 154 to 158 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—IN THE GENERAL AGENCY DEpartment of a fire insurance office, an assistant bookkeeper, having experience in agents' accounts; none other need answer. State references and salary desired. Address V 42, Tribune office.

WAKTED—BY A GRAIN COMMISSION FIRM, an active young man on 'Change. Address, with references, X 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN DRUG clerk. Address V 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A KNOWledge of gentlemen's furnishing goods. Address V 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR BOOKKEEPER, must write a neat hand, be accurate, and rapid; must have first-class references. X 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE shorthand and do general office work. Address X 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of the dry-goods department of a store in Michigan; must be able to speak one of the Scandinavian languages; none of the right kind need apply. Address X 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR BOY THAT CAN write a good hand; one having little experience at bookkeeping preferred. Address X 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO CHORES MORNING and evening, and attend school. Apply at 1213 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY WASHERApply in the rear of 374 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GRAIN COMMISSION HOUSE wants a man to travel. Give name, salary, and reference or no one will be taken of the answer. Address X 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART COLORED BOY TO WORK in boarding-house. Must have reference. 464 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CROCKERY packer can find a permanent situation by applying to-day at 307 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO CARRY a line of hair goods, or houses who wish their travelers to sell an additional line; no interference can make the arrangements with HUDIK BOWSKY, 147 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN FOR DININGroom at 2222 Wabash-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED PATENT-RIGHT salesman; state if on commission. Y 85, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUTH; ONE WHO WRITES A good hand, and can come well recommended. NICOLL the Tailor, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, OF good parentage, to reside at home. Call between 7 and 9 Monday morning at 45 La Salle-st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SUPERINTEND the soda and mineral water business at Exposition. Address, with references, Y 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY BETWEEN 17 AND 18 YEARS of age, call at 80 Twenty-fifth-st. to-morrow afternoon. L. HELMSON.

WANTED—HOSTLERS, AT 685 AND 650 WABASHav.

WANTED—A GOOD ARTIST TO PAINT BUSTS of the Presidential candidates, quickly and cheap. T. NELSON, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY, USED TO BOTTling oils. Over 21 at 528 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A LIQUOR store. Good references required. Y 53, Tribune.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK; MUST DO washing and ironing. 71 Elm-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress; good home. Apply at 80 Monroe-st., corner Leavitt.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework in a small family. Only those capable and with good references need call. 2428 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED second girl. Must bring good references. Apply at 340 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST AT GENeral housework. Apply at 340 Caurch-st., near Lincoln Park.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 4412 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH girl to do general housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 458 West Adams-st. Monday morning.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Lower flat, 3523 Forest-av.

WANTED—AT 2408 SOUTH PARK-AV., COOK and laundress.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages, and no washing to do. First-class references required. Apply at 72 Centre-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Must have good references. Reasonable wages paid. Call Monday at 126 Franklin-st.

WANTED—AT 618 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., girl for general housework, also young nurse girl; Scandinavian or German preferred.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL; GERMAN OR CANAdian preferred. Must have good reference. Call Monday forenoon at 2125 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD AND COMPETENT COOK, second girl, German preferred; must be a good laundress. Apply after Sunday, with reference, at 1535 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call Monday, day or evening, at 336 Chestnut-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS RIGHT away, a cook and second girl. 339 Michigan-av.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two. 1307 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 130 Loomis-st.

WANTED—AT 530 WEST ADAMS-ST. A GOOD housemaid.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be good cook and laundress, and bring reference. Call Monday at 3410 Prairie-av.

WANTED — GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st. Good wages to good girls for house and laundry work. Board $2 and $2.50 a week.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Scandinavian or Swede preferred. Apply at 1040 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 282 Forquer-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, DAY TIME, TO DO light work; to board at home. Apply Monday at 275 Huron-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework in small family. Apply at 199 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDE OR GERman cook at 2308 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. MUST HAVE good references. Apply Monday morning at 194 Michigan-av., Flat 14.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 720 West Monroe-st. after Sunday.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS GIRL; PRIVATE family; good wages. 703 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, A NORWEGIAN, SWEDE, or German girl for general housework; highest wages. 699 West Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; only three in the family. Call at 304 Webster-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND TO DO IRONing; a steady, capable girl who desires a permanent place. References required. Call on Monday at 563 East Division-st., near Cleveland.

WANTED—GERMAN BOY; ONE LIVING NEAR drug-store. 353 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR ONE OF THE best selling books published; liberal commission. Call at Room 17, 159 La Salle-st., between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INDUSTRIOUS AMERIcan boy, about 18, who wants a good home and fair wages. Address W 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WORK; GOOD wages. Apply to American Meter Company, 20 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO JOIN screwdriver frames. DUNCAN & JOHNSTON, 262 State-st.

WANTED—BOY IN LAW OFFICE; PERMANENT situation; answer in own handwriting, stating age and salary wanted. Best references required. T 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEAT OFFICE BOY, ABOUT 16. Apply Sunday from 1 to 3 p. m. DR. ABBOTT, Room 4, 6 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOY, COLORED OR white. Bring reference. 425 Wabash-av.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE STEADY MAN (colored preferred) to make himself useful around the house and take care of one horse and cow. Must be a good milker. Apply in person on Monday at 76 Michigan-av., and bring references.

WANTED—BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE; one having had some experience preferred. Address in own handwriting, and state age and nationality, V 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOYS TO LEARN ON caston chairs; small wages at first. 555 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—SWEDISH AMERICAN AS A COLlector for law-office; must give security or come well recommended. Address, stating salary wanted, V 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABits to deliver books on a country route. Good references and security required. Apply at Room 1, 225 Clark-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, WITH A 1 REFERence. Call before 9 a. m. 80 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCKMAN IN WHOLEsale house; one boy for light work. Apply at 23 Lake-st., Monday only.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS A FIRSTclass canvasser can make from $5 to $6 per day. Address V 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—CASH-BOYS. APPLY 114 AND 116 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, ONE who has worked at finishing furniture preferred. W. C. McKILLIP, 620 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO WRAP PACKAGES AND run errands. Apply, with reference, to Q 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD to drive a delivery wagon and work in a grocery store. 99 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY—A SMART, ENERgetic, active boy to do general office work; must be a good penman and correct at figures. Q 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CITY CANvasser. Weaver Mail-Packet Manufacturing Co., 149 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH SMALL CAPItal to sell a labor-saving machine. MILLAR, 150 Jackson-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING MAN DEALING WITH the dry-goods trade to sell ruching laces and lace goods on commission. X 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A JEWELRY STORE, A BOY 16 or 18 years old; one who is willing to make himself useful. Address, with reference, V 33, Tribune.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES, campaign photos, lithographs, stationery, jewelry, and notions. American Novelty Co., 126 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, 200 ROCK MEN, 6 foremen, 300 teams; winter's job; free fare. Apply at Kinzie-st. dock, or on the work near Madison, Wis. THOMAS ROCK.

WANTED—SOLICITOR FOR CITY ADVERTISing in a regular publication of merit; a good chance now for a permanent man; no other need apply. Address X 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO CHORES MORNING and evening, and attend school. Apply at 1213 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY WASHERApply in the rear of 374 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GRAIN COMMISSION HOUSE wants a man to travel. Give name, salary, and reference or no one will be taken of the answer. Address X 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART COLORED BOY TO WORK in boarding-house. Must have reference. 464 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CROCKERY packer can find a permanent situation by applying to-day at 307 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO CARRY a line of hair goods, or houses who wish their travelers to sell an additional line; no interference can make the arrangements with HUDIK BOWSKY, 147 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN FOR DININGroom at 2222 Wabash-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED PATENT-RIGHT salesman; state if on commission. Y 85, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUTH; ONE WHO WRITES A good hand, and can come well recommended. NICOLL the Tailor, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, OF good parentage, to reside at home. Call between 7 and 9 Monday morning at 45 La Salle-st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SUPERINTEND the soda and mineral water business at Exposition. Address, with references, Y 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY BETWEEN 17 AND 18 YEARS of age, call at 80 Twenty-fifth-st. to-morrow afternoon. L. HELMSON.

WANTED—HOSTLERS, AT 685 AND 650 WABASHav.

WANTED—A GOOD ARTIST TO PAINT BUSTS of the Presidential candidates, quickly and cheap. T. NELSON, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY, USED TO BOTTling oils. Over 21 at 528 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A LIQUOR store. Good references required. Y 53, Tribune.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply immediately at 2207 Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO A NEAR suburb; to one thoroughly competent good wages will be paid. EDWARD C. WALLER, 22 and 24 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call Monday at 350 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, with references; good wages. 638 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE, COMPETENT young woman to do general housework in a small family. Good reference required. Inquire at 2020 Indiana-av., between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-sts.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Small family. Apply to-day, at 752 West Washington-st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVian girl to do general housework, at No. 2540 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; no Irish. Apply at 55 Loomis-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German preferred; good washer. Apply at 153 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 19 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 624 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress in private family. Corner Forty-eighth-st. and Madison-av., Kenwood.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND GIRL. RECommendations must be first-class. Apply Monday at 382 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Swedish or German preferred. 644 West Washington-st.

WANTED—PASTRY COOK AT 169 WABASHav. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, 14 TO 16 years of age, to assist in general housework; a short distance from the city. For particulars apply at 2436 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NICE CAPABLE GIRL, FAMILY of four, for general housework. Please call with references at 67 Warren-av., near Union Park.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO A GOOD girl for general housework; English or German preferred. Apply at Room 20, 118 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN AS MEAT COOK for restaurant. 258 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Four in family. Good wages. Apply at 47 Lincoln-park, near Webster-av., between Sedgwick and Hurlbut-sts.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL IN AN AMERIcan family. Good wages. A permanent situation for a competent girl. 423 Sophia-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, GOOD COOK. APPLY at first house in Lake View, northeast corner of Fullerton-av. and Clark-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL CAN find a good home and wages at 136 Rush-st.

WANTED—AT 816 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good girl for general housework.

WANTED—AT 271 MICHIGAN-AV., A THOROughly-trained second girl.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS. Best reference required. Family consists of three persons. Apply at 369 Division-st. Monday forenoon.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 196 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl, and one for laundry and kitchen work. 2236 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A CLEAN, RESPECTABLE GIRL for general housework; good wages will be paid. Inquire fo two days at 2708 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NICE GIRL TO DO SECOND in sewing and care of child. Apply Monday at 2118 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL ONE cook and laundress, and one German for second work. Call early Monday at 2457 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2534 WABASH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer; private boarding. References.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework where she will have a good comfortable home, but small wages; to one who wants a home this is an unusually good opportunity. References required. Apply at 720 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN A PRIvate boarding-house, at 256 Ontario-st. Call Monday.

WANTED—1352 WABASH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS dining-room girl, with reference.

WANTED—211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A smart large or small girl to assist in general housework.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply Sunday at 259 Huron-st., upper flat.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; ONE who can wait on table. 1919 Calumet-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR PRIVATE boarding-house. Apply at 2226 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in private family. 2251 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call at 2238 Indiana-av., Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress in small family. Reference. 2219 Calumet-av.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK, WASH WOMAN, and scrub girl at Ogden House.

WANTED—A GOOD PERSON FOR GENERAL housework; one that is competent of cooking; small family; all conveniences. References required. 1109 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND washing in private family. Corner Forty-eighth-st. and Madison-av., Kenwood.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND GIRL. RECOmmendations must be first-class. Apply Monday at 382 West Adams-st.

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WANTED—A NICE GIRL TO DO SECOND in sewing and care of child. Apply Monday at 2118 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL,

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, GENERAL Real Estate Agents, Rooms 15, 16, and 17, 69 La Salle-st.:

Two-story frame dwelling, 3716 Cottage Grove-av.

Choice lot southeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., 66x132 feet.

Large 2-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling, with stone trimmings, 2199 Forest-av.

Large two-story frame dwelling, 8 Fortieth-st.

Two-story and basement brick octagon marble-front dwelling, 257 Calumet-av.

Choice lot northwest corner Drexel-boulevard and Forty-eighth-st., 132x231 feet.

Two-story and basement brick dwelling, with stone trimmings, 33 Thirty-seventh-st.

Two-story frame dwelling, 79 South Green-st.

Two-story and Mansard roof frame dwellings on brick basements, 19, 22, 23½, and 24 Walnut-av.

Two-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling, 35 West Twelfth-st.

Two-story and cellar brick dwellings, 7, 26, 28, and 30 Vernon-av.

Four-story and basement brick building, 445 Milwaukee-av., running through to Chicago-av.

Two-story frame store and lot, 681 Milwaukee-av.

Two-story and Mansard roof frame dwelling, 760 West Van Buren-st.

Two-story frame dwelling (in flats), 329 Johnson-st.

Choice lot 66x100, southwest corner of Ontario and St. Clair-sts.

Choice lot 22x100, north front, Huron-st., east of North Dearborn-st.

Two-story frame dwelling, 238 Fullerton-av.

Lot 66x125, on east side of Fremont-st., north of Center.

Several choice lots on North LaSalle-st.

An elegant homestead, two-story frame dwelling, with double brick basement, two-story frame barn, and lot 40x150 feet, 586 Hurlbut-st.

Also a large list of other improved and unimproved properties in city and suburbs.

FOR SALE—$15,000—A FIRST-CLASS 14-ROOM brick dwelling and lot 84x140, fronts on Prairie-av. and Lake Michigan, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth sts. The house and location is all any one need want for an aristocratic home. It is very cheap at $15,000.

$12,500. All modern improvement brick basement dwelling, barn, and lot 40x180, east front, on Indiana-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; great bargain.

$8,000. A new 2-story brick; rented for $80 per month. Cost $9,000.

$7,000. A large 14-room frame dwelling, good barn, lot 66x125, south front, on Fulton, near Curtis-st. This is now rented for $65 per month, and in first-class order.

$4,500. At a bargain, lot 75x135, southeast corner of Indiana and Desplaines-sts. We will sell at a bargain.

$3,500. $500 down; 6-room brick cottage, and lot 25x80, on Twenty-seventh-st., between Hanover and Butler-sts. Easy terms. Some one should buy this.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE OCTAGON BROWN STONE front residence on Dearborn-av., 25 feet front. Fine residence on North Side.

Good brick house, three stories and basement, La Salle-st., $7,500.

Corner-front brick, Cass-st., near Ohio, $6,500; rents for $720; a bargain.

Octagon stone front, Ohio-st., east of pine, $7,000.

Brick, brown stone trimmings, Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., $8,000.

Fine large brick, with wide lot, Prairie-av., north of Twenty-second-st., $40,000.

Brick, two stories and basement, wide lot, Vernon-av., $9,000.

Stone front, three stories and cellar, 25 feet wide, Ashland-av., $4,500.

Fine residence, West Side, $20,000.

Stone front, three stories and basement, Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st., $22,000.

HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 125 Dearborn-st.

Four (4) acres connected with every railroad track, fronting on Thirty-seventh-st., a splendid location for any manufacturing enterprise needing large grounds; and can be sold cheap for cash.

On Rhodes-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., 100x187 feet, east front, one-half block from Drexel-av. boulevard; a very choice residence lot.

Store property on the C. B. & Q. R. R., near the city limits at one-half the price the same land sold for in 1873.

On Kenwood, 80x300 feet with house, and 147x190 feet at a bargain if taken at once.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HINMAN-ST., NEAR OAKLEY-AV., only $450. Very desirable and cheap. Special inducements made to those who buy to build on above lots. Lots on Wentworth-av., near Fifty-second-st., $300. Lots on Wentworth-av., near Sixty-first-st., $250. Lots on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., at a bargain. Choice 30-foot lot on Warren-av., near Hoyne-av., $1,600. Lot on Warren-av., near Robey-st. (two fronts), only $1,100. Lot on Ohio-st., near Market, $3,500. Michigan-st., near Market, very cheap. Two lots on Divisey-st., in Bolewood, 300 feet from depot, only $250 each. Lots in Lawndale, two blocks from station, very cheap. House and lot, 3131 Butterfield-st., $2,300. Two-story and basement house, with lot, 194 Fourth-av., for only $2,500. J. H. DOYE, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—THREE BLOCKS OF STORES IN A business centre; one will pay 10 per cent. 130 feet south corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st., only $1,000. Seven acres corner Bine Island-av. and Leavitt-st. at a sacrifice; only a little cash required. Two lots on Lake-av., 50 feet each, between Jackson-sts. and Congress-st., for $1,000. Lot 25x125, on east side of Fremont-st., north of Center.

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Several choice lots on North LaSalle-st.

An elegant homestead, two-story frame dwelling, with double brick basement, two-story frame barn, and lot 40x150 feet, 586 Hurlbut-st.

Also a large list of other improved and unimproved properties in city and suburbs.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Gentleman's homestead and seven acres in a beautiful and healthy suburban city (300 inhabitants, out of debt and light taxes, one and a half hours' ride from Chicago, fare 51 cents per day; with 400 feet street front, one splendid avenue drive; with substantial brick house, modern improvements (Peabody roof), and observatory overlooking Lake Michigan; has 12 rooms, etc.; every comfort; with marble mantels, etc.; house in perfect repair; school-house second to none; good, low house for man servant and family; good barn, chicken-house, etc.; fine grounds, handsome hedges, variety of aged and choice evergreens and older shade trees; with walks, ravines, etc.; beautiful and rare flowers and plants; fine bearing orchard, with choice fruit trees of apples, cherries, pears, peaches, plums, etc.; fine garden and small fruits—grapes, currants, raspberries, blackberries, etc.; with asparagus and mushroom beds, and everything to constitute comfort and health. Price, $15,000. Apply at address O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—210 ACRES FRONTING CALUMET River and railroad, near Pullman; 5 acres in Stone & Kinsley's new addition; 4 near Fifteenth-st. station; 215 feet in Egandale, 230; 130 feet on Fifty-fourth-av., $10; 50 feet on Tomkins-place, $25. E. S. ULRICH, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOT IN AUSTIN, CHEAP; would take top buggy in part pay. WALTER M. JACKSON, 108 Fifth-av., Room 19.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON—TOWN LOTS, NEAR the Pullman Palace-Car Works; an urgent demand for homes, boarding-houses, etc.; the growth and prosperity of this locality are assured; easy terms to suit builders. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—74 ACRES ON STONY ISLAND-AV., between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth sts. A good bargain can be had. F. H. WATRISS, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE LIST OF RESIdences and vacant lots in Evanston and Ravenswood. J. G. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS property in the market. Lots 80x132 feet at East Grove, $400 to $125 each, on streets to suit everybody; all high, rich, rolling land; no better soil, water, or drainage around Chicago; improvements made on monthly payments. Call and see for yourself; you can get a home. We show the property free. Abstracts free. STREET & CO., owners, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY A SPEcialty—A few lots of 100 feet each, and 2 acre tracts south of the city. Property shown by buggy or cars free. N. BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LANDS IN LOUISIANA AND MISsissippi:

1. Emma Plantation, in Attala County, Mississippi, near Goodman Station, on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, containing about 1,400 acres, more or less, of which about 300 or more are cleared and under fence. Improvements consist of a tolerably good dwelling-house, negro houses, cotton-gin and gin-house, corn-crib, stable, etc. This place, together with mules, a few mares, cows, etc., farming implements, a part of corn, and all the forage on it belonging to me, I will sell for ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

2. Yazoo Plantation, 480 acres of land in West Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Improvements and proportion of cleared land unknown; from the location quality of land supposed to be good. Value before the War said to have been about ten ($10) dollars per acre; now ten thousand ($5,000) dollars.

3. Plantation of the following over 1,000 acres of land, of which perhaps 200 are cleared, the portion not cleared being heavily timbered. On this place are a dwelling-house, corn-crib, negro houses, etc. This place is located in the hill country about sixteen miles west of Monroe, La., on the line of the projected railroad from Vicksburg, Mi s., to Shreveport, La., and is situated to Monroe, right of way through this land having not long since been granted to it. Price two thousand dollars ($2,000).

4. Plantation in Jackson Parish, Louisiana (hill country) about 25 miles southwest of Monroe, but not so far from Bonita—the line of above-named road containing about 1,100 acres, more or less. Dwelling-house believed to have been burnt. Other improvements (if any) not known. Quality of cleared land unknown. Was cultivated as a cotton plantation before the War. Price one thousand dollars ($1,000).

5. Plantation in De Soto Parish, Louisiana, supposed to be near the line of projected railroad from New Orleans to Shreveport, and to be sold if built within a reasonably short time. Improvements on this plantation unknown. Several hundred acres of it are reported as having been formerly under cultivation, balance well timbered. The soil is thought to be of a good quality of upland; part of it said to be good cotton land. Supposed to contain 1,000 or more but not over 25 miles. Price seventy-five hundred dollars ($7,500) cash.

With the exception of a small portion of Emma Plantation, the title to above lands is not disputed and is considered indisputable, but the lands having been taken recently, no abstracts can be had. Price of above prices, only quit-claim deeds to them.

Purchasers can easily have titles verified by competent lawyers in the various neighborhoods.

PERRY NUGENT,
Of Nugent & Lallande, New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE—$13,000—320-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Gilman, in Iroquois County, Ill.; all under hedge fence, 200 in cultivation, balance pasture; elegant 16-room framed dwelling, lasting water, and some timber. This is one of the best farms in Illinois; very near new; Eighty miles south of Chicago. Terms to suit buyer.

$1,500 cash—One whole Section 2, Town 81, Range 45; two miles from River Forest Station, Lake Division. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE ELEgant stone-front house 245 Erie-st.; all modern improvements; carpets and shades; part board. Furniture for sale at a bargain if desired. Apply at house.

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TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS without board. 194 North Clark-st., first flat.

TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM FLAT IN STRICTLY first-class building; modern improvements; one walk from business centres. Apply at Room 21, 93 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM WITH gas and bath; also a hall room. 75 North State-st.

TO RENT—275 HURON-ST.—A LARGE ALCOVE sant north room; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Reference required.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—A LARGE ALCOVE room. Also single room. Location very desirable; everything first-class; gentlemen only. Q 94, Tribune.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double. References exchanged. 221 Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED SOUTH front rooms, ten minutes' walk from Tribune House, 163 and 165 Ontario-st., near Clark, up-stairs. References.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### North Side—Continued.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM—WILL FURNISH—Address or call at 208 Cass-st., second floor.

TO RENT—41 RUSH-ST., FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two single gentlemen in private family.

TO RENT—20 DEARBORN-AV., TWO PARLORS, furnished or unfurnished, two large front rooms, also single rooms; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, CENTRAL-LOCATION. North Side, a second floor, consisting of large alcove room and two one bedrooms, with closets, gas, and hot and cold water, and use of bath-room, unfurnished, except carpets. Day-board convenient. Best of references given and required. Y 74, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM TO TWO WORKing girls; the right parties will find a pleasant home. 71 East Erie-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—AT 275 EAST INDIANA-ST., ONLY 10 minutes' walk from business centre, unfurnished, an elegant front parlor on first floor, with very pleasant sleeping room on second; no children or light housekeeping; modern conveniences; board convenient.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO A pleasant suite of furnished rooms. 108 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT 77 PINE-ST., A PLEASANT FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH use of kitchen. 256 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, 15 minutes' walk to any business part of the city. References given and required. Address X 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen, at 300 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AT 71 NORTH STATE-ST., FURnished alcove room.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bed-room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; price to good, steady tenant $15. 303 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—NO. 49 CASS-ST., THREE-STORY brick house containing ten rooms, with modern improvements, to private family; $45 per month. M. PAGE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—REASONABLE, TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, best location on North Side, six minutes' walk of bridge. Call at 382 North Erie-st., east side, or address Y 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, WITH ALL modern improvements, furnished. 36 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS. 346 North La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, Erie-st. near Dearborn-av. Address Y 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH bath, suitable for two. Call to-day or Monday. 130 North State-st. Rent low.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. 210 ERIE-ST.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, HEATed by furnace, for gentlemen only. 204½ Illinois-st., four doors from State.

TO RENT—268 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TWO PLEASant rooms for gentlemen.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FLOOR IN PRIVATE house consisting of 4 large rooms, bath room, and hot and cold water; location unsurpassed. Apply at 521 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS opposite Lincoln Park. References. 740 Sedgwick.

### West Side.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ALCOVE FURNISHED room, suitable for two; and two furnished rooms, one front and one rear. 18 Park-av.

TO RENT—84 SOUTH SHELDON-ST., NEAR Madison, a pleasant unfurnished room, to gentleman each of reference.

TO RENT—TO TWO GENTLEMEN—ALCOVE room, hot and cold water, etc. 11 North Throopst. To right parties rent will be reasonable.

TO RENT—A SOUTH-FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, with or without board, located near all modern conveniences. MRS. E. R. Lake-st.

TO RENT—THAT FINE, LARGE THREE-STORY and basement brick and stone dwelling, with bath rooms, suitable for first-class private boarding-house. Rent $100 per month. Situate on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Furniture for sale. Will rent part with it. Call between 10 and 11 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 65 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON MICHigan-av. In fine condition. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3057 WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTYseventh-st.—Two-story frame house, 9 rooms; $20. MILES & ALLEN, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH PRIVIlege of keeping boarders, on Wabash-av. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts. Apply to W. D. KENDOUT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIdence; has all modern conveniences. Inquire at drug-store on Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, TO REsponsible tenant, a 14-room marble-front; location central on Michigan-av.; an income in the house, and will sell furniture, or will rent house. This is a rare chance to the right party. Address W 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3257 CALUMET-AV.—10-ROOM HOUSE, veneer on front; has all modern improvements; excellent neighborhood. LEE GRAND OGLEA, Room 27, 179 Washington-st.

### North Side.

TO RENT—822 LARGE MODERN STONE-FRONT dwelling, 253 North La Salle-st., corner Chestnut. PETERS & CO., 167 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—860 NEW MODERN 10-ROOM STONEfront dwellings, La Salle and Clark-sts., north of North-av. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front residence, 31 Astor-pl., near Division. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; also small single room; 50 cents per week; to gents only; four blocks from Palmer House. 241 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, ONE floor of three rooms, including one large alcove room finely furnished; convenient to two lines of street-cars; parties without children preferred; references required. Address or apply at 2050 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO QUIET parties; South Side. Address W 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 1035 MICHIgan-av. for light housekeeping, four large rooms, carpeted. Address W 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms facing lake, south of Harrison-st.; hot and cold water. Address W 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; water on same floor. No. 25 Twenty-fifth-st. Address Y 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED complete for light housekeeping, to couple without children. 1527 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping or lodging; also suite unfurnished in first-class house; private family. 3313 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; EVERYTHING first-class. Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms with breakfast, in desirable location; Hyde Park train stops at station opposite; two blocks from street-cars. References given and required. Address Y 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1233 WABASH-AV., TO GENTLEMEN, two well-furnished rooms, one with a private bath-room attached. Call and examine.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, 2d floor. 1464 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1459 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE ELEgant rooms, unfurnished; everything first-class; private family. No light housekeeping.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM IN PRIvate family, for two gentlemen. 320 Wabash-av., Suite 10.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen, ten minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts. Flat No. 4, 357 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1251 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED front alcove room, with use of bath-room.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED AND UNFURnished. 548 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 PARK-ROW—TWO LARGE CONnecting rooms, elegantly furnished, suitable for gentlemen and family; also a small room.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom for two or three gents. 221 Wabash-av., upper floor.

TO RENT—FIVE VERY NICE ROOMS, ALCOVE, gas, water-closet, and all conveniences, to small, quiet family. 324 Twenty-eighth-st.; $25 per month.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of front rooms to man and wife, or three young men; also single rooms. 80 South State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS WITH hot and cold water, furnished, at 2238 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE ALCOVE ROOM AND ONE small hall bed room furnished. Call at 311 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR FOR MAN AND wife; gas, hot and cold water, with bath-room; cooked for lady only; or suitable for two single gents, with board. 5 Eldridge-court, corner Michigan-av.

TO RENT—279 WABASH-AV. (NEW NO.), NEWly furnished rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 2239 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished. 2261 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—305 INDIANA-AV., PARLOR FLOOR and floor above. Furniture for sale.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at the Sinai House, 36 State-st., near Madison. Central location; convenient to cars and omnibuses.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen; one unfurnished. 1319 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen only. 39 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; also a few day boarders accommodated. 1436 Michigan

# REAL ESTATE.

## A Somewhat Active Market and a Firmness in Prices.

## Several Notable Transfers Concluded During the Past Week.

## Summary of the Important Sales —Building Permits, Etc., Etc.

### THE MARKET.

As shown by the record of transfers published daily during the last week the sales of property have not been specially active. The market, however, is decidedly firm. Holders and buyers are generally wide apart in their views, and in most cases there is no pressure on the part of owners to sell. Parties who found themselves seriously embarrassed after the fire and the panic have closed out their holdings two or three years ago, generally at a ruinous loss, and those who have been able to pay their interest and taxes—the latter almost confiscating whatever equity they still held—are now determined to hold on for a further rise. Mortgaged property like the Kendall Block has generally fallen into strong hands, who pay what the property is worth, the holder getting the equity and the mortgageor his money as fast as it comes due.

As in all such cases, the pending political canvass has much to do with the inactivity in the real-estate market. Capital is proverbially cautious. People do not like to invest their money when the value of their purchases may depend upon a radical change in the financial policy of the Government. The country was never so prosperous. There never was a time when money was so abundant,—not the mere promises to pay of wildcat banks, but actual coin. Europe is sending us millions every week, and the vast products of our own mines, with most of the interest on our public debt, remain in this country. And yet the mere possibility that the men who fought four years to destroy the Government may get control of it very justly makes the capitalists of the country, great and small, hold on to their funds till these great question are decided. Those who have the nerve to invest in realty should our political and financial affairs remain as now in stable, patriotic hands, will be sure to realize large profits, while those who wait will at least have their money for future uses.

Though the sales have been below the average in number during the past week, some have been important and for comparatively large figures. The sale of Graves' tract, formerly a part of Camp Douglas, lying between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets, the lake shore and South Park avenues, some thirty acres, to Mr. U. P. Smith, for between $10,000 and $400,000, was noticed in Saturday morning's issue. It will doubtless result in large improvements in that part of the city at an early day. The Old Universalist Church property on Wabash avenue, corner of Van Buren street, 90x120 feet, has been sold by Asa Shaw to R. S. Younglove for $52,000,—nearly $600 per front foot on Wabash avenue. This is only about half what the property was sold for soon after the fire, but it is a very marked advance on what it would have brought two or three years ago.

The condition of the market in another part of the city may be inferred from the sale to Perkins Bass of 20x100 feet on Monroe street, fifty feet east of Fifth avenue, for $150, or $3 per foot. These sales warrant the statement above made, that the market, though quiet, is firm.

### SALES OF THE WEEK.

Among the more important transfers of property during the past week were the following: 80x120 feet on Wabash avenue, northwest corner of Van Buren street, $52,000; 20x100 feet on Monroe street, 50 feet east of Fifth avenue, $11,000; 48x100 feet on West Superior street, northwest corner of Green, improved, $8,250; 20x132 feet on Western avenue, 120 feet north of Wilcox street, $3,750; 145¼x256 feet on Thirty-ninth street, 462 feet east of Sacramento street, $6,000; 47x127 feet on South Park avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, $2,000; 48x100 feet on West Fourteenth street, southwest corner of Newberry avenue, $5,000; 82x184 feet on West Washington, 190 feet east of Oakley street, $4,000; 20½x88 feet on Division street, southwest corner of Wood, $2,500; 22x127¼ feet on Wabash avenue, 100 feet south of Twenty-third street, $5,500; 40x124 feet on Walnut street, 29 feet west of Robey, $3,500; 80x171¼ feet on State street, 188 feet north of Monroe, $45,000; 50x80 feet on La Salle street, northwest corner of Jackson, improved, $30,000; 78x80 feet on La Salle street, 73 feet north of Lake street, $19,000; 41¼x113 feet on Market street, southeast corner of Quincy, $18,450; 22x100 feet on North Clark street, 44 feet north of Division, $3,300; 22x150 feet on Jefferson street, 88 feet north of Chestnut, $5,000; 25x125 feet on Centre avenue, 125 feet south of Eighteenth street, $2,850; 25x100 feet on State street, 200 feet north of Taylor, $12,000; 23x100 feet on North Clark street, 109 feet north of Erie, $9,000; 166x295 feet on Stewart avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-sixth street, $5,750; 102x184 feet on northeast corner of Sacramento and Goethe, $13,000; 103x161 feet on North La Salle street, 95 feet north of Schiller, $10,300; 25x161 feet on Michigan avenue, 175 feet south of Fifty-third street, $3,500; 24x175 feet on Frederick street, southeast corner of Fifty-sixth street, $4,500; 25x90 feet on Larrabee street, 25 feet north of Oak, $2,500; 26x132½ feet on Orchard street, 260 feet south of Centre, $2,450; 132x105 feet on Miller street, between Gurley and Polk, $16,000; 38x80 feet on Fifth avenue, 198 feet south of Lake street, $30,600; 119x73 feet on Loomis street, 20 feet south of Jackson, $30,000; 22x100 feet on Honore street, 162 feet south of Madison, $5,000; 46x107½ feet on Fulton street, 199 feet west of Yager, $8,000; 150x120 feet on Mather street, northwest corner of Ellsworth, $8,000; 25x130 feet on Paulina street, 70 feet south of Emily, $3,900; 22x132 feet on Cascago avenue, 80 feet west of Dearborn avenue, $3,500.

Thomas & Bragg report the following sales: House and lot on Michigan avenue, between Eighteenth and Twentieth, $14,000; 22½x176 feet, west front, on Prairie avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, for $3,250; 80x80 feet (less 17¼x20 feet in southeast corner), west front, on La Salle street, southeast corner of alley, between Lake and South Water streets, for $10,000,—all cash, and taxes of 1880; frame cottage No. 2714 Prairie avenue, with lot 20x178 feet, for $8,785,—all cash, and taxes of 1880; frame cottage No. 2869 Calumet avenue, with lot 25x125, for $3,500, and taxes of 1880; 77x120 feet, with 10x171 feet to alley, north and adjoining same, on the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, for $52,000,—all cash, and taxes of 1880; 38x80 feet, west front, on Fifth avenue, southeast corner of alley, between Lake and Randolph streets, for $11,400,—all cash, and half taxes of 1880; 100x80 feet, east front, on Franklin street, southwest corner of alley, between Randolph and Washington streets, for $30,000,—all cash, and half taxes of 1880.

Griffin & Dwight have sold for cash three lots on Milwaukee avenue, near Division street, for $3,300; house and lot on Farrell street for $750; three lots on West Thirteenth place, near Robey street, for $900; two brick houses on Oakley street, near Polk, for $8,000; brick house and lot, No. 48 South May street, for $4,800; stone front House No. 13 North Throop street for $5,500; two lots on Taylor street, near Ogden avenue, for $1,300; and three lots on West Twentieth street, near Leavitt, for $1,125; also, two cottages at Austin.

### SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Sept. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fulton st, n w cor of Green, s f, 150x150 and 100 ft, dated July 30 (estate of John C. Evans to Harold Swallow)..... 10,800

South Dearborn st, 125 ft n of Twenty-second, w f, 25x153 ft, dated Sept. 8 (W. H. Richardson to Lucretia Brennan)..... 1,000

Michigan av, n of South Water st, e f, 46 ft 10 alley (with other valuable property), dated Sept. 11 (Master in Chancery to Sally M. Follansbee)..... 308,305

Western av, 125½ ft n of Polk st, e f, 41x133 ft, dated Sept. 11 (George Cadwell to William Glacier)..... 3,000

Webster av, 80 ft w of Burling st, s f, 21x70 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Wm. D. Kerfoot to William Schreiber)..... 300

Oak st, 28 ft e of Sedgwick, s f, 30x80 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Swen Nelson to Christine Nelson)..... 2,000

South Honore st, 150 ft s of Thirty-fifth, w f, 25 x125 ft, dated April 15, 1876 (S. R. Beers to J. O'Brien)..... 400

Starr st, 176 ft e of Sedgwick, s f, 24x99¼ ft, improved, dated Sept 7 (R. and G. Justen to John Lortz)..... 1,300

Starr st, same as the above, dated Sept. 10 (John Lorty to N. and G. Justen)..... 1,300

Lake av, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, s f, 42x184 ft, dated Sept. 8 (K. A. Parry to Elizabeth Williams)..... 4,300

West Thirteenth st, 215 ft e of Horne av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 30 (James W. Campbell to T. J. McKenney)..... 200

Mary st, 134 ft n of Twenty-second, e f, 31x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 11 (Frank Dietz to Johann Weisler)..... 3,300

Hartford av, s w cor of Thirty-seventh st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 31 (D. R. Spooner to Patrick Lynch)..... 900

West Chicago av, 24 ft w of Robey st, n f, 24x98 ft (with other property), dated Aug. 21 (John T. Swartout to A. Amundsen)..... 800

Maplewood av, 225 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 25x 125 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Charles Holbech to M. A. De Lany)..... 375

Buriust av, n p c cor of Sophia, w f, 36x107½ ft, dated Aug. 4 (Gerhard H. Thomas to Philip Apfel)..... 3,640

Rinman st, 225 ft w of Wood, s f, 20x132½ ft, improved, dated Sept. 10 (Nicolaus Lichter to B. Krump)..... 1,150

SOURCE OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-second st, 112 ft w of Forrestville av, s f, 25x127 ft, improved, dated June 30 (John and Sarah M. Charles D. Davis)..... $ 3,400

Brook st, 100 ft w of Hills av, n f, 40x150 ft, improved, dated Sept. 7 (John R. Robertson to W. T. Lamson)..... 4,000

Union st, n e cor of Forty-fifth, w f, 66x125 ft, dated Sept. 11 (Adolph Loeb to James Sheehan)..... 1,700

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

West Division st, n e cor of Blair av, 10 acres, dated Sept. 11 (James H. Price to Glover and Cook)..... $ 5,000

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 11: City—Sales, 121; consideration, $743,858. North of city limits—Sales, 4; consideration, $4,755. South of city limits—Sales, 16; consideration, $35,415. West of city limits—Sales, 4; consideration, $14,000. Total sales, 145; total consideration, $797,498.

### BUILDING.

Among the building permits issued during the week was one to John P. Hanson, to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 351 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $10,000; to Case & Martin, to erect a one-story bakery, Nos. 99, 101, and 103 Walnut street, to cost $1,500; to H. Hanson, to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Huron and Lincoln streets, to cost $2,000; to J. C. Dooley, to erect a one-story cottage, Fourteenth street, near Paulina, to cost $1,600; to W. Borden, to erect a six-story building, 30x90, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, to cost $80,000; to William Thompson, to erect a two-story brick house on the alley between Adams and Jackson streets, to cost $3,000; to P. Engenbacher to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 452 West Twelfth street, to cost $2,900; to F. Wickman to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 761 West Fourteenth street, to cost $1,800; to William Wick to erect a two-story addition, No. 374 West Indiana street, to cost $1,500; to W. Clettenberg to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 458 Sophia street, to cost $7,000; to C. M. Homins to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Cass street and Delaware place, to cost $5,500; to H. Michaelson to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Fowler and Robey streets, to cost $8,000; to H. M. Bass to erect three two-story buildings at Nos. 403, 405, 407 Dayton street, to cost $9,000; to R. Hofferferth to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 625 South Union street, to cost $3,500; to H. M. Knowlton to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 18 Winthrop street, to cost $2,000.

### MORTGAGE SALES.

Mortgage sales very often do not give any true index to the value of property. The property is generally bid off to the holder of the mortgage, sometimes above and often far below the current price of the property. This is specially true of the southwest corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, 90x40 feet (Kendall Block), reported in last Wednesday's sales, to Therese Wineman for $80,659. The property was purchased for Mrs. Wineman several months ago for about $177,000, and the sale under the mortgage for which it was now sold was part of the purchase money. We presume it was made to perfect the title.

### WESTERN INDIANA RAILWAY.

Chicago is interested in this road mainly as the line over which the Grand Trunk Railway is to reach the business centres of the city. Last Wednesday we published the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, granting all the Company has asked for, and probably the road will reach its destination at Twelfth street at an early day. That the influence of the advent of this great through line on the growth and prosperity of the city will be salutary and lasting there can be no doubt. It will also have a marked effect on the realty below Twenty-second street and its proposed terminus, possibly depreciating in some instances, but generally healthy and stimulating. The latter will be more especially true if it stops at Twelfth street, for if it insists on coming north to Van Buren it will about absorb the remaining space between Clark street and the lake shore, leaving only the half of Clark and State streets and Wabash avenue for travel and transit between the business centre and the entire south side of the city. Michigan avenue has passed under the control of the Park Commissioners, and will be used for pleasure driving. It would be a calamity both to the Company itself and a very great one to the city to have the lines come north of Twelfth street. The Company already owns the land needed for its purposes up to Twelfth street; it has several fine freight and other buildings, and it is hoped that it will be able to occupy them on or before the 1st of October.

### DIVIDE THE TOWN OF LAKE.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The west half of the Town of Lake properly belongs to the east half of the Town of Lyons. That would make the township what it was surveyed and marked out by the Government. It would also make a homogeneous farming town, where the people could elect honest men to fill the town offices, and not have their property confiscated in taxes. The west half of the Town of Lake has no affinity with the Stock-Yards and immense packing-houses on the east half, and the owners of property west of Blue Island avenue have been robbed beyond endurance by the remorseless rascals who run the town in the interest of the great corporations, whose creatures these villains are. Since the Tweed gang in New York was broken up there has not been more systematic and enormous robbery any where on a much smaller scale, it is true, than landowners in the Town of Lake have suffered. It is doubted whether the Turkish tax-masters have been able to do worse. As the town is now constituted there seems to be no possible remedy. These great corporations merely intimate to their willing knaves who should be elected, and thousands of dependent operatives are ready to do their bidding. The enormous taxes the people have been forced to pay is not the worst of it. These legal robbers by this very means depreciate the property from 30 to 40 per cent and render it unsalable. This is the reason why property southwest of the city rules at so low a figure. Of course nobody wants it while these hireling, thieving vagabonds confiscate it every four or five years for their own and their masters' benefit. Only one possible escape seems to be left for the property-owners in the west half of the town. Either set it off and make a new town of it, or take as much from Lyons and make the township as surveyed by the Government. If the County Board can do it, the confederated thieves about the Stock-Yards would doubtless manage in some way to defeat the measure; but if properly presented next winter, the Legislature would doubtless do it. Here is the only chance left for the people who live in the west half of the town to escape from the terrible robbery which they have suffered for the last half-dozen years. Let them organize and prepare to make a vigorous effort to get something like justice from the proper authorities. B.

### INDECISION.

I love her! Words cannot express
The joy with which her presence fills me.
The soft touch of her hand, her dress
Against my arm, with rapture thrills me.
I yearn to call her mine; but still
(Excuse me if my sorrows trouble you)
She says I am her dearest Will,
And writes it with a lower-case w.

Fresh as a rose-bud newly born,
With morning's dew-drop still upon it;
Graces that ne'er did Queen adorn,
Worthy of poet's noblest sonnet;
A heart as sunny as a bird's—
Ah, were I free my life to pledge her!
Were I but sure she'd find my words
Sweet as her heroes of the *League*!

I sang to her an old, old song
(An excellent hint from Coleridge taking)—
The tale of one whose heart had long
With untold love been slowly breaking.
I ceased; but though upon her face
Love, pity, maiden shame, were blended,
Instead of Genevieve's embrace,
She only murmured, "That is splendid!"

Queen of home arts, she seems to cast
Sunshine and song 'round all who meet her.
No rare Madonna of the past
Was ever purer, gentler, sweeter.
A home with her—but no, I fear
It cannot be. How could I bear
To bear her play, year after year,
Her single piece—"The Maiden's Prayer"?
—*Scribner for September.*


MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX

PERIODICAL

REGULATOR.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cures Leucorrhea, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration, Ovarian Diseases, all diseases known as Female Weakness. Used in England for years as a Periodical and Regulating Pill. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail free of postage, securely sealed.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Detroit, Mich.
Wholesale Agents for the United States.
☞ Pamphlets sent free. ☜
Sold in Chicago by all Druggists.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents,
81 and 84 Lake-st., corner Dearborn.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine,



AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.....Mr. R. M. HOOLEY.

MONDAY, SEPT. 13,
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
THE COMEDIANS,

ROBSON
AND
CRANE,
IN THEIR NEW PLAY,

SHARPS
AND
FLATS!

BY GREENE AND THOMPSON.

CUTLER SHARP.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Of the San Francisco Stock Exchange.
DULLSTONE FLAT.....Mr. WILLIAM H. CRANE
Ex-Parson, the prospective owner of millions, wanting to be a Bull or a Bear, and ever ready for a Put or a Call.

Temptation.
Education. Speculation.
Realization.

ACT 1—AT SANTA MONACA.
*The First Smoke.*
ACT 2—ON THE BEACH.
*The Duel on the Sand.*
ACT 3—OFFICE OF SHARP AND FLAT.
*"I Have Seen the Editor!"*
ACT 4—FLAT'S HOUSE ON NOB HILL.
*"Balloon 140 and Still Jumping!"*

THE CAST:

CUTLER SHARP.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
San Francisco Stock Exchange.
DULLSTONE FLAT.....Mr. WM. H. CRANE
Bald-headed, shirt-sleeved, bare-fisted speculator of the Comstock.
Capt. Leslie Everton, U. S. A.....Mr. A. S. Lipman
Mr. John Pemberton, a Bear.....Mr. R. J. Dillon
Hattil, Bull and Hotel Clerk.....Mr. John Marble
Rev. Percy Gosling, Bore.....Mr. F. M. Barbeck
Harvey Singe, Bear and Amateur Boxer.....Mr. F. E. Ambrose
Richard Blaze, a Fireman.....Mr. Selden Mitchell
Reuben Crase, a Crier.....Mr. Fessenden
Bell, a Messenger.....Mr. Thomas Noyes
Otis Mott, Seaman.....Mr. Manuel V. Duro
Guests, Waiters, Clerks, and Sensiders.

Marian Pemberton, supposed daughter of Pemberton.....Miss Agnes Proctor
Mrs. Lydia Lowndes, very young, very vain, very pretty.....Miss Alicia Robson
Mrs. Dullstone Flat, Dullstone's wife.....Mrs. Mary Myers
Nellie Flat, Dullstone's daughter.....Miss Nellie Boyd
Mrs. Capt. Edwards.....Miss M. Skipping on
Mrs. General Decker.....Miss A. Townley
Miss Guppy.....Mrs. Harriet Digges
Miss Prim.....Miss A. Buchredecque

Matinee Wednesday, Matinee Saturday, At 2 o'clock, Sharps & Flats

MONDAY, SEPT. 20,
OUR BACHELORS.
Mr. BACHELOR BANGLE.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Mr. BACHELOR JOWLER.....Mr. WM. H. CRANE
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
SEATS NOW READY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Grand Opera House | They Come High. Goodwin's Froliques In their fantasy, HOBBIES. But we must have 'em. | Monday, Sept. 13.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM,
50 Dearborn-st.
Reform in the teaching of Languages.
CLASSES IN FRENCH
(after Dr. L. Sauveur's method).
PROF. L. EDOUARD CAPELLIER
(Paris),
Instructor.
Noon and Evening Classes at the Athenæum will begin MONDAY, SEPT. 13.
Afternoon Classes at the South Side Academy, 3321 Langley-av., will begin Monday, Sept. 20.
Each Class will meet four times a week.
In all Classes the use of the English language is entirely forbidden.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,
Sept. 4, 1880.
I do certify that Mr. L. Edouard Capellier was present this summer at the Normal School of Languages, and took there the resolution of teaching hereafter according to our method.
L. SAUVEUR,
President of the Normal School of Languages.
Address for circulars,
PROF. L. EDOUARD CAPELLIER,
50 Dearborn-st.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH!
Theatre crowded in all parts to witness
DENMAN THOMPSON
AS
JOSHUA WHITCOMB
Every Night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
SPECIAL NOTICE—In consequence of the great desire to witness this artist, the management announces
Seats can be secured Two Week in advance.
Parties in the country intending to visit the city can have their seats secured and held till their arrival by addressing C. S. Reddield, Treasurer McVicker's Theatre, and inclosing the amount for seats required. Prices of Secured Seats—Orchestra Circle, $1.50; First Balcony, 75 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | WHAT DO YOU THINK? The Tragi-Comique NAT. C. GOODWIN As Prof. Pygmalion Whiffles. Everywhere laughed into popular favor.

FOX'S THEATRE,
Late Lyceum, West Side,
Desplaines-st., between Washington and Madison.
Now in the full tide of success. Having been remodeled and decorated at a cost of $15,000, it is now one of the handsomest Theatres in Chicago. An entire new company. Commencing Monday, Sept. 13,
HENRY BELMER
In his Great Comedy-Drama,
OUR BIJAH.
Elegantly placed upon the stage, with Entire New Scenery. No expense spared to render this Theatre first class in every respect. A Full Olio introducing 15 Specialty Stars—15. Prices beyond competition—Dress Circle and Gallery, 15c.; Parquette Circle, 25c.; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50c. Performance this afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
R. E. STEVENS.....Manager
LAWRENCE
BARRETT,
Supported by a strong Dramatic Company, will begin a limited Engagement
MONDAY, OCT. 3.
Future announcement will be made of opening play.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Monday, Sept. 13. "'Tis to make you laugh." GOODWIN'S FROLIQUES. The Singers, The Dancers, The Mimic and That Fairy (?).

HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART.
South Side headquarters of
Mr. FREDERIC BOSCOVITZ,
Concert Pianist and Teacher of Pianoforte.
Pupils registered every day from 9 o'clock until 6 at at the office of Hershey Hall.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MONDAY, Sept. 13,
The Goodwin Froliques
In their Perennial
HOBBIES! HOBBIES!

FAIRBANK HALL.
FRENCH LECTURES, by L. SAUVEUR, Ph. D., LL. D., to commence Sept. 28.
First Lecture—Les Oiseaux Artistes. L'Ame du Rossignol.
Programme and tickets at Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.



AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.
This beautiful theatre has been the theme of admiration during the past week in every circle of society. Its success and character are assured. That it is the paragon of theatres is everywhere admitted.
ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
TO COMMENCE
MONDAY, Sept. 13,
Of the incomparable Comedian,
Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin,
The epitome of the profession, the actor of all actors, imitating all, yet imitated by none, and the,
GOODWIN FROLIQUES,
Who will present their perennial, musical, and hilarious fantasy, played by them in the principal cities of the United States and Canada over 600 times, and everywhere laughed into the utmost popularity,
HOBBIES!
With the following brilliant Cast:
CHARACTERS IN THE COMEDY.
Prof. PYGMALION WHIFFLES,
Piggy, for short.....Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Jr.
Minnie Clover, with songs (her first appearance in America).....Miss Alice Burville
Miss Euphemia Bang, with songs.....Miss Jennie Weatherstly
Miss Constance Bang, with songs.....Miss Jean Delmar
Major Gasroway Bang (his original character).....Mr. Charles Bower
Arthur Dovelegh.....Mr. Harry Fauchn
CHARACTERS IN THE TRAVESTY.
The Villain.....Prof. Pygmalion Whiffles
The Prince.....Minnie Clover
The Fairy.....Miss Euphemia
The Princess.....Miss Constance
The Audience.....Major Bang
The Count.....Arthur
Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Jr.,
Will interpolate imitations of
Henry Irving (new), Joseph Jefferson, E. A. Sothern (new), John McCullough (new), Stuart Robson, Frank Mayo, Lawrence Barrett, Jno. T. Raymond, Chas. R. Thorne (new),
And several others, both Native and Foreign Artists.
Box-office open daily from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—To the South Side public, the Managers of the Grand Opera-House have established a Branch Office for booking seats at the store of the Chicago Music Co., No. 156 State-st., where tickets for choice places in all portions of the house may be obtained without extra charge. This office will remain open until 6 o'clock p. m. each day.

MONDAY, Sept. 20,
Emma Abbott Grand English Opera Co.
With the following operas in repertoire: Romeo and Juliet, Faust and Virginia, Martha, Faust, Martha, Bohemian Girl, Lucia, Maritana, Fra Diavolo, and Lover's Pilgrimage.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.
WM. EMMETT.....Sole Proprietor
NICK NORTON.....Manager
GRAND INAUGURAL
Of the fifth season under the present management on
MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 13,
With the following powerful attractions:
THE ORIGINAL, THE ONLY
BIG 4!
SMITH, WALDRON, CRONIN, & MARTIN,
THE FAMOUS IRISH TEAM,
SHEEHAN & JONES.
THE DASHING VOCALIST,
MISS EMMA HOFFMAN.
The favorite Teutonic Vocalist,
LARRY TOOLEY.
The Bismarck of German Comedy,
HARRIS & WOOD.
LITTLE MAC.
OUR EXCELLENT STOCK COMPANY:
The leading American actor,
GEO. F. LEAROCK.
JOHN C. MORRISON,
W. T. MELVILLE,
T. J. LANGDON
FRANK FOSTER,
JOHN C. LEACH,
SCOTT MARBLE,
H. H. BROWNE,
ROBERT McNAIR
MISS GEORGIE TYLER,
MISS KATIE HOWARD,
MISS MARY BOOTH,
MISS OLLIE FORBES,
Together with a full Auxiliary Corps.
Our Dramatic Series will begin with the engagement of the well-known actor,
N. S. WOOD,
Who will present his famous play,
The Boy Detective.
The best entertainment in the city, and the lowest prices of admission.—15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performance Sunday afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | WHAT DO YOU THINK? The Tragi-Comique NAT. C. GOODWIN As Prof. Pygmalion Whiffles. Everywhere laughed into popular favor.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Z. W. SPRAGUE.....Proprietor and Manager
TO-DAY, SUNDAY, Sept. 12,
Matinee at 2:30 and Night at 8 o'clock,
Positively last times of
TONY PASTOR'S
STAR NOVELTY COMBINATION
And the GREAT! the ONLY
TONY PASTOR
And Tony Pastor's Great Burlesque,
"Go West on the Emigrant Train."
Remember—New Songs, New Acts, Entire change of Bill, Mr. Pastor appearing only at the Olympic Theatre this evening.
MONDAY, SEPT. 13,
Every night during the week, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
One week only of the world-renowned Illustrious Government Scouts, United States Military Guide, and Indian-Fighter,
BUFFALO BILL
(Hon. W. F. Cody) and his carefully-selected
STAR DRAMATIC COMPANIA
Of 24 first-class Dramatic Artists—24, including a genuine band of Cheyenne Indian Chiefs and Squaws, the finest trained donkey ever before the American public, who will appear in Buffalo Bill's new sensation play, THE
PRAIRIE WAIF!
Incidental to the play, Buffalo Bill in Fancy Rifle Shooting, in which he is without a living equal, and acknowledged Champion.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
ELOCUTION.
SAMUEL KAYZER,
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION AND
DRAMATIC READER,
Room 34 Central Music Hall.
Hershey School of Musical Art and Allen's Academy.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MONDAY, Sept. 13,
The Goodwin Froliques
In their Perennial
HOBBIES! HOBBIES!



AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor.
THIS SUNDAY NIGHT, Sept. 12, Monster Bill of Attractions.
GREAT BENEFIT
Of the Favorite Actor of Chicago,
HARRY PEARSON,
And the Popular Theatrical Advertisers,
Charles T. Van Sicklen and George D. Irish.
The Stirring Drama of
THE OUTCASTS,
And a Double Novelty Bill, by volunteers from Tony Pastor's Troupe and Theatres of this city.
☞ Remember, this Sunday Night. ☜

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor
BEAR IN MIND, THIS IS
THE LAST WEEK
OF
A. M. PALMER'S
Union Square Theatre Company,
COMMENCING
Monday Night, Sept. 13, '80,
And Grand Revival of the
Banker's Daughter,
WITH THE
ORIGINAL SCENERY,
AND THE
ORIGINAL CAST.
John Strebelow.....Mr. Chas. R. Thorne, Jr
Mr. Babbage.....Mr. J. W. Stoddard
Laurence Westbrook.....Mr. E. F. Daly
Claude Caroljac.....Mr. J. H. Whiting
Harold Routledge.....Mr. Walden Ramsey
M. Monivillais.....Mr. Owen Fawcett
Mr. Wilpus.....Mr. J. Lemoyne
Mr. Browne.....Mr. T. E. Morris
Dr. Watson.....Mr. C. Collins
Footman.....Mr. R. Quigley
Usher.....Mr. Morse
Lilian.....Miss Ellie Wilton
Florence St. Vincent Browne.....Miss Maud Harrison
Aunt Fanny.....Mrs. E. J. Phillips
Lizette.....Miss Sarah Cowell
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Sept. 12—The Celebrated Extravaganza Organization,
RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY
In their very best attraction,
Revels. Revels. Revels.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Monday, Sept. 13. "'Tis to make you laugh." GOODWIN'S FROLIQUES. The Singers, The Dancers, The Mimic, and That Fa'ry (?).

THE APOLLO,
Third-av., near Harrison-st.
NEW! NOBBY! FIRST CLASS!
WILL OPEN
SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 1880,
With an A1 Variety Troupe,
THEODORE STERN, Manager.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Come like the shadows and so depart.
"HOBBIES."
Gay, festive, and sparkling. A concord of mirth and melody.
MONDAY, Sept. 13.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.
This Sunday, Sept. 12, last night of the
Hoey & Hardie Combination
In the Romantic Drama,
A CHILD OF THE STATE.
To-morrow (Monday) night, Nat Goodwin's Froliques.

DRURY'S ART SCHOOL BUILDING.
PROF. JOSEPH MARCHAND'S
FRENCH SCHOOL
Reopens at 269 Huron-st. Monday next.

WALTER C. LYMAN,
Elocutionist, Room 20 Central Music-Hall.
C. CUTLER, Manager.
Class instructions Monday evenings at 8 o'clock.
Private lessons daily.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Come like the shadows and so depart.
"HOBBIES."
Gay, festive, and sparkling. A concord of mirth and melody.
MONDAY, Sept. 13.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Thank You!
This is intended for each person of the immense concourse of people who have visited our stores during the past week. You have accepted the cordial invitation which was extended, and, whether you have bought or not, we thank you. Certain we are, if you only pay us a visit, you will bestow your patronage on us sometime or other, as a comparison of our goods and prices with those of other houses knocks the spots OUT OF 'EM ALL. We have one of the Largest Stocks of
PARLOR and CHAMBER
FURNITURE!
Carpets, Oilcloths,
STOVES, Etc., Etc.,
To be found in the city, and as our terms are
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS,
Everybody can be suited.
DON'T FORGET
GORDON'S,
202, 204, 206 Randolph-st.,
Hale Building. Just west Fifth-av.

FOLDING BED.

The Burr Patent Folding Parlor Bed
Saves Rent of One Room.
Best Steel Wire Spring Mattress.
The handsomest, most substantial & comfortable made.
Manufactured only by
A. H. Andrews & Co.
180 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.
Mfrs of Artistic Furniture, Wood Mantels, etc.

AUCTION SALES.
By WILLIAM MOREHOUSE.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
Will sell on the premises, No. 724 West Lake-st., Monday, Sept. 13, at 10 a. m., the stock of Retail Groceries. Also the Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggy, Fixtures, Safes, etc.
Terms cash.
WILLIAM MOREHOUSE, Auctioneer.
By order of H. C. & C. Durand, Mortgagees.
By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.
General Auctioneers, 125 Lake-st.
WM. S. GOLSEN, Pres't. WM. A. BUTTERS, Asst.
Auction Sale.
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc., MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 13, at 9:30 o'clock, at the
Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, etc., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at 9:30 o'clock.



AUCTION SALES.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
24 and 26 Madison-st.
REGULAR TRADE SALE,
TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 9:30 a. m.
Embroideries, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Mittens, Gloves, Best Blankets, Linens, Underwear, Quilts, Laces, Carpets, Cutlery, Floor Oil Cloths, Table Cloths, Notions, etc., etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
BOOTS & SHOES
AT AUCTION.
OUR NEXT SALE,
WEDNESDAY, the 15th, at 9:30 a. m.,
Will be an unusually large and attractive one for Country Buyers seeking Good Goods at Low Figures. We shall show full lines of all our standard and guaranteed goods in Men's, Boys', and Youths' Custom and Hand-Made Goods, Women's, Misses, and Children's Sewed and Pegged in large variety, and a fine line of Choice Slippers for the best city trade. Also a Bankrupt Stock of a City Retailer.
Catalogues and sale ready for inspection Monday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
214 Madison-st.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
Thursday, Sept. 16, 9:30 a. m.
LADIES' CLOAKS, an elegant line.
MEN'S OVERCOATS, A full assortment.
Hosiery, Jeans, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Clothing, Overalls, Dress Skirts, Carpets, Turkish Rugs, Red Blankets, &c., &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, Sept. 16, at 9:30,
REGULAR TRADE SALE
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
Consisting, in part, of
65 crates W. G. Ware, 30 casks C. C. Ware, 15 casks Rock, and Yellow Ware, 600 bris. Glassware "assorted," 300 cases Crimp top Chimneys.
We shall also offer a Fresh consignment of Library Lamps, Chandeliers, Brackets, etc.
Goods Packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & C